The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1873—SIXTEEN PAGES. NUMBER 87.

DRY GOODS, &c.

Shoenfeld Bros.,

101 & 103

North Clark-st.

CORNER OF INDIANA.

We Have Just Received

100 CASES

Dry Goods

85 BALES

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS

From New York Auction Sales, bought at 50c on the dollar, which we offer to our customers at half prices.

4-4 French Calicos, worth 25c, at 12 1-2c per yd.
French Striped Epinglines, worth 25c, at 15c per yd.
High Colored Plaids, worth 40c, at 18c and 20c per yd.
3-4 Alpacas, in all colors, worth 50c, at 25c per yard.
Our 75c Alpacas we sell for 50c per yd.
French Merinos, worth $1, at 50c per yd.
English Serges, yard wide, worth 75c, at 40c per yd.
All our $1.50 Cashmeres and Biarritz Cloth we sell at $1 now.
Broche Long Shawls, worth $20, at $12.
Broche Long Shawls, worth $30, at $18.
Broche Long Shawls, worth $40, at $25.

All finer goods in same proportion. Our whole stock is marked in plain figures. Every department is complete and Goods will

Be Sold for Less than Ever.

PRINTERS, STATIONERS, &c.

Photograph & Musical Albums,

New and Beautiful Patterns, at Wholesale and Retail, by

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,

118 and 120 Monroe-st.

Blank Books, Stationery, & Printing,

Furnished promptly and at fair prices, by

J. M. W. JONES,

104 AND 106 MADISON-ST.

CONSUMERS will find it profitable to get our prices before ordering elsewhere. HINDLE & JENKINS, Wholesale and Retail Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Manufacturers, 166 Clark-st.

FINANCIAL.

DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Chartered by the State of Illinois.

Exclusively a Savings Bank.

105 CLARK-ST., Methodist Church Block.

Six per cent compound interest on deposits. Pass Books furnished without charges. Children started with ONE DIME as usual.

GEO. SCOVILLE, President.
WM. KELSEY REED, Cashier.

NOTE.—During the recent panic this Bank has paid all deposits on demand without notice.

REMOVALS.

W. V. OULD,

ONE-PRICE

CLOTHIER

REMOVED TO

112 & 114 Randolph-st.

REMOVAL.

Mrs. M. M. Gross, M. D.,

Physician to Women and Children, has removed to the Matteson House, Room 73. Office Hours, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

CLOTHING.

ATTENTION, POLICE!

We just received a new supply of the old genuine POLICE CLOTH, for Overcoats, Dress Coats, Pants, and Vests, which we shall make up in best manner as per regulation, and at the lowest price.

ENGEL & LIVINGSTON,

Corner Clark and Van Buren-sts.

FOR SALE.

AVILUDE.

"Aviude, or game of Birds, just published by West & Lee of Worcester, Mass., is a card game of real merit, and entirely unexceptionable. It is gotten up in fine style, the play is excellent, while the amount of information afforded in such small space, by the fine engravings of Birds and many descriptions, is surprising. It must have a large sale, and deserves it, too."—Harper's Weekly.

For sale by all booksellers and stationers in the United States. Sample games sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of price (50c). Also, Snap, 50c.; Votem, 30c. Trade supplied by CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., 118 and 120 Monroe-st., Agents for the Northwest.

APPLES. APPLES.

Five thousand barrels of Niagara County, N. Y., Apples, all choice varieties, and one thousand barrels extra Ontario Apples for sale at

TAYLOR & BUCHANAN'S,

108 South Water-st.

GENERAL NOTICES.

TO TAILORS.

SOMETHING NEW.—A novel system of cutting taught by WM. SELLE, the inventor, in two lessons. This treatise on the Art of Cutting is for sale, and be convinced of its utility.

"THE CHICAGO CATHOLIC VINDICATOR."

A Weekly Catholic Newspaper, will be issued in this city, commencing next Saturday, Nov. 22, Office, southeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts.

CORN SYRUP.

CROOK'S

HYPER-SWEET

CORN SYRUP.

A PURE SYRUP.
AS PURE AS LOAF SUGAR.
A SYRUP WITH A MAPLE FLAVOR.

Equal to the Best Maple Syrup.
A Syrup Acceptable to the Palate as Sweet.
With no Boneblack or Acid Taste.

Most Syrups sold at the present time are made from the refuse of sugar refineries. They are bleached by acids, and have very little saccharine properties left in them, and are plainly injurious to the teeth and stomach.

Crook's Hyper-Sweet Corn Syrup will surely commend itself as pure and excellent to any who will use it, and will become a household need now in this time of Buckwheat Cakes.

For sale by all dealers in Fancy Groceries.

AT WHOLESALE BY

BLISS, MOORE & CO.,

39 & 41 Wabash-av.

COAL.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between us has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, R. H. C. Richardson retiring. The business will be continued by Mr. Brackebush, under the style of A. C. Brackebush & Co. RICHARDSON & BRACKEBUSH.

Nov. 1, 1873.

COAL!

We are still offering special inducements to consumers to lay in their Winter's Fuel, and quote:

Wilmington Coal	$5.00 per ton.
Indiana Giant Coal	5.50 per ton.
White Ash Block Coal	7.00 per ton.
Pittsburgh Coal	7.50 per ton.
Hocking Valley Coal	8.00 per ton.
Erie Coal	8.50 per ton.
Cannell Coal	9.50 per ton.
Lackawanna Coal	10.00 per ton.

Connellsville and Pittsburgh Coke always on hand.

To large consumers for manufacturing purposes, and the Trade, we allow liberal discounts.

A. C. BRACKEBUSH & CO.,

Southwest Cor. Carroll & Morgan-sts.
Branch Office, 11 West Randolph-st.

CHEAP COAL.

Nut Coal, $4 per ton, delivered.
Wilmington Coal, $5 per ton, delivered.
Barclay Coal, $6 per ton, delivered.

LAWSON & BOOT,

Cor. Sixteenth and Halsted, and 413 South Canal-sts.

UNDERWEAR.

SCOTCH "LAMB'S WOOL"

UNDERWEAR!

Complete stock of "Cartwright & Warner's" Celebrated Winter Goods in White and Scarlet.

Shirts, 34 to 54 in.
Pants, 28 to 50 in.

DRESSING ROBES AND SMOKING JACKETS

In new and elegant designs.

BROWN, PRIOR & FISK,

Wabash-av. & Monroe-st.

HOSIERY AND EMBROIDERIES.

NUBIAS,
HAND-KNIT GOODS,
MITTS, SCARFS,
EMBROIDERIES,
SHIRTS & DRAWERS,
GLOVES,
HOSIERY,
YARNS AND FANCY GOODS.

WHOLESALE.....117 Franklin-st.
RETAIL.....68 State-st.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT.

Stores and Lofts, suitable for Wholesale or Retail trade, in fine localities, with good vaults; also, Offices in Speed, Kentucky, Reaper, and Bigelow Blocks, and at 117, 138 and 130, 183 and 185, and 224, 226 and 226½ South Clark-st., for rent at very low figures to good tenants by

J. M. MARSHALL & CO.,

97 South Clark-st.

TO RENT.

Dwellings in all parts of the city. Large list of Stores for rent. Houses rented and rents collected. WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and Renting Agency, 144 La Salle-st., Otis Block. Established 1849.

WANTED.

WANTED,

To purchase or lease, by the NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE CO. of Philadelphia, Penn., an eligible site for purpose of erecting a handsome marble-front building, same to be occupied by them as their Western Branch Department.

Proposals will also be received for the purchase of a building suitable for their use. Address the undersigned for 10 days, care Snyder & Miller, No. 152 LaSalle-st.

W. D. HALFMANN, Secretary.

REWARD.

Murdered on Election Night.

JOHN McQUAID, whose residence is at 194 West Taylor-st., left home Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 4 (Election day), and has not yet returned. The last seen of him was about 9 o'clock that evening, in the saloon of Maurice Friendville, corner of Clinton and Taylor-sts. His friends are under the impression that a row was not with foul play, and a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS is offered for the recovery of his body and the conviction of the murderer or murderers.

MRS. JOHANNA McQUAID.

DRESS GOODS.

Great Decline OF DRY GOODS

MANDEL BROTHERS

Will offer a large line of "NEWEST IMPORTATIONS" of Dress Goods at "NEW PRICES."

BLACK SILK,
COLORED SILK,
BLACK CASHMERE,
EMPRESS CLOTH,
AND ALPACAS.

POPLINS at 75 cts., worth $1.25.
ALL GOODS MARKED DOWN.

Bargains! Bargains!

IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

MANDEL BROTHERS,

State and Harrison-sts.,
Twenty-second-st. and Michigan-av.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES!

JEWELRY!

Gold is Coming Down.

We are opening new styles in Jewelry, Silverware, Plated Ware, Clocks, Bronzes, Opera Glasses, Fans, and Fancy Goods which we offer at unusually LOW PRICES.

N. MATSON & CO.,

IMPORTERS,

State & Monroe-sts.

BRUSHES.

NOTICE.

GREAT SALE OF

Brushes!

AT ACTUAL COST.

As we must have money, we will sell our entire stock, consisting of everything in the Brush line, which we will sell AT ACTUAL COST for 30 days. NO HUMBUG. Come and see for yourself.

EDWARD C. DOUGLAS,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Brushes,

NO. 82 EAST LAKE-ST.,

OPPOSITE TREMONT HOUSE.

HOTELS.

THE

Commercial Hotel,

Corner Lake and Dearborn-sts.,

HAS ACCOMMODATIONS FOR ROOM AND DAY

BOARDERS

For the winter at very low rates.

PULLING & INGRAHAM, Prop'rs.

OGDEN HOUSE,

Corner Franklin and Washington-sts., Chicago.

A. R. GAGE, - - - - Proprietor

Good Rooms and Board at reasonable rates. Day Board, $6 per week. Transient, $2.50 per day.

CHANGED.

THE EVERETT HOUSE,

From the European to the American Plan. Nice single rooms, with board, at $7 per week; day board, $2; transient, $3 per day.

REAL ESTATE.

Bargain.

There has been placed in my hands for immediate sale, a very choice tract of acre property, which I am instructed to sell regardless of its real value. Shall offer it for the next few days (if necessary) at half its cash value. The investment will pay 10c per cent in a few months—panic or no panic. Title perfect.

H. W. FOWLER,

Note and Stock Broker, Room 2 Major Block.

FOR SALE,

By A. J. & J. W. COOPER, 94 LaSalle-st. 64½ feet, east front, on LaSalle-st., north of Chicago-av., at a great sacrifice. 251 feet front on Monroe-st., west of Western-av.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

WM. MOSHER, the artistic Photographer, 251 Wabash-av., is receiving orders for Photographs, Photo Crayons, Photo Oil Portrait, from life, or from copies of your deceased friends as good as taken from life. Now is your time to have your orders. Do not wait until a few days before Christmas, as it takes time to finish first-class work. Card Photos a specialty.

$2 A Doz.

Do You Wish to Be Happy?

Then get a dozen of those beautifully finished PHOTOGRAPHS at DENSLOW'S, 425 State-st., opposite Continental Hotel.

CARPETS AND FURNITURE.

E. F. HOLLISTER & CO.

121 & 123 State-st.,

(NEAR MADISON),

OFFER THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK OF

Carpets AND FURNITURE

IN THIS CITY, AT

Extremely Low Prices.

N. B.—CASH BUYERS will find it largely to their interests to call on us.

E. F. HOLLISTER & CO.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

THE BALANCE OF THE

Bankrupt Stock OF FURNITURE!

To be closed out regardless of cost. During the present week special bargains will be offered.

N. B.—A lot of Gas Fixtures, Stoves, and a first-class Safe for sale. Call early.

213 Wabash-av.,

NEAR ADAMS-ST.

FURNITURE!

AT COST!

For the next thirty days we will sell our Furniture, of every kind, AT ACTUAL COST, FOR CASH. This is a positive fact. Do not fail to call and examine our goods and prices. Our stock is very choice and complete.

GEO. GILBERT,

Successor to Sampson, Gilbert & Co.,

267 & 269 Wabash-av.

INSURANCE.

E. W. JEWELL,

INSURANCE!

German, of Erie, Pa.
Planters, of Memphis.

141 LA SALLE-ST.,

(MAJOR BLOCK).

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

Chicago Conservatory of Music,

Cor. State and Adams-sts., over Kimball's Piano Store.

Commencement of Winter Term, Monday, Nov. 24.

BRANCHES: Voice, Piano, Organ, Harmony, Violin, Violoncello, Duo and Trio-Playing, Quartette and Chorus Singing.

TEACHERS: N. Ledochowski, E. Liebling, H. Allen, W. H. Sutter, Meinhardt, Eichheim, and E. Goldbeck.

TERMS: In classes, from $7.50 to $50; privately, from $20 to $40.

Pupils can now register for the Winter Term.

R. GOLDBECK, Director.

WEATHER STRIPS.

METAL DOUBLE RUBBER

WEATHER STRIPS

Are the cheapest, for they will last the longest; and the best, for the rubber will not pull out.

P. P. VALENTINE & CO., General Agents,

133 South Clark-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

MEETINGS.

NOTICE.

A special meeting of the First Unitarian Society of Chicago will be held at the Church, corner of Michigan-av. and Twenty-third-st., Monday evening, Nov. 17, at 7:30. There will be business of importance to attend to. In connection with this meeting there will also be a rental of pews.

By order of the Trustees.

C. F. SINCLAIR, Secretary.

Attention, Sir Knights.

Chicago Commandery, No. 19, K. T.—Stated Conclave Monday evening, Nov. 17, at 7:30 o'clock. Business and work on K. T. Order. Visiting Sir Knights courteously invited. By order of the E. C.

GEO. P. SINCLAIR, Recorder.

Masonic.

The members of Kilwinning Lodge, No. 311, A. F. & A. M., are hereby requested to attend the funeral of our late Brother, Arthur Devine, this Sunday morning. Members will meet at their Hall, No. 139 Kinzie-st., at 9:45 o'clock, sharp.

A. M. THOMSON.

Masonic.

Corinthian Chapter, No. 69, R. A. M.—Special convocation Monday evening, at 7½ o'clock. Work on the P. & M. E. Degrees.

J. O. DICKERSON, Sec.

Masonic.

The members of Blair Lodge, No. 329, A. F. and A. M., are hereby notified to meet at Oriental Hall, LaSalle-st., Monday evening, at 11 o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late brother, John A. Harper. Brothers of other Lodges are cordially invited to participate. By order.

C. R. MATTSON, Secretary.

A. P. A.

NOTICE.—A regular meeting of Garden City Lodge, No. 7, will be held at No. 16 South Clark-st., on Monday evening, Nov. 16, at 8 o'clock, for installation of officers and consideration of great importance. Visiting members cordially invited.

By order of the W. M.

ALEXANDER H. RIDDELL, D. N.

I. O. O. F.

The officers and members of Union Lodge No. 9, I. O. O. F., are hereby notified to meet at the lodge-room, corner of Clark and Washington-sts., at 9 o'clock a. m., Nov. 16, to attend the funeral of our late Brother, Arthur Devine. Funeral from the house, No. 29 Bunkerhill, at 11 o'clock a. m. Per order,

A. D. BARTHOLF, N. G.

CHARLES BALDWIN, Secretary.

OVERCOATS.

WE NOW OFFER

OUR

ENTIRE STOCK

OF

MEN'S AND BOYS'

FINE

Overcoats!

AT

TWENTY PER CENT LESS

THAN FORMER PRICES.

This will insure to all who purchase from us a good Overcoat ten per cent less than any other dealer in the city can sell the same. We manufacture our own goods, thereby insuring to customers lower prices and more elegant goods than can be shown by any other firm in the city.

WILDE, BLUETT & CO.,

CORNER

State and Madison-sts.

FURS.

FURS!

"WE ACCEPT THE SITUATION,"

And have placed our large and

ELEGANT STOCK,

Comprising every article, both as to kind of Fur and style of manufacture—for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear—known to the trade,

AT SUCH PRICES

AS MUST PLEASE.

BREWSTER,

Corner Clark and Madison-sts.

N. B.—We have the finest stock of CAPS, GLOVES, and MUFFLERS, in Seal, for Gentlemen's wear, ever shown in this market.

FURS

And FUR TRIMMINGS at lowest prices. Also Furs repaired and Muffs relined at

I. HERZOG'S, 256 State-st.

MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS & ORGANS

To Rent or for Sale on the most favorable terms.

W. W. KIMBALL,

Corner State and Adams-sts.,

CHICAGO.

MEDICAL BATHS.

NOTICE.

Electric, Turkish, and Sulphur Vapor Baths for Ladies and Gentlemen. The finest in the country.

GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL.

Private entrance on Jackson-st., near LaSalle.

Dr. G. C. SOMERS, Proprietor.

COLOGNE.

A CARD.

The "MARS" Cologne is a combination of sweet odors, neatly dressed, and sent out into the world as a specimen of what the science of perfumery has attained. It is only like itself. As a handkerchief perfume it is without a peer.

BUCK & RAYNER, Druggists,

BUSINESS CARDS.

R. N. TOOKER, M. D.,

HOMEOPATH.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE:

Clarendon House, North Clark-st., cor. Ontario

SCOTT & OVINGTON BROTHERS

123 STATE-ST., have put all goods down to bottom Rock until after holidays. Their stock of China, Cut-Glass, Parian, Bronze, and Fancy Goods generally is the largest and finest in this country.

A $20,000 RACE.

Remarkable Contest Between Noted Flyers in California.

The Extraordinary "Staying" Qualities of the Thoroughbred Exhibited.

Four Four-Mile Heats Run in Wonderfully Fast Time.

The Eastern Horse "True Blue" Wins Two of Them, and Then Breaks One of His Legs.

The Purse and Stake Captured by the Redoubtable "Thad Stevens."

RACE-TRACK, SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—The loveliness of the weather this morning intensified the interest in the race, and enticed thousands to the course, who, under less favorable circumstances, would have studiously avoided this wild form of dissipation. Before the light of day had streaked the eastern horizon, the tide of travel had set toward the Park, and the roads centering at this point were lined with adventurous fellows of a speculative turn of mind, including gamblers, venders of various indigestible refreshments, and a varied assortment of vagabonds, all bent on securing advantageous locations about the country outlying the track. The economists, who, through necessity or choice, patronized the pedestrian line, also made an early start, and, with jacket in hand, trudged along, and were, in appearance, happy. The footmen manifested a preference for the old country road, which offered them an opportunity to get a lift to the Industrial School on the cars, while the teams came over the Mission and Ocean-Beach roads, the Cliff-House road, or the fine drive through the Golden Gate Park. At 10 o'clock the roads presented

A CHEERING SCENE.

There were wagons, buggies, coupes, drays, barouches, dump-carts,—in fact, every vehicle of locomotion adapted to the purpose of the occasion, occupied by people of every class and condition; pedestrians in groups and alone; as merry a crowd as ever passed out of the city. The stylish equipages, largely occupied by the fair but fast representatives of society, rolled along with their customary regard for the rights of pedestrians, and occasionally received salutations strikingly impressive; but, in the main, the behavior of the crowd was confined to genteel hilarity.

The day was peculiarly Californian, and a type of the delightful autumn season. A mellow haze enveloped the surrounding hills, while a gentle breeze, that came in over the glittering surface of the sea, which nearly laved the western extremity of the track, toned the atmosphere to a refreshing temperature. To the Eastern visitor the scene must have been happy and inspiring.

By 12 o'clock

THE GRAND RUSH

had fairly set in. A dense column of horse, foot, and carriages, resembling the march of a great army, streamed steadily over the hills and down the avenue leading to the Park. Every available means of conveyance appeared to have been brought into service, from the four-horse drag to the rickety cart of the vegetable-peddler. Thousands came by the trains of the San Jose Railroad, and walked the intervening distance of a mile.

Within the Park the scene was fairly suggestive of the day on the Derby Downs. Hundreds of aristocratic establishments were crowded together, occupied by gay votaries of fashion, who discussed the probabilities of the approaching race with animation, and the contents of their hampers with equal earnestness. The day and scene were provocative of hilarity of spirit, and vigorous appetites as well. The indispensable cardsharp and his confederates were present in force, and had their tables and apparatus for genteel swindling arranged on every side where the crowd did most predominate, both within and without the Park. Hundreds dispelled the tedium of the hours before the commencement of the race by tampering with these fellows, and got their fingers burned, as usual. The hackmen charged $40 a load from the city, customers finding their own conveyance back. A great speculator has offered the managers of the race $15,000 for the receipts at the gate, independent of the receipts at the stands and extras. The offer was refused.

THE HORSES WERE IN GOOD TRIM.

True Blue, Thad Stevens, and the other horses named for the contest were aired and moderately exercised this morning, and appeared to be in excellent condition. The friends and supporters of True Blue casually remarked, from time to time, under appropriate circumstances, that the horse was a little stiff about the knees, and lacked the desired amount of lustre in his eye; a statement that was invariably received with significant winks, nods, &c., by keen adepts in matters pertaining to the turf. The true state of affairs was enshrouded with a suspicious mystery that the race alone could explain to the uninitiated. The gossip of stables failed to contain any point of interest other than the report that the owner of True Blue depended on distancing Thad Stevens in the first heat, and, failing, he had serious doubts of winning the contest. The old sorrel continued in high favor.

1 P. M.—The grounds now present a

DAZZLING SCENE OF ANIMATION.

The proportions of the crowd have swollen with great rapidity, and at the present time there are at least 6,000 people on the course. The main road leading to the course is hidden for a mile by a cloud of dust, and a continuous procession of buggies pours steadily down the hill to the east. The pool-selling was commenced at 12 noon, and opened briskly at large figures. In the two hours that intervened before the horses were called, a heavy sum was deposited in the bank for casting pools,—the aggregate being between $40,000 and $50,000. Thad Stevens is now the favorite by greatly increased odds. A report, industriously circulated, that True Blue had exhibited symptoms of stiffness this morning, may have had some influence; but the confidence in the California favorite is very strong. The ratio in pools between Stevens and Blue is now nearly three to one. The following shows

THE AVERAGE OF POOLS:

An hour before the calling of the horses: Stevens 260, Blue 165, Daniels 105, field 10; Stevens 275, Blue 152, Daniels 100, field 9; Stevens 325, Blue 165, Daniels 90, field 8; Stevens 360, Blue 165, Daniels 80, field 5; Stevens 325, Blue 155, Daniels 75, field 5.

A strong police detachment,—probably 25 men,—under command of Capt. Douglass, are maintaining the order of the vast assemblage. A portion of the men are mounted. In addition to the great crowd in the Park, hundreds of gratuitous spectators have taken position on the neighboring hills, where a view of the course can be obtained.

THE ATTENDANCE.

Over 8,000 people are on the course, and a perfect stream is pouring in from each road leading to the track. A portion of the grandstand took fire, causing much excitement, but the flames were soon extinguished.

THE POOLS SOLD.

Stevens, 325; True Blue, 165; Daniels, 90; the field, 8 and 5. Probably 15,000 people will witness the race.

THE FIRE IN THE GRAND STAND.

OCEAN VIEW RACE TRACK, SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—At 1:55 p. m. the alarm of fire was sounded by a series of stentorian yells proceeding from the grand stand adjoining the eastern end of the refreshment saloon near the course, and soon the smoke rolled up in dense volumes and shut out a portion of the crowd in that locality from view. A scene of intense excitement ensued. The crowd shouted lustily. The shrill whistles of the police increased the nervousness of susceptible persons, and for a few moments a terrible catastrophe was imminent. The flames lapped up the planks of the standard, and leaped high in air. The smell of burning wood soon became unpleasantly strong. A few cool men wrested the burning planks from the flames, and stamped out the fire, and the event soon passed from the mind as scarcely worthy of note on an occasion so prolific of interest. The fire originated in the cook-house of the saloon. The damage was trifling.

1:30 P. M.

The stream of humanity approaching the park still continues—a dense column in vehicles and on foot. At a moderate estimate there are now upwards of 12,000 people in the park and immediate vicinity, and the immense seating accommodations are almost entirely occupied at an extra charge, while thousands occupy the vehicles in the central arena.

ENTRIES.

RACE TRACK, SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15—2 p. m.—The entries are Stevens, Daniels, True Blue, and Mamie Hall. Hubbard will not go.

AT THE SCORE.

Thad Stevens took the pole, True Blue next, Mamie Hall next, Daniels outside.

FIRST HEAT.

First mile—Mamie Hall first, Thad Stevens second, True Blue third, Daniels fourth. Second mile—True Blue first, Mamie Hall second, Daniels third, Stevens last. Third mile—True Blue first, Joe Daniels second, Thad Stevens third, Mamie Hall fourth. Fourth mile—Joe Daniels first, True Blue second, Stevens third, Mamie Hall last. Time for heat, 7:45. Daniels took the heat by two lengths.

MONEY ON THAD STEVENS.

The unexpected turn of the first heat produced excitement that could only find a vent at the pools, and consequently the sales sprung to a high figure. Pending the disposition of the second heat, the friends of Thad rallied promptly to his support, and freely backed their opinion of his speed and endurance with coin. The impression prevailed that the rider of Thad reined him in during the entire run, and simply strove not to be distanced. The horse was in fine condition when he left the track, and was applauded as vigorously as though he were the winner of the heat. Mamie Hall was completely blown

SECOND HEAT.

The horses were called for the second heat at a quarter to 4, and the preliminary rubbing-down and saddling was accomplished in readiness for a set-off at five minutes to 4. Another splendid start was made, the three horses taking the score neck and neck. Before reaching the half-mile, Thad had pulled out ahead three lengths, True Blue following second; and the first mile Thad carried the score, three lengths ahead, True Blue second, Daniels lagging five lengths. In the second mile the relative positions of the horses were about the same, Thad gaining a few yards, if anything. In the third mile all the horses crossed the score in close company, Thad a neck ahead of True Blue, Daniels lapping on the flank. On the fourth mile, Thad and True Blue pull in neck and neck, Daniels crowding close on the last half. True Blue showed ahead and opens a gap of five lengths, which he holds in crossing the score, Thad seven lengths in the rear. The old horse comes in wearied. True Blue takes the second heat of the race. Time, 8:08.

PEOPLE LEAVING.

The crowd is decreasing at this time, as it is evident by the long line of trains headed for the city, and the broken string of pedestrians, though the weather is still soft and balmy, and a cool breeze from the ocean sweeps over the track. The contest seems to have lost its attractions for many.

A STARTLED HARE.

During the second mile run of the last heat, the nags divided honors with a startled hare, whose frantic efforts to escape from the track distracted the attention of the spectators, and caused a deal of merriment. The animal distanced his pursuers.

THE CROWD.

Thus far, the order, considering the character of the exhibition and the crowd in attendance, has been excellent. No rows worthy of note have occurred.

THE POOL-SELLING

was again resumed after the termination of the second heat, but the bidding was not as brisk as previously, although a number of heavy pools were made up. True Blue was now the favorite, with the second choice alternating between Thad and Daniels. The ratio between first and second choice was about four to three. At this time the crowd commenced thinning out to a moderate extent, many desiring to escape the inevitable jam of the general retreat. The result of the race at this juncture seemed a matter of profound uncertainty. All turfmen stroked their beards when questioned as to the probability, and merely expressed an opinion that things were very much mixed.

THIRD HEAT.

The horses were called for the third heat at 4:30. Got off in good style at 4:35. Thad takes the lead again, and pulls out handsomely a couple of lengths before reaching the first quarter; True Blue second. Thad holds his own through the first mile, and crosses the score two lengths ahead, True Blue and Daniels running neck and neck. The second mile is a close run between the three. They cross the score in almost precisely the same relative positions as at the first mile. The third mile is a repetition of the first and second. The wildest excitement prevails. They cross the score, Thad leading, Daniels, lapping him in the flank, True Blue a close third at the first quarter of the fourth mile.

TRUE BLUE FAILS.

The metal of the noble animal is exhausted. He falls behinds, and is speedily lost in the distance. Thad pulls on at his best, and parts company with Daniels, crossing the score nearly ten lengths ahead. The excitement is tremendous as the result. Deafening cheers ascend, and the air is filled with flying hats. The race is now between Stevens and Daniels, the first the favorite in the great race, Blue having been distanced. Time of the third heat, 7:57.

TRUE BLUE DISABLED.

After the conclusion of the third heat, intelligence was received from up the track that True Blue had broken his leg, and was a ruined horse. He was lying disabled on the track, about midway between the first quarter and the half-mile pole. The noble animal was removed from the track, and the course cleared for the final heat of the great national contest of the turf, now narrowed down, being single competitors from the East and West.

FOURTH HEAT.

Twilight shades were descending when the horses were called for the final heat, making an aggregate run of 16 miles. The horses made a capital start, but Thad shortly pulled about four lengths ahead, and was gaining steadily when the horses disappeared in the evening shades. In the first mile, Thad passes the score 30 yards in advance. The crowd await anxiously the reappearance as the foaming steeds rush down the home stretch. At the second mile, Thad has about the same advantage of his competitor. Thad crosses the score the third time about the same distance in the lead, and dashes out on the last and winning mile. The race is considered settled. Again the clatter of hoofs is heard down the home-stretch, and Thad comes dashing through the mist 30 yards in advance, the winner of the great national $20,000 race.

The enthusiasm of the crowd at this result was overwhelming. The miles of this heat were made as follows: 2:03; 1:57; 1:55; 2:02.

ROUGHS IN A RAILROAD-TRAIN.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: By giving the inclosed (from the Cincinnati *Commercial* of Nov. 9) a place in your paper, you will oblige several eye-witnesses of the scene in question. The affair took place in a through car on the Kankakee route,—in one of two ladies' cars.

There was most outrageous conduct last evening, between this city and North Bend, on the passenger train of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Louisville Railroad, due here at 6:40. A party of reckless men, coming into the city from points below, including several who were drunk, and smoked nasty pipes and vulgar and profane language in the presence of two ladies in one of the cars, defied the conductor and used brakeman, and insisted on having things their own way generally,—and a very bad way it was. After driving some of the ladies from the cars with their smoke and talk, they got up a fight among themselves, in which one of them was knocked bleeding to the floor, which was the only redeeming feature of the affair. They seemed to have completely overawed the men in authority on the train.

The Company cannot afford to let such things occur on their road very frequently. They would do better to employ a force of fighting men for each train.

It would be well to add that the Conductor and his brakemen were *cowards* enough for not ejecting the roughs out of the ladies' car, which they ought to have done to show proper management on the railroad.

It must further be added, to understand the gross mismanagement on the Conductor's side, that there was a smoking-car in front, and a surplus passenger-car in the rear of the train, almost empty, into which the crowd of roughs ought to have been placed.

X.

SPANISH BARBARITY.

Particulars of the Shooting of Thirty-seven of the Virginius' Crew.

Indignities Heaped Upon the Bodies of the Victims.

Seizure of the Mails of the German Steamer from New Orleans.

Several Germans Among the Company on Board the Captured Vessel.

Letters from Gen. Ryan and Another Officer of the Expedition.

Capt.-Gen. Burriel Makes a Bombastic Address to the Cubans.

Spaniards Anxious to Learn the Temper of Our Government.

Work Progressing Vigorously in All the Navy-Yards.

Detailed Account of the Chase and Capture of the Virginius.

THE SLAUGHTER.

SHOOTING OF THIRTY-SEVEN OF THE CREW OF THE VIRGINIUS.

HAVANA, via KEY WEST, Nov. 15.—The following account of events at Santiago de Cuba have been received here: On Friday morning, the 7th, thirty-seven of the crew of the Virginius were brought on shore and taken to prison, to remain there until their execution, which was ordered for that afternoon. Capt. Fry, a noble-looking old man, fully a head taller than the rest of the crew, when he met his men on the wharf previous to the march to the prison, saluted them all. The salute was returned with affection. At 4:45 Capt. Fry and thirty-six men and officers were publicly shot, despite the protest of all competent foreign authorities. The marines were

SEVEN MINUTES KILLING THE WRETCHED PRISONERS.

It seemed as if they would never finish. At last the sailors marched off, and the troops filed past the long row of corpses. Then the dead-carts were hurried up, and loaded indiscriminately with the mangled remains.

THE AMERICAN CONSUL

has done all that could have been done. Indeed, it was threatened that his exequatur would be withdrawn for his exertions in behalf of the prisoners. In an interview with Gen. Burriel, that officer yelled at him and otherwise treated him disrespectfully. The British Consul also made an ineffectual protest against the execution. It is reported that sixteen of the victims were British subjects.

GROWING ANXIOUS.

HAVANA, via KEY WEST, Fla., Nov. 15.—Great anxiety is manifested here to see the comments of the American press upon the capture of the Virginius and the shooting of the prisoners. There is a general feeling that it is desirable to have all the prisoners executed as quickly as possible, before the Government of Spain or any other power can get a chance to intervene, although some of the better-feeling portion of the people deprecate undue haste, and fear that it may lead to serious results.

BOMBASTES FURIOSO.

The address of Gen. Burriel is very bombastic. Describing the chase and capture of the Virginius, he says: "The Tornado belched forth flames instead of smoke, going at her fullest speed. She finally came up with and captured the Virginius, which was taken possession of with repeated cries of 'Viva Espana!' from the Tornado's valiant crew, and without the slightest resistance 163 men delivered themselves quietly up, having cowardly thrown overboard, during the chase, the arms which they ought never to have grasped, and the military equipage confided to them to defend their ignoble cause. This goes to show and to confirm the poverty of our enemies, and demonstrates their impotence against the armies of Spain, which Providence manifestly favors."

WHERE THE CAPTURE WAS MADE.

The *Securidad* complains of the inexactness of the press telegram which stated that the Virginius was captured near Jamaica. According to the official statements, the Virginius was eighteen miles from the coast of Cuba. When the chase began she headed for Jamaica, a distance of about 100 miles. The chase lasted eight hours, both steamers going at full speed, and both being fast vessels. They must, therefore, have been very near Jamaica when the Virginius was overhauled; but, as the Captain, all the navigators, and the crew of the Virginius have been killed, the Spaniards can put the distance at what they please.

MAILS SEIZED.

Mails by the steamer Frankfort, from New Orleans, were seized by the Government, and their distribution has not yet been permitted. The steamer is a German Lloyd vessel, sailing from New Orleans to Havre and Bremen, touching at Havana, and is a foreign steamer.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15.—The Engineer of the Spanish corvette Tornado, which chased the Virginius to her doom, is an American named Mackabee, who formerly held an office in the Treasury Department, and being a naval engineer by profession entered the service of Spain in 1869.

GEN. RYAN'S TRUNK

was to-day opened at his lodgings on Pennsylvania avenue. It contained pictures of Jim Fisk, George Francis Train, a copy of the impeachment trial of Andrew Johnson, an Indian medicine bag, titles to some mining property in Montana, and a scrap-book filled with newspaper notices of the unfortunate young fillibuster.

[To the Associated Press.]

LETTER FROM ONE OF THE VICTIMS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15.—A letter from J. C. Harris, one of the Virginius victims, has been received in this city, dated "Kingston, Jamaica, Oct. 22." After stating that the expedition would leave on the night of that day, he said the prospects for success were good, and probably before the letter reached its destination, there would be fighting in Cuba. "Much," he added, "depends upon the success of this expedition and combinations abroad. We take only 300 men from this port, but we will be joined by two other parties, and I am confident of success." The writer says the boat was in debt; that much money had to be collected, and Gen. Verona collected it. The writer of the letter is Maj. J. C. Harris, of Louisa County, Virginia. He had spent several years on the Western plains, and in the mining regions of the Pacific slope, and was ever actuated by a restless spirit of adventure.

LETTER FROM GEN. RYAN.

The following letter was received in this city yesterday by Gen. George W. Cook, an intimate friend of Gen. Ryan:

BLUNDELL HALL, KINGSTON, Jamaica, Oct. 23, 1873.

To My Dear George:

In one hour we leave for Cuba. This is quite unexpected, as we did not expect to go until to-morrow, and I have just returned from the country. We arrived safely on the 13th inst. Had quite a storm on the 7th. All the provisions were washed overboard, and the deck swept fore and aft. Capt. Harris and the purser were badly injured, and such a sea-sick set. The Captain pronounced it the most severe hurricane he ever saw. For a few hours I thought we would enjoy the novelty of a bath in mid-ocean. Since our arrival we have had a splendid time—feast after feast and ball after ball. The first ball was given by the Peruvian Minister in honor of Gen. Verona into myself. All the fashion and wealth of the place were present. Gov.-Gen. Cardova and Judge Ticnburn gave others, and gay ones they were. The place is filled with beautiful women and gay and splendid fellows, generous to a fault and liberal as Princes. I must say that I never received such attention. I regret that want of time will prevent giving you a detailed account of my adventures. I am as fat as a bull and gay as a lark, and leave this place with many regrets.

Very truly, etc., (Signed) W. A. C. RYAN.

RYAN'S EFFECTS.

An inventory was made to-day of the effects in Washington of the late General. They include the Cuban flag and sword presented him by the Cuban Junta in New York.

A HERALD YARN.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The *Herald* publishes what purports to be an interview between the Captain-General of Cuba and one Col. John W. Young, wherein the former proposed that the latter should organize an expedition in the United States, composed of all the Cubans whom it is possible to enlist, embark them on board of a slow steamer, and then give such information as would lead to the sure capture of the expedition. For this service Young was to receive $2,000. The *Herald* says that Young is now in jail in Chicago, awaiting his trial for forging Post-Office money-orders. The alleged interview is said to have taken place in 1872, and the Captain-General is made to say that the members of the proposed expedition, if captured, would be shot.

THE TRUTH OF THE MATTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15.—Concerning the reported interview between the Captain-General of Cuba and John W. Young, now in jail at Chicago, it is known in official quarters that, instead of the Captain-General proposing to Young to act as decoy in bringing an expedition to Cuba for the purpose of being captured, such proposition was made by Young himself to the Captain-General, who, having no confidence in Young, gave him a certain time in which to leave the island, and he left. Young was during the war in the bounty-jumping frauds. He also committed great forgeries on Paymasters and other officers in the army.

AT THE NAVY YARDS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15.—Matters look very lively at the Navy-Yard. Upwards of 700 men are at work at the monitors, both of which will be placed in commission early in the ensuing week. To hasten work on the Ajax the workmen employed on the new sloop-of-war Quinnebaug have been transferred to her. Lieut. Randall, of the Canandaigua, informed me that there is no truth in the statement of the evening papers, that his vessel had received orders for immediate sailing. The Canandaigua will be ready for sea in three weeks. A full force of workmen will, by special orders, work all day to-morrow. The iron-clad Nahant is being repaired at Chester, and will be ready in two weeks.

BROOKLYN.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—At the Brooklyn Navy Yard orders were received last night directing the immediate preparation for sea of the frigates Colorado and Minnesota. Vice Admiral Rowan says that the Colorado could probably be got ready for sea in thirty days, and the Minnesota in one or two months. The Juniata would be ready in a day or two. The Powhatan was ready to sail. Work was continued on the Spanish iron-clad Arapides, which is in the dry-dock at the yards.

NEWPORT, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 15.—The Ossipee arrived at Newport early this afternoon. She will take a supply of torpedoes, and probably sail to-night for Cuba.

CHARLESTOWN.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 15.—To-day orders were received from Washington to fit the Franklin for sea at the earliest moment, and work upon her has begun. The employes of the Engineers' Department will work upon her all day to-morrow. The work upon the Brooklyn is being pushed forward.

PUBLIC FEELING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The departure of the President and the Secretary of the Navy for Elizabeth, N. J., to be absent three days, gives rise to the belief that the mooted intentions of resenting the Spanish barbarity are not of a very ardent character. There is no excitement amongst officials about the matter, and everything is as calm around the Departments as if it were in the summer recess. The common people are indignant, and particularly the Southern element, who show as much hate of the Spaniards as in the days of Lopez and Crittenden.

BALTIMORE.

Where the Confederate army has a large *emigre* representation, is in a highly excited condition.

THE CABINET.

The most earnest members of the Cabinet in favor of vigorous measures at the last meeting, are stated to have been Belknap, Creswell, Robeson, and Richardson.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15.—The excitement here over the massacre of the Virginius prisoners is unabated. The people intend calling a great mass-meeting of the people at an early date to proclaim their indignation at the atrocities.

IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The meeting in the Park this afternoon to denounce the Cuban butcheries was addressed by one Thomas Dugan, who urged his hearers to demand reparation. No noteworthy Cuban was present, and only a limited number of other nationalities.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The King's County Democratic General Committee will hold a mass meeting in Brooklyn, to express themselves on Cuban affairs.

IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 15.—The meeting at the Court-House to-night to express the sentiment of the people regarding the execution of the passengers and crew of the Virginius was one of the largest ever held in this city. The rotunda of the Court-House was packed to overflowing, and outdoor meetings were organized at both the east and west wings of the building. Gen. Nathan Ranny, a soldier of the war of 1812, presided. Speeches were made by Mayor Brown, ex-Attorney-General Baker, and a dozen other local speakers, all of whom took the strongest possible ground in favor of vindicating the national honor and wiping out the recent insult to our flag and outrage to civilization and humanity, by visiting summary vengeance upon the perpetrators of the inhuman butchery. The war feeling in the crowd ran very high, and there was a repeatedly expressed desire to take forcible possession of Cuba and annex it to the United States. A resolution to this effect, and urging the Government to take speedy and vigorous measures to obtain reparation for the wrongs committed, were unanimously adopted. A great crowd still remains at the Court-House, and the speaking continues.

VOLUNTEERS TO FIGHT THE SPANIARDS.

The Lindell Grays, a volunteer military organization here, have telegraphed President Grant that they hold themselves in readiness to respond to a call for men to go to Cuba, and a number of gentlemen have telegraphed that they will, if authorized, raise a regiment in four days for the same purpose.

PRESS COMMENTS.

THE SPANISH PRESS.

HAVANNA, Nov. 15.—The *Constancia* newspaper says: "No matter how much our country has fallen in the last year's struggle, the Spanish people have not become degraded to the extreme, so as to be frightened by those who might have to pay dear for their temerity and insolence in the event of intervention. We lament the bad situation of the affairs of our country, but are far from being daunted by foreign complications. It may be that we ought to desire them in order to liberate us from miserable party intrigues. Spain is not degenerate. All the bad passions will immediately become quiet when there is any prospect of a foreign war. The stronger powers know this, and their intriguing politicians ought not to forget it. Unfortunately the Spaniards give more importance to the latter than they merit." The *Constancia* also says: "When the news of the capture of the Virginius was received here it was thought something would be tried to prevent the pirates from receiving their just chastisement."

THE ENGLISH PRESS.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The *Daily News*, this morning, in an editorial article on the prospect of the annexation of Cuba to the United States, says: "The execution of the Virginius captives has virtually decided the fate of the island." The other London journals contain editorials of a similar tenor.

SPANISH CREDIT.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The Spanish loan reached the lowest figure this morning that it has yet touched in the London market.

THE CAPTURE.

From the New York World, Nov. 14.

Havana papers publish full details of the capture of the Virginius. The *Diario de la Habana* says that the pursuit commenced within Spanish waters, and that the capture was effected in the high seas twenty-three miles from the coast of Jamaica, and about 100 miles from that of Cuba. The Virginius was overhauled by the Tornado at 10 o'clock p. m. on Oct. 31, after a chase of nine hours, and was brought into the port of Santiago de Cuba at 5 o'clock in the evening of Nov. 1. The Virginius was first sighted, according to Spanish accounts, at 2 o'clock p. m. of Oct. 31. At that hour the Tornado, cruising along the Cuban coast in the vicinity of Aseradero, observed far on the horizon a steamer which was coming in the direction of the place mentioned. Suspecting that the strange craft might be the Virginius, for which a keen lookout had been for some time kept up, the Captain of the Tornado made for the stranger with the view of reconnoitering. Scarcely, however, had he turned the Tornado's prow for that purpose before he discovered that the other vessel had commenced to make for the coast of Jamaica, at the same time feeding her fires with combustible materials which produced great volumes of dense black smoke. The Captain of the Tornado had now become satisfied that the eluding vessel was the Virginius, which had previously given the Spanish marine so much trouble. Under a full headway of steam the pursuit now commenced in earnest, but at this juncture an accident happened which nearly marred the effort of the Spanish corvette to overtake the fleeing Virginius. The pump which supplied the Tornado's boilers with water broke. But the Spanish commander set the crew to work dipping water from the sea, and the chase was kept up at the rate of 13 to 14 miles an hour by the corvette, while the distance between the pursuers and the pursued gradually lessened.

Night came on in the middle of the pursuit, but, by the light of the moon, which, most unfortunately for the unhappy company of the Virginius, enabled the Tornado to discern the columns of smoke which rose from the two chimneys of the latter, as well as her two masts, the course pursued by the fleeing Cuban vessel was clearly marked out. An indescribable anxiety prevailed upon the Spanish vessel when, upon the highest attainable positions upon the masts, the lookouts watched through the mellow light shed by the moon, and reported to the Captain the movements of the doomed Virginius. The Tornado shuddered with the convulsions of the machinery, and from her chimney great showers of sparks flew backward in the vessel's wake. As the Tornado neared her prey a blank shot from her cannon was fired as a signal for the Virginius to halt. But as that vessel took no notice of the summons, but on the contrary accelerated her speed, three or four shotted guns were discharged at her. Up to this time the Virginius had had hopes of reaching the friendly refuge of the British waters on the Jamaica coast. They were distant but twenty miles, and another hour would have secured them the promised safety.

As the Tornado, like an eagle swooping on its prey, bore down upon the Virginius, an interval of fearful anxiety intervened upon the latter vessel. The last chance of security lay in throwing the cargo overboard and lightening the ship. In pursuance of this plan the crew busied themselves with casting into the sea horses, cannon, and other arms, ammunition, clothing, and food supplies. The furnaces were fed with all the combustible materials on board, and the last desperate effort to reach Jamaica was made. But at this juncture three shells from the Tornado's guns flashed through the air, and the Virginius, seeing the impossibility of escape, was compelled to halt at a point between Cabo Cruz and Santiago de Cuba. A boat's crew, under command of an officer, was sent to her, and the demand for her surrender was complied with, and the prisoners were transferred without resistance to the Spanish corvette. An intimation from Gen. Bernabe Varona that he desired to speak to the commander of the Tornado brought that officer to the spot. "I congratulate you, Captain," Varona is reported by the Spaniards to have said, "on the capture that you have made, and the importance of which you cannot fully appreciate at this time. You are not aware of the materials which we have here, nor of the effect which their arrival would have produced in the island had they been distributed there. The capture of the Virginius may well bring about the speedy end of the insurrection." These are given as Varona's words, but the probability is that his speech, as reported, is a Spanish fiction.

Varona further told his captors that the Virginius left Kingston on the 24th of October shortly after the departure of the French steamer from that port. The intention was to proceed forthwith to Cuba, but an accident to the vessel compelled them to enter a Haytien port. When the necessary repairs had been made, the Virginius again put to sea. She again entered Haytien ports subsequently, to-wit., that of Puerto Principe and another, and it was only on the 30th that they decided to make the attempt to land in Cuba. On the 31st a vessel was seen a few miles from the Cuban coast with sails spread. The Virginius, believing that this was merely a sailing vessel and anticipating no danger, made no attempt to evade her. She proved, however, to be the Tornado, which was cruising under sail while some slight disarrangement in her engines was being repaired. It was at this juncture that the Tornado perceived the Virginius and gave chase, as has been described.

At 5 o'clock upon the evening of the 1st of November the Tornado and another Spanish corvette, the Cantabro, appeared in the offing of Santiago de Cuba, conveying a third vessel. When they entered port, and it was known that that other ship was the Virginius, the whole population of the town flocked to the landing. A general rejoicing followed the announcement that 165 "fillibusters" had been captured, among them many of the best known Cuban leaders. Preparations were at once made to celebrate the event, the notorious Spanish Volunteers taking the lead. Prominent places in the town were illuminated, and bands of music played loyal airs in the Plaza de Armas. All the corporations, civil and military, sought out Brig.-Gen. Burriel, commanding the district, and other principal officers, to felicitate and serenade them. Much enthusiasm for Spain, for peace, and for the Spanish navy was manifested, Gen. Burriel taking a prominent part. Later, a number of the Volunteers, accompanied by music, went out in launches to where the Tornado was lying, and serenaded her officers and crew.

The prisoners, with the exception of Gens. Varona, Del Sol, and others of more importance than the rest, were transferred on the 2d of November from the Tornado to the prison. They were escorted thither by 100 Volunteers and a force of marines. Varona is reported to have told the naval commander at Santiago that this expedition was the last which the Cuban Junta in this city would dispatch.

Among the materials thrown away in the flight of the Virginius were 2,000 Remington rifles, a mitrailleuse, seven horses, and a multitude of other military equipments, as well as provisions.

The *Diario de la Habana*, of Nov. 8, gives a list of 103 "fillibusters" captured upon the steamer Virginius, not including among them those who acted as the crew, and who numbered sixty-three.

THE VICTIMS.

SKETCHES OF SOME OF THOSE SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN EXECUTED.

From the New York Tribune, Nov. 14.

Among the passengers and crew of the Virginius were many Americans and Englishmen, as well as Cubans. The Cubans who were on the ill-fated vessel were gentlemen of respectable families who had fled to this city with whatever property they were able to save from the Spaniards. Many of them received their education in this country, and some of them were American citizens. The following is a brief history of some of the more prominent Cubans who were on the vessel and are supposed to have been executed on the 7th inst.:

Leopold Rizo was born at Havana. His father was one of the most wealthy and eminent lawyers of Havana before the revolution. He was 27 years old, and obtained his education at Philadelphia.

Alejandro Calvo was also born in Havana. He had been in the United States about fourteen years, not having visited Cuba during that time. Prior to sailing in the Virginius, he was engaged in manufacturing cigars at No. 62 Water street, in this city. He left an aged mother in Cuba, whom he supported during his stay here, and whom he was on his way to visit. He was 35 years of age, and served honorably during the late war in the Garibaldi Guards, and was promoted to the rank of First Sergeant for bravery.

Yndalicio and Ricardo Trujillo were of a very respectable family, born in Guines, Cuba, and brothers of Senor Trujillo, who keeps the Cuban restaurant in Pine street. They were respectively 21 and 23 years old, and had applied for citizenship in this country, where they have been in business for the past six years. Their father was exiled to the Island of Fernando Po, at the beginning of the revolution, by the Spanish Government. They received their education in this country.

Ramon R. D. Armas was born at Havana, educated in Massachusetts. He was 21 years old, has been in this country several years, and has lately been engaged in the cigar business in this city. He has been an enthusiastic worker for Cuban liberty, and highly esteemed as an earnest patriot among his friends in this city.

Julio Orango was born at Puerto Principe. He received his education in this country, and, though only 16 years of age, was considered a brilliant scholar. He had been in the United States more than five years. He is a nephew of Aurilia Arango, a merchant of this city, located at No. 29 Broadway.

Arturo Aola was a native of Puerto Principe, about 11 years old, and belong to one of the oldest families in that city. He received his education in the United States, having fled from his home early during the revolution to escape the Spanish troops. At the same time his uncle, with his family, were overtaken in the woods by the Spanish soldiers, and two men, two women, and a child scarcely 5 years old, were slaughtered in cold blood.

Guillemo Vala was born at Havana. He was 22 years old, and has been in this city several years, engaged in business. He has taken an active part in politics in this city.

Enrique Castellanos was a native of Guines, Cuba, but has been in this country fourteen years. He is 27 years old, and supposed to be an American citizen.

Raimundo Pardo, born in Colon, is a member of one of the most eminent families of the city. He was 25 years old, and engaged in mercantile pursuits. He leaves a large family and aged parents, whom he has supported by his own labors since he came to this country.

Domingo Diaz is a native of Trinidad. He is 24 years old, and received his education in Cuba. He was very prominent among the patriots in the first part of the revolution, and was in the army about a year; he then came to the United States, and has been engaged in organizing expeditions for the aid of his fellow-patriots, but failed in three successive attempts to furnish them the desired aid.

Ramon P. Bello, a native of Havana, was a man of learning, and had some reputation as a poet among his countrymen. He was 28 years old. He came to this country at the breaking out of the revolution, since which time he has labored here for the cause of Cuban freedom, and was very anxious to embark upon this unfortunate expedition. He leaves a brother in Baltimore.

Salvador Penedo is a native of Nuevitas, and about 23 years old. He was actively engaged in the revolution for three years, and rose to the rank of Captain in the Cuban army; he was also an Adjutant of Gen. Aguilera, Vice-President of the Republic of Cuba. He was well educated, and enthusiastic in the cause of Cuban liberties. Ever since his arrival in the United States he has been anxious to return and join actively in the struggle.

Gratz Brown, an American from Philadelphia, was on board the Virginius. He has been with the Cuban army more than a year on a previous occasion, and was, at this time, on his way to rejoin them.

The above are those Cubans who are best known among their compatriots in this city. Many of them have fathers and brothers here, who anxiously await the particulars of the wholesale execution of the 7th inst., hoping that their friends or relatives may be among those who still survive.

CRIME.

A Daughter of Gen. Babcock Shot by Her Husband.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—Duncan T. Templeton shot his wife this morning while they were walking together on Fortieth street, at Eighth avenue. Mrs. Templeton is a daughter of Gen. Babcock, of President Grant's staff. It seems that the husband and wife have not lived together for some months, and during the past week Templeton was absent from their boarding-house, No. 238 West Fourteenth street. He called this morning, however, about half-past 9 o'clock, and at 10 the two left the house together. While going down the street Mrs. Templeton is said to have twice informed an officer that her husband was abusing her, but he did not feel warranted in interfering. Soon afterwards the officer was attracted by the report of a pistol, and saw Mrs. Templeton fall. He secured the husband, and had the woman taken to her boarding-house, and physicians were called. Her wound was not fatal, but Mrs. Templeton was permanently disfigured. The parties were married three years, and have one child. Templeton is from Cincinnati, and aged 37; his wife is 20.

A later report says at the time Templeton shot his wife he was being taken to court on her complaint for disorderly conduct, and so sudden was his movement that the officer having him in custody could not interfere. Templeton had previously asked at the station-house to have the woman arrested, whom he accused of abducting his wife.

Murder at Middletown, Pa.

MIDDLETOWN, Pa., Nov. 15.—Abraham Beam was murdered in his barn last evening, by two negroes, who subsequently endeavored to enter the house, where were stopping an old lady and a young man. The authorities are in pursuit of the murderers.

OBITUARY.

George Jordan, the Actor.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The death, in London, of George Jordan, the well-known actor, is announced by cable.

Maj. Lewis Wolke, Fort Wayne.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Nov. 15.—Maj. Lewis Wolke, a resident of this city for the last thirty-seven years, died to-day after a few weeks, illness.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16—1 a. m.—For the Middle and Eastern States, southwesterly and southeasterly winds, rising temperature, partly cloudy weather, increasing cloudiness in the afternoon. For the Lakes, westerly winds, cloudy weather, followed by snow and rain. For the Northwest, northwesterly winds, increasing cloudiness, and occasional snow. For the Lower Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, northwesterly winds, partly cloudy weather, followed by rain. For the Southern States, southwesterly winds, high temperature, partly and increasingly cloudy weather, and light rain for the Western Gulf. Reports are missing from the Southwest and the Northwest.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16—1 a. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Br'k'nridge	29.78	37	N. W., fresh.	..	Cloudy.
Cairo	29.57	65	S. W., fresh.	..	Cloudy.
Chicago	29.64	45	W., fresh	..	Clear.
Cheyenne	30.01	48	W., gentle	..	Fair.
Cleveland	29.44	49	S. W., brisk.	..	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	29.70	51	S., fresh	..	Cloudy.
Denver	30.10	42	S., gentle	..	Clear.
Duluth	29.58	38	S. W., gentle	..	Clear.
Davenport	29.75	45	W., fresh	..	Clear.
Detroit	29.30	42	S. W., fresh.	..	Clear.
Escanaba	29.45	39	S., fresh	..	Cloudy.
Ft. Garry	29.76	39	W., fresh	..	Cloudy.
Keokuk	29.80	50	W., fresh	..	Clear.
Le'v'nworth	29.88	55	N. W., light.	..	Clear.
La Crosse	29.75	43	N., fresh	..	Fair.
Milwaukee	29.66	42	W., brisk	..	Clear.
Marquette	29.45	36	Calm	04	Lt. Snow.
Omaha	29.84	49	W., fresh	..	Clear.
Pembina	29.64	38	W., fresh	..	Clear.
St. Paul	29.68	36	W., gentle	..	Clear.
Toledo	29.47	50	N. W., brisk	..	Clear.

A Babe Roasted.

From the Hutchinson (Kan.) News.

On Monday a child 16 months old was roasted to death in Haven Township. On Monday morning John N. Page, the father of the child, left for Wichita to be gone a couple of days. His mission was to induce an estranged wife to return home. He left the house and baby in charge of his two little boys, aged respectively 7 and 5 years. In the afternoon on Monday Mr. Astle saw smoke and flame issuing from the house. He ran to it and found the two boys outside, with their faces, necks, and hands all blistered. He attempted to dash into the house to rescue the baby, but was quickly driven back by the fire, with a blistered face and minus his eyebrows and a considerable portion of his mustache. Other parties arrived to his assistance, but they could do nothing. When the fire subsided, the roasted body of the babe was found in the cellar. The arms and legs were burnt off, and the head so charred that it dropped into pieces as the men raised the body. The other two children are at Astle's, awaiting the return of their father. The fire originated from a stove. Page has for some time past been thought partially demented.

FINANCIAL.

Railway Speculation Stronger in Wall Street Yesterday.

An Advance of 1-2 to 3 1-8 Per Cent in the List.

Much Opposition to the Proposed Banking Reforms.

Business Prospects of the Leading New England Railroads.

Favorable Opening of the Lumbering Business in Wisconsin.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—There were frequent fluctuations in Wall street to-day. At the opening, the Gold Room was afflicted with a

SPANISH WAR FEVER

to a greater extent than on Friday. Later, speculators took a more peaceful view of the situation. On the Exchange buoyancy predominated, and there was a sharp rise in prices. It is stated that the outstanding loan-certificates amount to about $19,000,000.

THE NEW BANKING RULES

An anonymous circular, calling a meeting at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Monday evening, has been sent to bank officers opposed to what is called by some the Clearing-House reform. The propositions submitted by the Committee of the Clearing-House at the recent meeting are now made the subject of spirited discussion, and whatever merit they may possess will be well known when the Clearing-House meets to vote upon them.

MONEY

easy during the afternoon, at 5 to 7 per cent.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

dull and heavy at 106⅜@106½ for prime bankers' 60-day sterling, and 108⅜@108½ for sight. Gold opened at 109⅝, advanced to 110, and later declined to 108⅞. The final sales were at 109@109⅛. Rates paid for carrying, 7, 1,1-6, ⅜, 3-32, and 7 per cent gold. The final rate was 7. Clearings, $65,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer paid out over $300,000. Imports, $5,762,098, of which $4,442,646 were general merchandise and $1,139,445 dry goods. Specie shipments for the week, $1,055,000, principally silver bars.

STOCK SALE.

At public auction to-day, 25,000 shares of Toledo, Wabash & Western Railway were sold at 40⅝@40⅞.

GOVERNMENTS

strong and considerable doing.

STATE BONDS

strong and better.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Railway and miscellaneous speculation, with the exception of a short spell of weakness at about 1, and another at about 2:30, was strong throughout the day. The advance in prices ranged from ½c to 3⅛c, and the highest quotations of the week were made at the close, in some cases. The principal deliveries were in Western Union, New York Central, Lake Shore, Pacific Mail, Wabash, and Union Pacific. Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, and Union Pacific attracted more than usual attention, the former advancing 2⅝, and the latter 1¾. The total sales amounted to about 48,000 shares, of which 25,000 were Western Union, 5,700 Union Pacific, 1,700 Wabash, 1,300 Pacific Mail, 800 Ohios, 4,100 Central, 1,300 St. Paul, 5,200 Lake Shore, 400 Hannibal & St. Joe, 800 Erie, 1,300 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 1,300 C. C. & I. C., 600 Rock Island, 1,200 Northwestern, 400 Northwestern preferred, and 300 Atlantic & Pacific preferred.

Sterling, 107.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	114⅛	Coupons, '67	113⅞
Coupons, '62	108⅜	Coupons, '68	114
Coupons, '64	108⅜	10-40s	108⅜
Coupons, '65	110	Currency 6s	110⅛
Coupons, '65 (new)	113⅛	New 5s	109

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	86½	Virginias, old	34
Tennessees, old	69½	North Carolinas, old	21½
Tennessees, new	69½	North Carolinas, new	14
Virginias, new	36		

STOCKS.

Canton	45	St. Paul pfd	52⅛
Western Union	58⅝	Wabash	40⅛
Quicksilver	16	Wabash pfd	65
Adams Express	83	Ft. Wayne	84
Wells Fargo	63	Terre Haute	5
American Express	56⅛	Terre Haute pfd	10
United States Ex	56	Chicago & Alton	90
Pacific Mail	28⅛	Chicago & Alton pfd	92
New York Central	88⅞	Ohio & Mississippi	25⅛
Erie	44⅝	C., C. & C.	67⅜
Erie pfd	66	C., B. & Q.	90
Harlem	108⅞	Lake Shore	67⅝
Harlem pfd	112	Indiana Central	19⅛
Michigan Central	77⅛	Illinois Central	93
Pittsburgh	77	Union Pacific stocks	20⅛
Northwestern	39⅛	Union Pacific bonds	74⅜
Northwestern pfd	62	Central Pacific bonds	90
Rock Island (ex. div.)	88⅜	Del., Lack. & West	90⅜
N. J. Central	90	B., H. & Erie	1⅜
St. Paul	29⅜		

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY.

Ex-Judge Emmott, in the Supreme Court today, argued a motion for the removal of Edward B. Wesley, Receiver of the Union Trust Company, on the grounds that there was collusiveness in his appointment; that he is unfit for the position because he is a Trustee and stockholder; that he has not collected any of the debts of the Company, has made no arrangements for declaring a dividend, and is controlled by the former managers of the Company.

SUIT AGAINST DREW.

Stephen H. Alden, a street operator in stocks, has brought a suit against Daniel Drew, whom he charges with inducing him to buy 11,000 shares of Quicksilver mining stocks, at $612,260, by means of false representations that the stock would rapidly appreciate in value, and thus insure a handsome profit. The action is to force Drew to refund to Alden $20,200. Alden claims in his affidavit that while he was buying the stock under Drew's representations, Daniel was "unloading" upon him.

LEGAL-TENDERS.

The Associated Banks hold $2,265,000 in legal-tenders.

SPECIE SHIPMENT.

The European steamer to-day took out $77,600 in specie.

THE RAILROADS.

IN NEW ENGLAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Nov. 15.—The vast business of the railroads centering in Boston makes its difficult to ascertain at this time precisely how they are and will be affected by the panic of the last two months. But the officers of roads terminating in Boston generally agree in saying that they thus far have experienced slight and, in some cases, no ill effects from the wave of misfortune that has swept over the land from Wall street. As a general thing, the month of September exhibited a gratifying increase over the same month of the previous year in the quantity of freight and number of passengers transported. October also was an excellent month, although it failed to show the growth which might naturally be looked for from previous experience. On some roads the impression prevails that both freight and travel have not been sensibly affected this month; on others, officers admit that they are already beginning to experience the consequences of the stagnation, but all unite in declaring that they are not to go through the winter without being sensibly admonished that the old-time activity and prosperity are gone. Most of the leading roads are intimately connected with large manufacturing interests. It is obvious that the prostration of business on their line will at some time in the near future have very

MARKED EFFECT ON THEIR EARNINGS.

The character of the freight transmitted to those localities is various. The Fitchburg, Boston & Albany transport largely Western freight. Their local freight is of the nature usually called for in towns and cities for home industries. To the manufacturing districts, cotton, wool, dye-stuffs, iron, and coal constitute the bulk of the material carried. In October and November coal and cotton comprise the majority of the freight, while coal is usually conveyed throughout the months of September, October, and November. That there will be a sensible decline in the sum of merchandise carried is evident from the statement of a single dealer in coal. Usually during the season he ships 32,000 tons. This year his orders are filled, and he has sent forward but 11,000.

WESTERN FREIGHT IS LESS AFFECTED

than local. The passenger traffic remains about the same. One officer noted as a singular fact that the beginning of dull times commonly exhibited an increase in the amount of travel. This, however, does not last for any length of time. In regard to the

REDUCTION OF WAGES

and hours of labor, it may be said that no combination will be made by the several companies to effect the object. Whatever may be done will be done according to the judgment of the officers of the corporations. The different companies will act differently. All concur, however, in the opinion that a

REDUCTION WILL TAKE PLACE,

and it is thought that the amount will range from 10 to 20 per cent. On this point nothing definite is yet determined. On some roads enough men will probably be discharged to keep the rate of wages and hours of labor for those remaining as they are. On others the amount of compensation will be reduced, that a larger number may be retained than would otherwise be possible, and yet on others both time and salaries will be cut down.

PITTSBURGH.

PRINTERS' STRIKE THREATENED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 15.—The Typographical Union held a meeting this evening, to take action in regard to the proposed reduction desired by the proprietors of newspapers, reducing composition from 45 cents to 40 cents per thousand. After a long discussion, it was unanimously resolved not to submit to the reduction, and that after to-night none of them would go to work, unless at the old rate. It is probable, that on Monday only two papers will issue, the *Gazette* and *Post*—they being offices outside of the pale of the Union. The proprietors of the *Gazette*, at the meeting of the employers, refused to join in the combination to insist upon a reduction of wages.

PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 15.—In the money market, to-day, the supply of currency was fully equal to the demand. Rates continue lessening, though not so rapidly as borrowers would wish. The Cuban question exercises much influence upon our gold transactions, and the United States Government's action is anxiously looked for.

It was announced on 'Change to-day that John McLear & Son, bankers, Wilmington, Del., who suspended during the panic, have been declared bankrupts by the courts, all attempts at negotiating and settlement with their creditors having failed.

THE LUMBER INTEREST.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Nov. 15.—Notwithstanding the gloomy financial prospect, many large lumbering firms are putting an extra large force of men and teams into the pineries, and the prospect is that the aggregate amount of logs put in this winter will be fully two-thirds as large as usual. Reports from Upper Wolf River state that sleighing is good, and that the number of lumbering camps now in operation is greater than at the corresponding period last year. The large lumbering firms are doing an increased business, but the smaller ones are not doing anything to speak of. It is the opinion of mill-men generally that the ultimate result of the present financial stress will be beneficial to the lumber interest. The present surplus will be worked off before this winter's crop of logs can be manufactured, and next year good prices must rule.

THE SPRAGUES.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 15.—The creditors of Hoyt, Sprague & Co. residing here have declined to send a committee to the general creditors of the firm in New York on the 19th inst., inasmuch as the banks here will be represented in behalf of Hoyt, Sprague & Co. The following statement of their condition was made to their creditors here:

LIABILITIES.

Notes payable on acceptance, of which are the drafts of the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company ($5,813,300)	$9,009,630
Due banks and others, borrowed on collaterals	559,316
Due consignees and others in trust	242,396
Sundry small accounts	26,000
Total	$9,837,342

ASSETS.

Due from A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company	$3,518,277
Due from open accounts on books	1,130,611
Due in unmatured drafts drawn by the Atlantic & Delaware Company, Riverside mills	2,469,100
Due from consignees and others, secured by goods on hand, real estate, mills and machinery	3,887,973
Cash and bills receivable	537,453
Bonds, stocks, real estate, and good suspended accounts	295,180
Total	$12,158,594

Assets over liabilities, $2,321,252.

THE MANUFACTURERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS IN NEW ENGLAND.

BOSTON, Nov. 15.—The leather manufacture of Woburn is greatly depressed. There are twenty-six manufacturers in the town, who employ in good times 1,350 men, and turn out 18,000 sides per week. Now there are only 750 men at work, and the weekly production is only 5,000 sides. The general impression is that trade will be better after the 1st of January. As yet there is no great distress among the unemployed, and, if the opinions of the manufacturers are correct, there will be but little suffering during the winter.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA CARPET MANUFACTURERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15.—The carpet-manufacturers are now fully experiencing the effects of the late stringency. Two have suspended, and another will be sold out by Sheriff's sale on Wednesday next.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD ROLLING-MILL.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 15.—The Springfield rolling-mill began operations again to-day, and it is expected that they will run with a full force next week.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—Business ruled quiet to-day, but there is an improved feeling in the trade. Jobbing quotations for cotton and woolen fabrics nominal and irregular. Standard sheetings quoted at 11½@12c. Prints in active demand at job prices. Garner's prints 7¾c, and Aneona fancies were offering to-day by a large jobbing house at 8¾c. Wool flannels in brisk request at low figures. Worsted dress goods active.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15.—Internal revenue receipts for the month, $3,670,902; for the fiscal year, $36,750,341.

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Nov. 15.—The announcement is made to-day of the failure of Grodginski Brothers, tobacconists, whose liabilities are $75,000. The firm have assets which will enable them to pay 50 cents on the dollar.

THE WORKINGMEN

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The workingmen had a meeting at the Cooper Union, to-night, when inflammatory speeches were made, calling upon the city authorities to furnish work.

ABROAD.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—Nineteen thousand dollars in bullion was shipped from Southampton for New York to-day, and $3,000 from Liverpool for New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Connecticut girl has gone insane from being kissed in the dark.

—A Nebraska man who went into a neighbor's house and stabbed him thirty-six times, was acquitted on the plea of self-defense.

—A young lady of Terre Haute, Ind., has proved her ability to support a husband by shooting over 100 quail this season.

—Miss Annie Hinman is stumping Connecticut in opposition to the proposed religious amendment to the Constitution.

—The *Nation*, in discussing the panic scare, says that the first step towards a rally, in all panics, is to stop running, and leave off taking distant pigs for cavalry and the rumbling of cart-wheels for artillery.

—It is said that the hard times have had a depressing effect upon the fighters of Pioche, Nev., and the crack of the six-shooter and the dull thud of the bowie-knife are no longer heard. The Coroner's health is gradually giving way under this distressing state of affairs, and his friends are becoming alarmed. They are trying to cheer him up by recalling the happy times when he regularly held three and four inquests a day. The reporters keep up the spirits of the people by giving half-column accounts of desperate cat fights.

—Pere d'Alzon, who conducted recently a number of pilgrims from Nimes to Lourdes, stated in a sermon that he wished to say mass in the Virgin's grotto, but did not, because the Virgin appeared and said to him, "Laisse-moi la grotte; j'en ai besoin faire des miracles." This remark of the celestial lady, being freely interpreted in English, is, "Keep out of my grotto; I want it to myself to perform miracles in." Of course, the worthy priest will respect the Virgin's right of possession, and say his masses elsewhere.

FOREIGN.

Victor Emmanuel's Speech at the Opening of the Italian Parliament.

The Pope Will Not Be Allowed to Meddle with Secular Matters.

He Declares the Experiment of Making Rome the Capital a Complete Success.

Report of the French Assembly Committee Regarding MacMahon's Term of Office.

A Prolongation of Five Years Finally Agreed Upon.

ITALY.

ROME, Nov. 15.—The Italian Parliament was opened to-day by King Victor Emmanuel in person. In his speech from the throne the King said he hoped for a continuance of the work of internal organization, that thus Italy might increase her prosperity amid order and safety, the two indispensable conditions of industry and prosperity. It had been shown that Rome might become the capital without encroaching upon the independence of the Pope, or the exercise of the spiritual functions and relations of the Catholic world. We will respect his religious sentiments and his liberty, but will not permit attacks upon the nation and its institutions. Our relations with all foreign powers are friendly. Testimonials of affection of the Emperor and people of Austria and Germany have been addressed to Italy, which has conquered her rightful place among the nations. Since the causes of war between Italy and Austria have disappeared, there remains nothing but the confidence of mutual interest and sure friendship in harmony with those family affections which an imperious duty has made me subdue, but cannot extinguish. We wish to live in harmony with all nations, but we will firmly guard the rights and dignity of our own.

The King asks for bills to perfect the organization of the army and navy, and to improve the finances. In concluding his speech the King said: "I have confidence in the nation, and feel that the nation has confidence in me." The speech was greeted with frequent and enthusiastic demonstrations of approval.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—Upon the meeting of the Assembly to-day a member of the Right announced that the Committee on Prolongation of Marshal MacMahon's powers was still in session, and moved a recess for a few hours, and that, if necessary, a night session be held for the purpose of hearing the report of the Committee. The motion met with vehement protests from the Left, and the Chamber became the scene of a great uproar. When the tumult subsided, the Secretary of the Committee announced that it was impossible to say when the report would be ready, but the Assembly, nevertheless, by a large majority, voted to suspend the sitting until 5 this afternoon.

PARIS, Nov. 15—Evening.—Upon the resumption of the session of the Assembly, Laboulaye read the report of the "Prolongation Committee." It commences by showing the difficulties of prolonging President MacMahon's powers, without organized laws to do so; says such action would result in a more or less disguised dictatorship under the title of President of the Republic. France wants a settled government, but it is impossible to grant President MacMahon more than five years' power. The report also proposes to so constitute the Republic that France may not become the prey of revolutions, and recommends the appointment of a Committee of Thirty to consider constitutional bills. It concludes by appealing to the Conservatives to help found a Republic, now that the schemes of the Monarchists have failed; otherwise the dissolution of the Assembly is inevitable. Discussion of the report is fixed for Monday next. There is great excitement over the conclusions of the Committee.

PARIS, Nov. 14.—An election to fill the vacancy in the Assembly will take place in the Department of Aude on the 14th of December.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—Intelligence has been received of a very serious conflict in Damascus, during which an indignity was offered to the British flag. The British Consul demanded reparation, which was refused.

Lord Henry Charles George Gordon Lennox, member of Parliament for Chicester, is dead.

SOUTH AMERICA.

LISBON, Nov. 15.—Advices from Rio de Janeiro, S. A., to the 22d of October, have been received. Small-pox prevails to an alarming extent in Rio. Business in coffee is at a stand-still, and immense stocks are accumulated.

The revolution in Paraguay has been suppressed. It is thought that Gen. Mitre Cortairlu will be the next President of the Argentine Confederation.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 15—11 a.m.—Flour, 27s@28s. Wheat—Winter, 11s 10@12s 2d; spring, 11s 5d@12s; Club, 13s 3d@13s 6d. Corn, 33s 3d@33s 6d. Pork, 71s. Lard, 39s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 15—1 p.m.—Market unchanged.

LONDON, Nov. 15—2:30 p.m.—The weather throughout England tday is fair.

Consols for money, 92¼@92⅜; account, 92⅜@92½; 5-20s of '65, 93⅛; do of '67, 95⅛; 10-40s, 91⅛; new 5s, 90⅛; Erie, 37⅛.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—Rentes, 57 fr and 30 c.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 15—Evening.—Cotton steady; midland upland, 8½d; Orleans, 8⅝d; sales, 15,000 bales; American, 6,100; speculation and export, 1,000. Cotton to arrive, lower; sales of uplands on a basis of good ordinary, shipped November and December, 8⅛d.

Breadstuffs firm. Corn, 33s@33s 3d@33s 6d. Rest unchanged.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—COTTON—Dull; middling upland, 15½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour less active but firm; receipts, 5,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.10@5.65; common to good extra, $5.95@6.30; good to choice, $6.35@7.10; white wheat extra, $7.15@7.75; Ohio extra, $6.00@7.85; St. Louis, $6.30@10.50. Rye flour quiet and firm at $4.30@5.25. Corn meal scarce and very firm; Western, $3.40@3.75. Wheat dull and drooping; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.39@1.40; No. 2 Chicago, $1.35; Iowa spring, $1.35. Rye quiet; Western and State, 88@95c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn opened a shade firmer, and closed firmer; receipts, 67,000 bu; prime Western mixed, 65½@66c. Oats moderately active and higher; receipts, 6,000; mixed State, 50c; mixed Western, afloat, 50@52c; white, 52@55c.

EGGS—Firm.

HAY—Quiet.

HOPS—Quiet and steady at 40@48c for the crop of 1873.

LEATHER—Quiet at 27c; Orinoco, 25@27½c.

WOOL—Steady; extra and double extra Ohio fleece, 45½@48c; Michigan fleece, 43½@44½c; superfine pulled, 39@44c.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm. Sugar very firm; fair to good refining, 7@7½c. Molasses quiet and firm. Rice steady.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 5½c; refined, 13½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork a shade easier, but more active; new mess, spot, $14.50; February, $14.25; March, $14.50. Beef and cut-meats unchanged. Middles firm; long clear, spot, 7½c; long and short for January, 7½c. Lard firmer; Western steam, 7 1-16@7¾c, spot; 7½@8c for January; 8⅛c for February.

BUTTER—Dull, and prices favor buyers; prime Western, 28@31c.

CHEESE—Steady and unchanged.

WHISKY—Quiet at 93c.

KANSAS CITY LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 15.—CATTLE—Receipts, 449; shipments, 223. The demand is altogether from feeders. Sales of through Texan steers at $1.80@1.90; wintered Texan cows, $2.00; do steers, $2.25.

HOGS—Receipts light and market firm; inquiry increased; extreme range, $3.00@3.25.

VESSELS PASSED DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 15.—PASSED UP—Props City of Fremont, Empire State, John Campbell and barges; bark Monarch; schrs Homer, Jamaica, M. L. Meggs, Metropolis, W. B. Allen, Penfield.

PASSED DOWN—Prop Cleveland; bark City of Buffalo; schrs A. L. Andrews, J. Westley, C. B. Benson, Pamlico, T. Parsons.

WIND—Southwest.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 15—Evening.—PASSED DOWN—Props China, Burlington and barge, Tempest and barges; schrs W. J. Preston, Eagle Wing, Senator Blood.

PASSED UP—Prop Nebraska; schrs Smith, and Post.

WIND—Southwest.

THE CITY OFFICES.

Another Entertaining Interview with John Smith.

Mr. Colvin Is Not to Be Dictated to by the Irish.

S. S. Hayes for Comptroller, and W. K. McAllister for Corporation Counsel.

Ald. McGrath Proclaims War, Since He Cannot Be City Clerk.

Combinations Among the Aldermen---Council Committees---Minor Offices.

Washburn Refuses to Resign---The Board of Public Works and Police.

Sam Ashton to Be President of the Board of County Commissioners.

What Is Thought of the Mayor's Bill Now.

The great local question still is, "Who shall have the offices?" The billiard-match has dropped out of sight, and is not thought of in the presence of this important subject, which is talked of in the saloons, on the street-corners, and around the City Hall. Each candidate has so many friends, and they so warm in expressing their opinions, that it is not surprising that Mr. Colvin is beginning to be a little worn out, and to think that the discomforts of office are upon him long before its pleasures.

Outside of the motley crowd of people who are in pursuit of offices, large or small, are the tax-payers, who do not mingle in this strife, but who are deeply interested in its results, since thereon depends, to a considerable extent, the amount of taxation they will have to bear for a year or two. In order to minister to their information and consolation, a reporter was directed to again call upon that prominent member of the People's party who, under the alias of John Smith, had been profitably interviewed upon a previous occasion. He was as communicative as before, and gave what may be called a revised and corrected view of the situation as it stood yesterday.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Reporter—I have called around, Mr. Smith, to see if you had any further information in regard—

Mr. Smith—Always finish up old business before you begin with new. You were pretty accurate in your report of what I said to you Wednesday, except in regard to the Board of Health. I did not say that Dr. Miller was to be turned out, but that he would not be re-elected Sanitary Superintendent. You know Medill appointed him to that position last summer, and Tuley decided that he had power to appoint him only till December. It is doubtful, too, whether Colvin will insist on appointing only one, since it is really a question whether the Board itself has not the power to elect the Superintendent, notwithstanding the Mayor's bill.

The Reporter—I accept the correction. Now, how is the situation to-day? Has it altered any since Wednesday?

THE IRISH AND GERMANS.

Mr. Smith—No, not exactly, except that our Irish friends are a little more excited than they were, while the Germans are better natured, since they see that the Irish are not going to get everything.

The Reporter—What are the Germans to have?

Mr. Smith—Nothing in particular, except the Police Superintendency, but the Irish are not to swallow up everything, and that consoles them.

The Reporter—What interfered with the Irish? Were they split up among themselves?

Mr. Smith—Something stood in the way which they never dreamed of, and that was Colvin. The idea was that he was to be an amiable figure-head, who was to do just what he was bidden. It was supposed that the Irish and Germans would fight for him, and that one or the other side would get and control him.

THEY CAN'T "RUN" COLVIN.

The Reporter—I know that was the feeling among some of the "boys."

Mr. Smith—Well, that is all up. The fact is that Colvin is sincerely desirous of having good, strong men around him, and of governing the city as well as it can be done. I was in to see him the other day at his office. There was a mob there of fully fifty people, all pressing their own claims or those of their friends. It was a hard lot. After we were alone, he told me he did not intend to be "run" by any such rabble as that. There were a hundred Irish applicants for about every office, and he was not going to be managed by that lot. He had lived twenty years in Chicago, and did not intend to ruin his own reputation by putting in other than good men.

The Reporter—Will he stick to it?

Mr. Smith—I think he will in important offices. Of course a man cannot say "no" to everybody. He must make some concessions. I suppose some poor men will get in, but I believe they will be the exceptions.

FARWELL'S INFLUENCE.

The Reporter—Do you think, then, that he is acting solely by himself, influenced by nobody?

Mr. Smith—Not precisely. I think that Charley Farwell has a good deal of quiet influence over him. He was Farwell's candidate for Mayor, when they still thought of having a regular Republican Convention, and Farwell wanted him nominated Penitentiary Commissioner in 1870, when Caspar Butz got it. They have always been warm personal friends. As for German influence, I am sure Mr. Hesing is pretty well satisfied with what Colvin is going to do, even if he had no direct part in it. I judge that Mr. Hesing wants a City Government which is reasonably honest, in order to prove that we who carried the election this fall are not such a lot of bummers as we were called.

THE COMPTROLLERSHIP.

The Reporter—Has the Comptrollership been decided?

Mr. Smith—It has been, substantially.

The Reporter—Mr. Hayes?

Mr. Smith—Yes; on conditions. Colvin wanted S. D. Ward, but he declined. He has charge of Long John's business, and will have it as long as he lives. Of course, he did not care about giving that up for the vexatious and bothering office of Comptroller, where he would be borrowing money and trying to satisfy creditors all the time. After Ward refused he turned to Hayes. I do not know what Farwell thought, but Hesing approved of it. He would have taken Hayes for Mayor if he could have gotten him.

The Reporter—What were Mr. Hayes' conditions?

Mr. Smith—Just one, which you never could guess. Hayes is not anxious for the place. Medill offered it to him two years ago, and he would not take it, and he agrees to do it now only if Judge McAllister will accept the position of Corporation Counsel. With a strong man for legal adviser of the new administration, he is willing to go in.

CORPORATION COUNSEL.

The Reporter—Why not refuse outright? Does he expect a man to leave the Supreme Bench to become Corporation counsel?

Mr. Smith—No, Hayes is not asking for the moon, or any other impossible thing. Why should not McAllister accept? A year ago, you know, he wanted to resign, partly on account of assaults on the Bench, and partly on account of insufficient pay. As a Judge, he gets $5,000, and spends $1,000 of that in traveling expenses. As Corporation Counsel, he would get $6,000, and have to travel only back and forth to Waukegan. As Judge, he is away from home half the time.

The Reporter—But the dignity?

Mr. Smith—That dignity has not saved the Judges from attack and criticism. McAllister has had his share, and was stung by it. As Corporation Counsel, he would escape all that. It is positively settled he will accept it.

The Reporter—How will this nomination take, if it is made?

Mr. Smith—It suits everybody—Irish and Germans. A leading member of the latter nationality said that he did not think there would be many more references to bummers and scalawags after a man of the Judge's high character had indorsed the People's party by accepting such a position.

The Reporter—Then there is the end of Snowhook?

Mr. Smith—He never had any chance. I think that, next to McAllister, Judge Jesse O. Norton would have had the preference. But it is settled now—Hayes and McAllister.

The Reporter—So far, so good. How is it as to confirmation?

Mr. Smith—I do not think there is any trouble about that. The Americans will vote for these men, solid, and so will many of the Irish and German members. They will make a virtue of supporting the Administration just here, in order to see if they cannot secure some of the small places for their friends.

CONCOCTING A SLATE.

The Reporter—Yet the Irish Aldermen are caucussing all the time and trying to make up a slate for Colvin to ratify.

Mr. Smith—Yes, it is the last resort. After they found they could not control him, they fancied they could govern him by getting up a ring in the Council, and treating him as the old Council did Mason—dictate the appointments, and let him pardon prisoners and write veto messages.

The Reporter—Will it work?

Mr. Smith—Not while the Mayor's bill lasts. Colvin has so many offices to give away that but few Aldermen will openly oppose him at first. They may try to delay and postpone, but nothing more.

M'GRATH WANTS THE CITY CLERKSHIP.

The Reporter—Who will do the open fighting?

Mr. Smith—McGrath. He is regularly out on the war-path; just wildly mad, and ready to make war on mankind.

The Reporter—What has Colvin done to him?

Mr. Smith—In the first place, Colvin intends to make up the Council Committees to suit himself. In the next place, the President of the Council, elected in March, will not be allowed to disturb those Committees, and, therefore, there is no use in being President. So Mc. wanted to be City Clerk, get good pay, and do much log-rolling. But Colvin does not like his—his—

The Reporter—His record?

Mr. Smith—Yes, especially that part of it which Charley Reed helped to get up. So Colvin did not fancy his record, as you call it, and fell behind the law passed in 1872, which provides that no Alderman can receive, during the term for which he is elected, any office from the Mayor.

The Reporter—That ought to be a satisfactory excuse.

Mr. Smith—But McGrath suggests that he could fail to qualify under his new term, and become eligible in that way, and in reply to that, Colvin intimated that the people of the Fifteenth Ward, by re-electing him by a large majority, had declared that they wanted him as one of their Aldermen, and he ought to submit.

The Reporter—He was one of the early laborers in your vineyard, and naturally wants something after bearing the heat of the day.

Mr. Smith—I saw him Friday, and told him to quit his foolishness, stop his fancy for faction-fighting, and behave himself. I told him to go along quietly in the Council, and act so as to make people forget the mistakes he had made, but he was in a fury, and there was no reasoning with him.

WHO WILL BE CLERK.

The Reporter—Who is to get the Clerkship, then?

Mr. Smith—According to all appearances, Joe Forrest. But it looks as if there would be more wrangling in the Council over this office than any other. McGrath has his faction, some of the North Side people want Henry Hamilton, who worked hard during the campaign, and says the leaders promised it to him. The Law-and-Order Aldermen, as they are called, would like to retain Hotchkiss, the present incumbent. So they may postpone and postpone, which will keep Hotchkiss in till they get through fighting.

The Reporter—But why Forrest?

Mr. Smith—Old friendship, I suppose. Forrest would like the place. It would give him something to do, and the duties are by no means hard. None of us find any particular fault with the appointment, though he might have found a man over whom there would have been less fighting.

SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.

The Reporter—Is Rehm still ahead for Superintendent of Police?

Mr. Smith—He has it, sure. Colvin told him he must take it, or he would be forced to give it to Hickey, and so Rehm consented, much to the disgust of our Irish friends. But the trouble is that we understand that Washburn is not going to play fair.

The Reporter—I do not quite understand that expression.

Mr. Smith—It is plain enough. Washburn knows he was condemned in the recent election, and he ought to resign to Bond or Colvin. He ought to resign anyhow. That is only fair. But we understand that Mr. Tuley has advised him to hold on, and not only not to resign, but, if removed, to carry the case up to the Circuit Court, just as Detective Simmons did. Now, we do not want any disturbance about it. We just want him to go quietly, and let Rehm go in. But it seems his idea is to force Colvin to remove, and then contest it on the ground that there was no cause for the removal. I suppose Kennedy will be contesting next.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

The Reporter—Have you heard anything further about the Board of Public Works on the South Side?

Mr. Smith—Yes; the candidates are multiplying, naturally enough, for the term of office is six years.

The Reporter—How does McAvoy get along?

Mr. Smith—Not at all. Mr. Colvin cannot give up everything to the Democrats. If they get Hayes and McAllister they ought to be satisfied. There is one Democrat in the Board now. Still that does not make so very much difference, but Colvin was unable to see why McAvoy was so anxious to get the position. He is understood to have offered it to Col. M. C Stearns, who had so much business of his own that he declined. Colvin is believed now to be thinking of Philo I. Warner, a contractor, while Cornelius Price, an old builder is ready to take the place if he can get it. The Irish are pushing William McDermott, a member of the firm of J. McDermott & Co., but there is no chance for him.

THE POLICE JUSTICES.

The Reporter—Have you heard anything about our judiciary—our Police Justices?

Mr. Smith—Not much, for there are some perplexing points to be settled. On the North Side, Hank Kauffman will be allowed to stay, together with Spencer, the present Clerk. The Germans say they are entitled to a Justice, and nobody else is anxious to have the place. Banyon's term as County Justice will expire in December, and he goes out. An effort is making to put in Justice Doggett, and it may be successful, but the question is what to do with our County Justices, Cannon and Eberhardt. A couple were elected two years ago, but the Governor refused to commission them. Afterwards the Attorney-General decided that the office was not abolished by the Constitution, but they never get commissions. If our folks get them, I suppose the others are entitled also, and then there will be two sets in existence.

The Reporter—Will Scully remain?

Mr. Smith—He is a good man, but he was Secretary of the Pacific Hotel Convention, and the *Freie Presse* has been calling attention to that fact. The Germans want him out to make room for Max Eberhardt, and I suppose the Irish would like to see Tom Cannon on the South Side, but there are some doubts as to his eligibility. If Eberhardt does get the West Side Court, then Johnny Amberg will be dropped as Clerk, in order not to have too much Germanism about it. A young man named W. J. Davis is seeking after the place, but nothing is yet decided in regard to it.

The Reporter—To whom are the other small offices to go?

OIL INSPECTOR.

Mr. Smith—They have hardly been reached yet. Still, I believe that Mr. Colvin has almost promised to make W. J. Plows Oil Inspector.

The Reporter—The liquor-dealer.

Mr. Smith—Yes. He was one of the early members of the Personal Liberty League, an American, I think, and a better man than most of the other applicants. He is urged by Mr. Hesing. The Irish want to keep in O'Neil, the present incumbent. Pat Rafferty, the old Alderman from the Ninth, and Pat O'Brien are trying to inspect fish. George Powell would like to be Gas Inspector, but he was on the wrong side.

THE COUNCIL COMMITTEES.

The Reporter—Has anything been done in the way of making up the Council Committees?

Mr. Smith—Not a thing. It is one of the hardest jobs in the whole lot. We were afraid to interfere with the choice of Aldermen, and are saddled with some whom we do not know what to do with. I do not want any Court-House built yet. The *Staats-Zeitung* and Mr. Hesing say they do not, and Mr. Colvin says he does not, but some of the Aldermen are in favor of going ahead at once. McGrath has a plan, which he thinks he can work through, to have Matz elected as Architect; while Bailey and Hildreth are fighting as to which of them shall be Tilley's special champion, and get him put in, and set to work making his preliminary drawings. Bailey wants to be Chairman of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds. George Richardson, as the only lawyer there, expects to be at the head of the Judiciary Committee. Hildreth wants to take charge of railroads, but Colvin is inclined, as I understand, to keep in Woodman. As for the Finance Committee, I do not see how he can make it up without ignoring our Aldermen entirely.

PRESIDENT OF THE COUNTY BOARD.

Still we do not apprehend so much danger there, as we do from the County Commissioners. They are the most irresponsible body in the State, with no check at all upon them, and from present appearances they intend to elect Sam Ashton Chairman.

The Reporter—It was understood that Mr. Hesing's influence beat him last year and put in Miller. Cannot he do it now?

Mr. Smith—I do not doubt he would like to, but Ashton can lead off with the votes of Crawford, Russell, Harris, and Jones, and it is understood that some of the others are pledged to him, and say he has promised to make up good committees, which means to put Crawford at the head of the one on public buildings. The only man who has any chance of beating him is Tom Lonergan, and he is half pledged to Ashton himself. So I do not see much escape from the election of the latter. Still, if Lonergan will consent to run, Clough and Bogue, and several others, will support him.

THE MAYOR'S BILL.

The Reporter—Do your people want the Mayor's bill extended?

Mr. Smith—Now that we have the control of the City Government, and not Medill, we do, and we see that it will be useful to keep our Aldermen in order, but we hardly expect to get such a measure through the Legislature, for it will be opposed by McGrath and Kehoe in the Senate, and Cullerton and others in the House, and what with a divided delegation, and the certainty of much talking about railroad matters, we do not expect anything.

The Reporter—Do your people want to use the bill to get rid of anybody besides Washburn—Wright for instance?

Mr. Smith—The pressure is very strong among the Germans to have Wright put out, though they are not so anxious to have Klokke in. But there seems to be no necessity for any immediate action. We have a majority of the Board without Klokke. His case is pending in the Supreme Court, and an opinion will probably be filed in January. Nothing would be gained by putting Klokke in, that I can see, except to satisfy the feeling against Wright, who may resign anyhow by the time that Bond is going out.

LAST NIGHT'S CAUCUS.

The Aldermen who represent the People held another caucus last evening, and succeeded in doing something. They considered the walls of Room 15, City Hall, where they met a week ago, too thin, and to avoid being overheard by the reporters, secured a room in the Hatch House, on North Wells street. This hotel is run by Ald. John Corcoran, who, to secure a full attendance, invited his associates to sup with him. While there were but sixteen at the first meeting there were twenty-two present at the caucus last evening. Ald. Jones, of the Twentieth Ward, was absent,—he was out of the city. A good supper, without cost, of course, had nothing to do with the large attendance. When the Aldermen's stomachs were full, the twenty-two adjourned to the parlor and were called to order. Ald. Cannon was elected Chairman, and Ald. Tom Bailey Secretary. Those named below were present: O'Brien, Stout, Schmitz, Ready, Corcoran, Mahr, Kehoe, White, McClowry, Foley, Murphy, Eckhardt, Cullerton, Hildreth, Lengacher, McGrath, Lynch, Brandt, Fitzgerald, and Mike Bailey. After an hour's talk in a low tone, a committee of five was appointed to confer with the Mayor, and ascertain whom he intends to appoint to the various offices. Each Alderman present pledged himself to sustain the Mayor "through thick and thin," and the "twenty-three" to present a "solid front" when the nominees were sent to the Council for confirmation.

Nothing was heard about a slate during the discussion, and the Aldermen asserted, after adjournment, that none had been made up. It is asserted, however, that, in consideration of the "solid support" in the cases of the Corporation Counsel, Comptroller, Police Superintendent, and members of the Boards, the Mayor will listen to suggestions from the twenty-three in reference to the minor offices.

AROUND THE BAR.

The Aldermen, judging from appearances after the caucus was over, had made up their minds to stick to first principles. They crowded eagerly around the bar, behind which a fat-faced young man dispensed effervescing beverages set up by Ald. Corcoran. They were "Know-Nothings" when asked what had been done in the caucus, and their conversation failed to show anything more than that they had stepped in to take a drink. The interchange of thought among those in the bar-room ran pretty much as follows: "What the h—l are you going to drink?" "Can't hold another drop, by C—t; I'm chuck full, already." "Well, G—d d—n you, take a cigar." In response to a gentle query as to what the august Aldermen had accomplished at their little caucus up-stairs, one of the body blurted out, "Not a G—d d—d thing by G—d," and added sotto-voce "We're going to run this city, we are, and old Colvin too, if he ain't mighty pleasant."

For every two Aldermen present there were half-a-dozen office-seekers, who were profuse in the matter of invitations to "take a little something." One Alderman who steadily refused to drink was seized upon by a couple of office-seekers, who began to pull off his boots by way of persuasion, and by that means finally succeeded in overcoming his better judgment. If brevity is really the soul of wit, the proceedings of the new Council promise to be unusually brilliant. Whether it was that the more agreeable duties presided over by Ald. Corcoran and the fat and apathetic bar-tender engrossed their attention, or their intellects were bowed down with the mighty affairs of State discussed up-stairs, the fact is that, beyond a casual "What'll you have?" and "Don't care if I do, just this once," and an occasional hiccough, the prevailing tone of the conversation was feeble and uninteresting. With a few more such lively jamboree-caucuses the approaching bummer civic Government will be fitly and fully inaugurated.

A Glass Cameo Vase.

Mr. John Northwood, of Wordsley, Scotland, has completed, after nearly ten years' labor, a vase which will doubtless be talked about. It resembles in its general character the Portland and Pompeiian vases. It is a two-handled or Amphora vase, decorated with Greek ornament. Around the body is a broad band of cameo ornament, consisting of two well-selected equestrian groups from the frieze of the Parthenon, more generally known as the Elgin marbles. The vase is made of pure flint glass, and, therefore, is much more brittle and difficult to work upon than ancient glass. "The groups in relief are finely deadened, raised against a more densely deadened ground. Each portion is delicately and perfectly finished, the action of the horses, the accurately delineated figures of the riders, whose features must be examined under a magnifying glass to be fully appreciated, the nostrils and the hoofs of the horses, and the various trappings, all alike display the marvellous skill and patience of the artist." The breaking off accidentally of a small piece would have spoiled the whole work, the loss of a horse's hoof, a man's hand, or any similar accident, would have been irreparable, and it is in the fact that the vase is completed, and completed perfectly, that value is given to the work.

A Curiosity.

From the Paris (Mo.) Appeal.

Mr. W. P. Bush, of Monroe City, is in possession of a calf that is considered a living curiosity. Its body presents a shape very similar to the letter S, its head being twisted far to the side, curving in a curious manner, and its hind-quarters are drawn around to the opposite side in the same way. One eye is on the top of the head, looking up; the other is under the bottom, and turns immediately down. There are other striking features about this strange bovine production that render it peculiarly unique. He visited Palmyra last week (taking the Monroe brass band with him), and exhibited it there. We understand that he is on his way to Barnum with it, and his price is $30,000.

BILLIARDS.

Fifth Day of the Great National Billiard Tournament.

Garnier and C. Dion Defeat Snyder—Slosson Puts a Game on Bessunger.

Ubassy and Maurice Daly Play the Most Remarkable Game on Record.

The Frenchman Wins by One Point, After an Intensely Exciting Struggle.

But few people patronized the billiard tournament at Kingsbury Music Hall yesterday afternoon. The daylight games do not appear to possess any attraction for the public, for some reason or other, though they are frequently as good as, if not better than, those played by gaslight. In the evening, however, a monster audience was present, the hall being crowded in every available part. Those who had the good fortune to attend witnessed some of the finest playing that has ever been exhibited in this country in a match that was practically for a stake. A description of it will be found further on.

THE FIFTEENTH GAME

of the tournament was the first game of the afternoon. The players were Albert Garnier, of New York, and Peter Snyder, of this city. The Alderman was judge. The public took no interest in the game, it being generally considered that the Chicago player stood no chance of winning. Consequently the audience at the opening was small. Knowing that he had an easy game before him, the Frenchman started off at at his best gate, making a fine run of 82 points in the fourth inning, and tieing his best run in the tournament. In the seventh inning he had made 104 to Snyder's 32. The latter's game up to this point was somewhat better than his average, he having counted in every inning, and made two double-figure runs. In the twelfth inning, Garnier, after a series of small runs, put in one of 45, which would in all probability have been increased to twice that number but for a miss of an easy carom. The slip gave Peter a good position, from which he made 19 by nursing, ending on a freeze. The game dragged rather heavily on both sides until the twenty-third inning, when Garnier made 27 from a set-up. The run turned him on his third string, his score being 210, while that of Snyder was only 96. In the twenty-fifth inning he added a handsome run of 58 to his score, and in the twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth innings, by runs of 24 and 11, he turned on his last string, the score standing 305 to 106. It is unnecessary to particularize further. The Frenchman knocked out the last hundred in a very few innings, and won the game by a large majority. Following is the score:

Garnier—5, 0, 3, 82, 5, 0, 9, 6, 1, 0, 8, 45, 0, 2, 2, 0, 4, 7, 0, 0, 3, 1, 27, 1, 58, 1, 0, 24, 11, 11, 0, 0, 20, 35, 2, 0, 0, 8, 19. Total, 400.

Snyder—3, 8, 5, 1, 2, 13, 12, 0, 3, 8, 0, 7, 19, 0, 2, 0, 10, 2, 1, 0, 0, 0, 2, 0, 1, 0, 7, 13, 0, 2, 0, 0, 3, 5, 1, 2, 0, 1. Total, 133.

Averages—Garnier, 10.10; Snyder, 3.18.

Time of Game—1 hour 30 minutes.

THE SIXTEENTH GAME

was played between George Slosson and John Bessunger, both of Chicago. Mr. T. Z. Cowles was the referee. The audience was not very large, but it exhibited considerable feeling as the game progressed. It is well known that the players have met in exciting matches before, and this accounts for the partisanship displayed. The men themselves showed that the contest was no ordinary one by the determined manner in which they carried it out. The lead was won by Slosson, and the struggle between the old contestants began. Bessunger seemed to be out of sorts at the commencement of the game, making four successive misses of not very difficult shots. in the fifth inning he made 16 by cushion play, ending by a narrow miss of a round-the-table shot. Slosson made 7 off the break, and by a miss of a twister left the balls in good shape for his opponent at the head of the table. A miscue by the latter on a draw brought his run to a conclusion at 6, and gave Slosson a position from which he made 15. In the ninth inning, Slosson attempted a bank shot, and by missing it grouped the balls for the other player, who quickly got them on the side rail. He was nursing them delicately when a freeze occurred and put an end to the run at 9. In the inning following, Slosson again set them up by missing a cushion shot, and Bessunger again collected them on the rail. Another freeze upset his calculations, and at 17 he was done. He was now 69 to his opponent's 38—quite a respectable lead between such close players in a match-game. In the thirteenth inning Slosson played well for 24 points, and had the balls on the cushion at the head of the table when he failed to impart speed enough to his ball to make a short and easy carom. The consequence was that Bessunger found the balls heaped. He made 1 and subsided on a little masse that would be a simple shot for any amateur now-a-days. Slosson had a good position left, but failed to make more than 12 from it, an easy carom again proving a stumbling block. The next four innings were poorly played on both sides, the players appearing to have no confidence in themselves. In the nineteenth inning, Slosson managed to make 31 by hard scrambling, and the run enabled him to turn his first string, the score standing 109 to 82. A miss of a kiss shot by Bessunger in the twentieth inning gave Slosson a break from which he made 18 with the help of a few fine masses. The customary freeze interposed, and the spot shot was missed. Bessunger followed with the largest run of the game thus far, 34, which was very cleverly put together. He was now on his second string, and but a few points behind his opponent. Runs of 11 and 10 by Slosson and 8 and 10 by Bessunger made the game close and interesting, and the audience began to show partisanship. A run of 19 in the twenty-ninth inning took George well to the front again, but he was kissed out of a count in the succeeding inning, and the balls were left, when Bessunger made 13. Had he not handled the balls badly, he could have made a great deal more, as it was in the position. In the next inning he made 23, and took the lead. The advantage was only momentary, however, as Slosson followed him with 22 and turned his second string, the score standing 202 to 191 in his favor. The boys now began to play a stunning game both for runs and safety, though in some instances the runs ended rather disastrously. Runs of 27, 16, and 21 by Slosson, and 34 and 19 by Bessunger, all of which were cleverly made, kept them pretty even together on their third string. From the thirty-eighth to the forty-sixth inning nothing particular occurred, except that a claim of no count was decided against Bessunger when he had the balls together, and when it was plain to half the audience that the carom was made. The referee, however, was not in a position to see it, but he should have left it out. Slosson made nothing by the decision. In the forty-sixth inning Bessunger made a beautiful run of 24, mainly by round-the-table play, and was then only 7 points behind his opponent. The latter, in the very next inning, knocked out 30, which turned him on his last string, the score standing 325 to 288. In the forty-eighth inning Bessunger turned on his last hundred, 34 points behind, and having nothing but difficult shots and hard luck to contend against. It was not until the fiftieth inning, when he made 24, that he helped himself to any noticeable degree, and after that he suffered a relapse. Slosson, on the other hand, played in good luck, making 23 in the fifty-third inning with the aid of a scratch, and following it up with 11 and 5, which left him but 16 to go. The runs thereafter were small on both sides, and in the fifty-eighth inning Slosson finally ended the game. The score is as follows:

Slosson—1, 1, 0, 5, 4, 7, 15, 0, 0, 5, 0, 0, 24, 12, 0, 0, 0, 4, 31, 0, 18, 11, 0, 10, 0, 3, 1, 1, 19, 5, 0, 3, 0, 22, 1, 27, 16, 21, 0, 0, 3, 8, 8, 0, 8, 1, 30, 10, 6, 3, 0, 1, 23, 11, 5, 4, 5, 7—Total, 400.

Bessunger—0, 0, 0, 0, 16, 6, 2, 2, 9, 17, 0, 17, 1, 4, 0, 0, 4, 3, 1, 7, 34, 2, 1, 1, 0, 8, 3, 10, 1, 13, 2, 0, 23, 4, 1, 34, 19, 0, 0, 4, 4, 1, 6, 4, 0, 4, 7, 6, 0, 24, 2, 0, 4, 3, 6, 5, 6—Total, 351.

Averages—Slosson, 6.32; Bessunger, 6.9.

Time of Game—2 hours and 30 minutes.

THE SEVENTEENTH GAME

was the first in the evening series, the players being Cyrille Dion, of New York, and Peter Snyder, of this city. Mr. Michael Foley acted as referee. This was another of the games in which but little public interest was taken, Snyder being booked for a loser. The lead was won by Dion, who failed to score on his first shot. Snyder then started off well, as he always does, making 15 in his first inning. Dion followed him with 18. In the fifth and seventh innings Snyder put together two nice runs of 10 and 27, and as Dion was doing but little with the balls, took a strong lead. Cyrille, however, worked out 28 in the twelfth, and 10, 13, and 30 in the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth, which gave him an advantage that he maintained during the game. The last run turned him on his second string, the score being 121 to 67. To this he added another masterly run of 35 in the nineteenth inning, and from that time on had things pretty much his own way. In the twenty-third inning Cyrille turned on his third string, having previously made successive runs of 17 and 13. These he followed up with 15 in the twenty-fourth and 26 in the twenty-sixth—runs which were more susceptible of description than the feelings which agitated Peter's bosom when he saw them made. By a run of 4 in the twenty-seventh inning, the Chicago player made an even 100. In the thirty-first inning he got in a run of 48, which beat his best so far in the tournament. The greater portion of it was well constructed, but he was aided considerably by a couple of lucky scratches, and finally, with his customary skill, he missed the easiest shot he had. The game, up to the forty-fourth inning, dragged heavily on both sides. Then Cyrille, in a run of 13, turned on his last string, the score standing 304 to 176. The last hundred points developed nothing worthy of mention except a run of 33 by Dion in the fifty-ninth inning, which carried him out, Snyder having made 200 points. The score is as follows:

C. Dion—0, 18, 6, 0, 1, 4, 1, 7, 6, 1, 2, 28, 0, 10, 13, 30, 1, 5, 35, 10, 1, 17, 13, 15, 0, 26, 0, 0, 0, 10, 3, 0, 2, 9, 9, 4, 4, 1, 0, 8, 0, 2, 13, 0, 0, 1, 12, 6, 0, 11, 14, 0, 4, 6, 4, 0, 5, 33—400.

Snyder—15, 1, 2, 1, 10, 0, 27, 6, 1, 3, 0, 3, 0, 0, 2, 0, 0, 0, 12, 2, 2, 0, 1, 0, 4, 8, 4, 0, 0, 1, 48, 0, 7, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 3, 0, 3, 0, 3, 2, 0, 0, 1, 3, 1, 6, 3, 0, 1, 3, 4, 0, 0, 0—200.

Averages—Dion, 6.46; Snyder, 3.23.

Time of Game—2 hours.

THE EIGHTEENTH GAME.

The feature of the day's entertainment was then commenced between Ubassy and Maurice Daly. Mr. Al Smith was the referee. Daly won the lead, but failed to count. Ubassy made 7, and missing a short bank, set the balls up. It was too early in the game, however, for Daly to accomplish anything of consequence, and he froze after the second count. He scored on the spot-shot, but a miscue ended his run. The next few innings were entirely devoid of interest, both players meeting with bad luck in their attempts at a run, missing easy shots and getting kissed out of count frequently. The first double-figure run was made by Ubassy in the seventh inning—19, and Daly followed him with one of 27 in the tenth, which came to an end on a risky bank shot. The old man was guilty of scratching 1 in the next inning, and by missing in the succeeding one, left the balls in a favorable position for Daly, who played them with remarkable care, judgment, and brilliancy for 38 points. His miss was on a difficult close follow shot, attempted with the left hand. In the second next inning he turned his first string with a run of 47, which was a better one in many respects than the other. The call now showed Daly 146, Ubassy 47. The latter appeared to be entirely out of play, not being able to score more than two or three points at a time, and appearing to have no confidence in himself. He complained of not feeling well physically. Daly played a poor game for several innings, but in the twenty-fourth he regained some of his lost speed, and made 23, missing on a draw. Ubassy made 2, and was kissed out of count on a long shot. The balls broke fairly for the New Yorker, and he added 10 to his string. Ubassy followed with 7, and increased the astonishment which had been created by his bad play by missing one of his favorite draws. In the next inning Daly made 3, which placed him at 200 to 73. The Frenchman again missed a draw, but Daly did not profit much by it. In the twenty-seventh inning Ubassy recovered himself and put in a beautiful run of 62, which materially changed the aspect of the game by placing him at 139 to 205. His miss left the balls almost together for Daly, but he had entered into his dark hour and was not favored with such lucky breaks as at the commencement. He made only 6. Ubassy followed with 9, and Daly got 3. In the next inning, Ubassy made one of the most difficult masse shots ever witnessed in a match, and got the balls in shape by it. He then proceeded to make 50, which brought him up to within sixteen points of his opponent. A tremendous gap had been closed. Daly found the balls laying well, but he missed the shot. He was kissed into count, however, and made 17. Ubassy followed with 4, and turned on his third string, the score standing 202 for him to 231 for Daly. The latter again found a favorable leave, and made 23 from it by excellent play. In the thirty-fourth inning he increased his lead by the addition of 14, which a scratch helped him to make. A miscue put an end to his play. His next inning yielded 10. From the nineteenth to the thirty-fifth inning the old man did not make very much. In the thirty-sixth he made a pretty run of 26, ending by missing a masse, and leaving the balls in position. Daly made but 10 out of them. In the thirty-ninth he tried a magnificent twice-across-the-table shot for position, and secured both amid loud applause. He played well to 42, when he froze, with the balls together. His luck stood him well in hand again, for he was kissed into the spot-shot, and his run continued to 63, the best of the game. The contest seemed his beyond a doubt, but he did not increase his lead any in the next twelve innings, while Ubassy decreased it a little. Neither of them, however, played any too well in those innings, the runs being small. In the fifty-second inning Ubassy made 30, and in the next 31. The last miss was a bad one, for Daly got the balls together, and succeeded in scraping 19 out of them, which left him but 3 to go. Ubassy made 1 and missed; Daly followed suit, minus the count; Ubassy made 2, and Daly again took pattern by him. The Frenchman then got the balls together, and, despite a freeze and a host of difficult shots which fate threw in his way, ran out on 42, winning the most remarkable game on record by one point. Following is the score:

Daly—0, 5, 0, 4, 2, 7, 8, 0, 2, 27, 0, 38, 6, 47, 5, 0, 1, 6, 1, 0, 3, 0, 2, 23, 10, 3, 5, 6, 3, 17, 23, 0, 0, 14, 10, 0, 10, 0, 63, 1, 1, 4, 3, 0, 0, 2, 0, 0, 1, 1, 8, 3, 3, 19, 0, 2. Total, 399.

Ubassy—7, 0, 4, 0, 6, 6, 19, 1, 0, 1, 0, 3, 0, 6, 0, 2, 2, 1, 1, 0, 2, 0, 3, 2, 7, 4, 62, 9, 50, 4, 1, 4, 0, 6, 0, 26, 0, 4, 3, 0, 0, 2, 4, 15, 0, 1, 0, 9, 1, 6, 10, 30, 31, 1, 2, 42. Total, 400.

Averages—Daly, 6.13; Ubassy, 7.8.

Time of Game—2 hours and 45 minutes.

RECORD OF THE TOURNAMENT.

The following is a record of the tournament up to date. It will be published every morning until the games are finished, so that the public may see at a glance how each player stands. The figures will be changed as games are played, and when the tournament is ended the two blank columns will be filled in:

Players.	Games played	Games lost	Games won	Best single average	Highest run	Best general average	Total No. p'nts made
Ubassy	4	0	4	12.28	69	...	...
Garnier	4	0	4	10.10	82	...	...
C. Dion	4	1	3	7.15	61	...	...
Daly	4	1	3	12.4	153	...	...
J. Dion	4	2	2	5.65	39	...	...
Snyder	6	6	0	4.51	48	...	...
Bessunger	5	4	1	6.16	71	...	...
Slosson	5	4	1	9.3	54	...	...

PERSONAL.

Gen. J. Kilpatrick is at the Pacific.

James Jackson, U. S. A., is at the Palmer.

F. Almy, Jr., of New York, is at the Sherman.

Frank Cole, of Sitka, Alaska, is at the Pacific.

Thomas F. Scanlon, of Boston, is at the Sherman.

Matthew Trilson, of London, Eng., is at the Pacific.

The Hon. John Lutes, of Rochester, is at the Palmer.

Edward P. Knowles, of Providence, is at the Sherman.

William E. Hennessey, of New York, is at the Gardner.

R. T. Blackburn, of San Francisco, is at the Gardner.

Capt. G. F. Woodbury, of New York, is at the Gardner.

J. Tobias, of Boston, Mass., is at the Commercial Hotel.

Melville D. Landon, of the *New York Graphic*, is at the Pacific.

H. A. Goodell and family, of Worcester, Mass., are at the Palmer.

The Hon. Joseph Utley, of Dixon, is at the Commercial Hotel.

Miss Buchberger, one of our professors of vocal instrumental music, has just returned from a protracted visit to Europe, bringing with her some Paris and London music, not yet produced in this country.

M. A. Wilson and family, of Washington, D. C., are at the Sherman.

Alexander Agassiz, son of Prof. Agassiz, of Cambridge, Mass., is at the Pacific.

Dr. Taylor is announced to give "one of his most radical discourses" in the Globe Theatre, at 3 o'clock this afternoon. It will be "a plea for justice as opposed to mercy."

Samuel Ellison, the letter carrier who was lately indicted by the United States Grand Jury for robbing the mails, will be tried next Tuesday, at the United States District Court.

J. M. Walker, President; J. M. Forbes, of Boston, and J. N. A. Griswold, of Newport, R. I., Directors of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad will return to-morrow from an extended trip over the road and its branches.

Mr. A. B. Stiles, brother of Gen. I. N. Stiles, for many years salesman in Barstow's hat store, died yesterday. His death is lamented by all who knew him and learned to appreciate his kindly nature and his courteous and manly bearing.

The officers and crew of the steamer City of London, of the Collingwood Line, presented a valuable diamond ring to Mrs. Capt. Johnson, as a memento of her husband's gallant and seamanlike conduct while commanding his vessel during the gale of Tuesday night last.

Mr. John Harper, better known as "Johnny" Harper, who has been in charge of Chapin & Gore's Twenty-second street establishment for the past eight years, died yesterday at Mercy Hospital. He is mourned by a large circle of friends and acquaintances who admired his genial character.

Miss Jennie Morgan, well-known in professional musical circles in this city, has been filling a most successful engagement at the Theatre Comique, Bloomington. She goes thence next week to another provincial town, St. Louis, where she expects to reap a harvest of glory and greenbacks.

Covenant Lodge No. 337, I. O. G. T., has been instituted and meets every Monday evening in Apollo Hall, No. 1288 State street. The officers are Brother J. B. Madden, P. W. C. T.; G. E. Hardin, W. C. T.; Sister Libbie Thorpe, W. V. T.; Brother J. C. Davidson and H. Hirsh, Secretaries; Sister Maria Davidson, Treasurer; Brother Richard Burnett, W. M.; Sister Lydia Bowers and Brother John Flowers, Grands.

The funeral of the late Edward Marcus White took place yesterday from the residence of his father, Gen. Julius White, at Evanston. There was a large concourse of friends present from Evanston and Chicago. The religious exercises were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Packard, the Rev. Mr. Noyes, and the Rev. Mr. Bannister. The pall-bearers were A. C. Botkin, Capt. Gamble, N. G. Iglehart, Dr. J. H. Etheridge, Mr. Patterson, and Mr. Keeney. The deceased was laid to rest at Rosehill Cemetery.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

A West Madison street sign reads "Bird Store," and is appropriately surmounted by a stuffed dog.

The police and the firemen were paid yesterday. The former received $46,970.23, and the latter $24,671.99; total, $71,642.22.

The third party of the Merry Club will take place in Martine's Hall, Thursday evening next, beginning at 8:30 precisely.

An oyster supper will be given in the basement of Centenary Church, Tuesday evening, for the benefit of the poor. Tickets 50 cents.

The Entre Nous Club give the second of their series of parties on Wednesday evening next, at Klare's Hall, Nos. 70 and 72 North Clark street.

The members of Templar Lodge, 440, I. O. O. F., are requested to be at their hall, corner of Washington and Desplaines streets, to-morrow evening at 7:30, and to be punctual.

James Brown, the wretch who stabbed his wife, was up before Banyon yesterday morning, and his case continued till Nov. 22, under bail of $500. His wife is pronounced out of danger.

Justice Kauffman again took Justice Scully's place yesterday. He examined but few cases, and continued fifteen of them till next week, when Justice Scully will resume his accustomed seat.

These are dull times with the billiard-saloons and bar-rooms. A TRIBUNE reporter hears of one room which, with $5,500 a year rent, took in from billiards just 25 cents up to 4 o'clock on one day last week.

William Scanlon and James Cavanaugh, who stole a lot of clothing, a full account of which was given in THE TRIBUNE at the time, were yesterday held to the Criminal Court in bail of $500 each, by Justice Kauffman.

There are some advocates of female-suffrage so bigoted that they will argue in favor of trusting women with the ballot even after they have seen one of the dear creatures trying to drive a horse on both sides of the horse-car which is approaching her.

Charles McComb, August Schulz, and Ralph Kimball are a trio of young thieves who infest the South Side. They were caught in some of their little irregularities on Friday night, and were yesterday sent to the Bridewell, by Banyon, for two months.

A man named George M. Fink has been missing from No. 902 Michigan avenue since Tuesday. When last seen he was intoxicated, and it is feared that some misfortune has befallen him. He had considerable money with him, and a gold watch and chain and a diamond pin.

The Chicago *Foundlings' Record* is a neat eight-page paper published monthly, and devoted to the interests of that excellent institution, the Foundlings' Home, at 717 West Washington-street. The paper is handsomely printed, and the reading matter is varied and entertaining.

The lecture-loving public will hear with pleasure that a course of lectures will be delivered this season under the auspices of the Third Unitarian Church. The lectures, commencing to-morrow evening, promise to be deeply interesting, among the names of the lecturers being those of Collyer, Thomas, Savage, Ryder, Swing, and others.

Oliver Martin, a Swede, was walking on the track of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, on Canal street yesterday morning, when he was overtaken by a train, knocked down and run over. Dr. Baxter, surgeon of the Company, amputated both his legs. The unfortunate sufferer was taken to his residence, No. 210 North Green street, where he lies in a precarious condition.

The choir of St. Mary's Church, including some of our most popular vocalists, will give a grand concert on Tuesday evening, at the Presbyterian Church, Englewood. A choice programme has been arranged for the occasion, and the citizens of Englewood will no doubt be glad to welcome so excellent a company of artists. Those who wish to remain over night will find good accommodations at the hotel.

Yesterday morning at 11 o'clock the body of William McLain, who fell into the river Friday evening, near the Sixteenth street railroad bridge, was recovered. It was removed to the late home of the deceased, No. 189 Mitchell street, where Deputy-Coroner Pilgrim held an inquest. A verdict of death by accidental drowning was rendered. McLain was 28 years of age, and leaves a family.

The Board of Police spent an hour yesterday afternoon in hearing testimony in the case of William Henry, the much-married special policeman who was dismissed from the force about a week ago. The circumstances have already appeared in THE TRIBUNE. Although his conduct was not as bad as the woman Newcomb represented, it was considered by the Commissioners too reprehensible to warrant his reinstatement.

The great Swiss National Festival, in commemoration of the day of their declaration of independence, will be held to-morrow evening in the North Side Turner Hall. The affair is under the charge of the Gruetli Union and the Swiss Benevolent Aid Society, assisted by the Swiss Mænnerchor. The celebration last year was a great success, and this one will not be inferior to it in any respect. The music, in particular, will be admirable.

Clark street bridge was yesterday afternoon the scene of intense excitement. A very large three-masted schooner being towed up stream got her bowsprit entangled in the forerigging of a smaller schooner outward-bound, and slewed her round upon the embankment. The latter's rigging was badly disabled, and it was some time before the two vessels were disentangled. About $500 worth of damage was done, through the boom of the smaller vessel being driven against the basement of a house which is being built on the river shore.

The Council Committee on Finance have at last brought the gas controversy to a head, and it will doubtless be adjusted satisfactorily on Monday. The Committee and Mr. Watkins had a talk in the Comptroller's office yesterday afternoon, and settled two points: The first, was, allowing 1½ cents for lighting, extinguishing, and cleaning each lamp; and the second, disallowing the 10 per cent claimed by the Company for each lamp not provided with a meter. The last point, that of interest on accounts, is yet undecided.

Aaron Schoen, the victim of the stabbing affray which occurred on Friday night at the house of J. W. Strauss, No. 119 South Desplaines street, was alive at a late hour last night, but his recovery was not at all assured. The villian who committed the deed is still at large, notwithstanding the police have been very active in searching for him. He dropped the knife with which he did the stabbing in the hall where it was found yesterday morning. It is an old Spanish stiletto, with a rusty blade and a broken handle. Mr. Schoen is a highly respectable gentleman, a citizen of St. Louis, who was visiting in the family of Mr. Strauss for a few days.

About a week ago Officer Considine broke into one of Mike McDonald's gambling-dens, and found a brace game of faro in full blast. He seized the implements and was going off with them, when Mike, the notorious John Garrity, and two others set upon him, tore his star off, took the gambling-tools away from him, and threw him out of the house. Yesterday they were tried before Banyon on the charge of interfering with and assaulting an officer in the discharge of his duty. The officer told his story in a straightforward manner, but Mike, as usual, brought in a crowd of blacklegs ready to swear to anything, and he and his gang were discharged by Banyon.

In view of the great demonstration which is to be held in Dublin on Christmas eve to petition the English Parliament for the release of the Irish political prisoners, a number of gentlemen met at Burke's Hotel last evening to consider what steps should be taken in the matter. It is expected that 1,000,000 Irishmen will be present on the occasion, and as the Executive Committee in Ireland have appealed to their brethren in America and elsewhere to send delegates to the demonstration, it was on last evening decided to hold another meeting at Burke's Hotel on next Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock, when the advisability of holding a mass-meeting of Irish citizens, in Chicago, and the sending of one or more delegates to Ireland will be considered. All Irishmen who take an active interest in the good cause should be present on Tuesday evening.

N. K. Fairbank, Treasurer of the Memphis and Shreveport Yellow-Fever Sufferers' Relief Committee of this city, has received a letter from J. J. Busby, Chairman of the Citizens' Relief Committee of Memphis, acknowledging the receipt of $1,155. In his letter Mr. Busby takes occasion to acknowledge in feeling terms the munificence of Chicago. He says that the contributions of Chicago's citizens formed such a splendid aggregate of material aid in the sufferers' time of need, and were such a substantial evidence of sympathy, that the Memphis people feel themselves unable to find words to express their gratitude. He says that the result of the scourge must have been immeasurably worse and the mortality much greater but for the generous help afforded by Chicago. He winds up a very grateful letter with a benediction upon those of our citizens who helped Memphis in her heavy misfortune.

A number of citizens of Hyde Park assembled last evening at Cleaver's Hall, at Cleaverville, for the purpose of expressing their indignation at the conduct of the Trustees of the Town of Hyde Park for selling the bonds of the town for the Holly Water-Works. On motion of Mr. Cummings, Mr. Cherry was elected Chairman. Mr. Stone thought, as there were but few of the people interested in this matter present, they should adjourn until next Saturday evening, when they would have a better attendance. Another gentleman moved that the meeting adjourn for a week, and that a committee of three be appointed to make arrangements for the next gathering. The motion was unanimously carried, and the Chair appointed Messrs. Hardie, Stone, and Brooks as such committee. Mr. Stone informed our reporter that the question of annexing Hyde Park to Chicago would also be brought up at the next meeting, and the excessive taxation of the South Park property discussed.

The Board of Public Works have issued the following building permits during the present month: E. B. Holmes, 1-story and basement brick, 83x50 feet, Lake street; Warder, Mitchell & Co., 2-story and basement brick, 52x140 feet, Clinton street; Jesse Hoyt, elevator, 90x140 feet, corner Carroll and Canal streets; D. F. Crilly, 2-story and basement stone front, 22x58, Prairie avenue; E. A. Otis, 2-story and basement brick, 25x40 feet, Huron street; Stiles Burton, 3-story and basement brick, 60x98 feet, Nos. 105, 107, and 109 South Water street; W. F. O'Brien, 2-story and basement brick, 50x90 feet, Nos. 61 and 63 North Wells street; J. H. Kellogg, 2-story and basement brick, 22x40 feet, No. 71 Langley street; A. F. Brown, 2-story and basement brick, 22x40 feet, No. 69 Langley street; O. R. Brouse, 2-story and basement brick, 22x40 feet, No. 67 Langley street; C. B. Plamondon, 3-story and basement brick, 25x46 feet, No. 36 Throop street; Mr. Appleton, 2-story and basement brick, 25x61 feet, North Dearborn street; M. L. Satterlee, 2-story brick, 40x50 feet, Nos. 301 and 303 State street; H. S. Chandler, 2-story and basement brick, 24x40 feet, No. 39 Oak street; R. C. Akerly, 2-story and basement brick, 30x28 feet, No. 417 West Madison street.

An English Nobleman's Perilous Eccentricity.

Rather a good anecdote is told of an inveterate English sportsman, the late Earl of Oxford, grandson of the famous Sir Robert Walpole. This nobleman had a weakness for doing everything that other people didn't do, and especially in connection with sporting. A freak with which his memory was identified long after he had passed away, was his habit of driving a four-in-hand team of red deer stags, which he reduced to such perfect discipline in his own park that he was at last tempted to make an excursion with them to Newmarket. The incident that befel him here excited no small degree of amusement among the then Prince of Wales' set, of which Lord Oxford was an habitue. As the phaeton, with its strange team, approached Newmarket, the cry of a pack of stag hounds was suddenly heard in the rear. The huntsman of the pack had been exercising his hounds in the neighborhood of the heath, and was astonished, on crossing the road, to see his dogs put their noses to the ground, and give tongue in full chorus as they set off in pursuit. The scent left by four stags was naturally breast high; nor was it long before the deep-voiced music of the eager pack smote upon the sensitive ears of Lord Oxford's team. Fear prevailed over discipline, in spite of all the efforts of the noble charioteer, the stags dashed off at lightning speed, and whirled the light phaeton after them with the celerity of a whirlwind. In vain did the trained grooms on horse-back take part in the headlong race. The stags rushed along the main street of the little town, and never stopped until they turned at full speed into the open portals of the Ram Inn. The doors were slammed just in time to exclude the foremost hounds; and "this singular circumstance," adds a cotemporary writer, "although attended with no accident, effectually cured his lordship's passion for deer-driving."

MARRIAGES.

CHAMBERLAIN—DeBOURNE—At the residence of Charles E. Northway, 79 South Sangamon-st., Thursday evening, Nov. 13, by the Rev. U. D. Gulick, Mr. Thomas T. Chamberlain and Mrs. Charlotte Emily DeBourne, all of this city. No cards.

POST—STERLING—At the residence of the bride's sister, Lowell, Mich., by the Rev. L. F. Waldo, Charles N. Post and Miss Emma V. Sterling, both of Chicago. No cards.

MAGILL—MONTGOMERY—In Buffalo, Nov. 12, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Charles Avey, William C. Magill, of this city, and Mary Chard, eldest daughter of Capt. R. Montgomery.

BRYAN—WHEELER—In this city, Nov. 13, at the residence of the bride's uncle, 545 Warren-av., by the Rev. H. N. Powers, Mr. F. W. Bryan and Miss Nellie Wheeler, both of Chicago.

DURGIN—PORTER—In this city, Nov. 12, at the residence of the bride's grandfather, by the Rev. W. W. Everts, D. D., Mr. John C. Durgin and Miss Allie M. Porter.

MORAN—HALL—At Niles, Mich., Nov. 12, 1873, by the Rev. A. R. Boggs, James H. Moran, of Detroit, Mich., and Miss Pauline Hall, daughter of Mrs. Frances Hall, of Chicago.

DEATHS.

HILL—Mary A. Hill, wife of James C. Hill, at residence, 22 Price Place.

Funeral Sunday, Nov. 16, at 2 p. m. Friends invited.

☞ New York and Michigan papers please copy.

CARPENTER—At Crystal Lake, on Saturday morning, Nov. 15, Abigail H., wife of Benjamin Carpenter, aged 67 years.

Funeral Monday, Nov. 17, from her late residence, thence by cars to Rose Hill.

LEDDY—Friday, Nov. 14, Mrs. Theresia C. Leddy, wife of P. Leddy.

Funeral from her late residence, 552 Wentworth-av., corner Thirty-first-st., 9:30 a. m. to-day. Carriages to Calvary.

STILES—At the residence of his brother, Gen. I. N. Stiles, A. B. Stiles, aged 38 years.

The remains were sent East last night for interment.

ORGAN—At the Union Stock-Yards, on Saturday, Nov. 15, at 1:30 o'clock, Frank P. Organ, aged 31 years and 1 months.

HARPER—At Mercy Hospital, Nov. 15, 1873, John A. Harper, aged 36 years.

☞ Ontario, Canada, papers please copy.

SIMMONS—Of cancer, Albert H. Simmons, at 189 West Monroe-st., aged 54 years and 9 months.

BENEDICT—Saturday morning, Nov. 15, George Homer, infant son of George G. and Mary F. Benedict, aged 7 months.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 738 Fulton-st., at 1 o'clock Sunday, Nov. 16.

DEVINE—At his residence, No. 78 Bunker-st., Chicago, Arthur Devine, aged 41 years.

Funeral will take place at 11 o'clock to-day. By cars to Rose Hill Cemetery. Friends are invited.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—2-STORY HOUSE ON South Jefferson-st., near Monroe; would take good lots.
2-story and basement brick on Warren-av., near Oakley; would take South Side lots.
2-story and basement brick house on Adams-st., near Ashland-av.; would take lots.
6 lots on West Madison-st., east of Central Park, 24x191.
9 lots on West Monroe-st., east of Central Park.
3 lots on Lake-st., fronting south on Central Park, 30x195.
6 lots on Fulton-st., 270 feet east of Central Park, 30x150.
6 lots on Washington-av., same distance from Central Park.
5 lots in Block 10, Morton's Subdivision, one block from Central Park, north.
16 lots in Block 9, Harding's Subdivision, three blocks from Central Park. A. P. DOWNS & CO., 163 Washington-st., Rooms 18 and 19.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE AND LOT ON Evans-av., $2,500.
New cottage and lot on Langley-av., $2,600.
New cottage and lot on Vermont-av., $1,660.
New cottage and lot on Vermont-av., $1,000.
New cottage and lot on Geneva-st., $1,600.
New brick house and lot on Rhodes-av., $7,000.
New brick house and lot on Hamilton-av., $6,000.
New cottage and lot on Thirty-first-st., $1,200.
New 2-story frame house and lot on Bellevue-av., $3,000.
Brick house and lot on Warren-av., $6,000.
Frame house, barn, and lot on Park-av., $6,000.
48x110 feet on Park-av., $85 per foot, $4,080.
50x125 feet on Dayton-st., $2,000.
48x125 feet on Douglas-place, $650.
If there is any one in Chicago who has a little money, now is his time to make us offers on the above.
J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also, on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland, and Stewart-avs.; also, on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, 5 years' time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner. ALBERT CRANE, 116 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE, AND LOT 25 OR 50x125, east front, on Portland-av., near Twenty-eighth-st., in thorough repair; will sell less than its value, and on easy terms: a bargain worthy of attention. HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS, choice cottage, large lot; 467 Second-st., near Lincoln; key at 475 Second-st. S. T. KING, 112 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—OR WILL EXCHANGE for Chicago property—A very good farm of 185 acres, 86 miles from Chicago, adjoining a railroad station and village. See the owner, at J. W. WAUGHOP'S office, Room 26 Reaper Block, cor. Clark and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR LITTLE FARM—House and lot in city, worth $3,600. CLAPLIN BROS., 131 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—TWO-STORY BRICK store on State-st., near Thirty-seventh, for lot or house and lot in or near city, on South Side. F 22, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A DESIRALE house, barn, and large lot, trees and shrubbery, on Washington-st., just west of Union Park, at a great bargain, on long time, or exchange for other property. Address B 77, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BEST BARGAINS ON THE AVEnues, 100x160 feet, corner Michigan-av. and Fifty-sixth-st. This is offered at a sacrifice. GEORGE A. EMERY, 164 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, COTTAGE WITH 4 rooms and closet, and lot 24x125, No. 300 Sampson-st., near Asland-av. Price, $1,400; worth $1,600.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, 40 FEET FRONT AT 143 Deering-st., near Archer-av. Terms easy; title perfect. WM. H. CONDON, 47 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—25 FEET ON Thirty-sixth-st., between State-st. and Wabash-av.; no incumbrance; abstract down to date. Apply to owner, L. S. BANTA, No. 481 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING and lot, with barn in rear, all in good repair, half a block from street-cars. Dwelling contains 8 rooms, well supplied with closets; small payment down. Call at 486 Warren-av.

FOR SALE—NO. 1226 PRAIRIE-AV., $7,500. No. 887 Michigan-av., $18,000. HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, TWO-STORY HOUSE, BRICK basement, on South Side; $4,500. Rents for $500 a year. Must raise money. Address L 29, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—TWO-STORY HOUSE OF ten rooms, modern improvements, with 25 feet of ground centrally located, rented for $75 a month. Unimproved property taken in part payment. Address U 63, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, NO CASH DOWN, LOTS ON Burnside and Butterfield-sts., near Forty-eighth; convenient to city; terms to suit parties wishing to improve. BALDWIN, WALKER & CO., 7 Hawley Block, corner Dearborn and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT ON SOUTH Dearborn-st., near Thirty-ninth. Price, $2,400. $500 cash, balance on time. This is panic price; must be sold immediately. HAIR & CO., Bryan Block, 174 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGES AND LOTS—WE HAVE four good cottages and lots, three on the West Side, one on the North Side; one of them will be sold at a great sacrifice for cash, and lots will be taken in part payment for another. If you want a cottage and lot be sure to call and see EDWIN A. RICE and E. EUGENE CADWELL, 69 Dearborn-st., Rooms 19 and 20.

FOR SALE—GOOD BARGAINS—TAKE YOUR money out of savings banks and buy good lots; cash, or monthly payments. Apply to H. O. STONE, Room 9, 146 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$100 DOWN—COTTAGE AND LOT 788 Fourth-st. Only $1,500; decide Monday, if you want it. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 882 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—$300 CASH—BEST LOT ON FOURTH-st., 50 feet west of Oakley; bargain at $1,200. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 882 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—50 CHOICE BUSINESS LOTS ON Ogden-av. Boulevard. These lots are 25x120 feet, to a good alley, and front on a street 150 feet wide, and are the best lots for an investment now offered in the city; easy terms. Apply to CAMPBELL BROS., 131 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS ON EASY TERMS, IN our new subdivision, on Van Buren, Congress, and Harrison-sts., and Congress Park. These lots are convenient to schools, churches, and horse-cars, with side-walks and lake-water; on very easy terms. Apply to CAMPBELL BROS., 131 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO SELL A number of most desirable lots on West Lake-st. and Park-av., near California-av., at very low prices; only one-fourth to one-fifth cash, and no further cash payment for 3 to 3½ years, with interest at 8 per cent. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON OGDEN-AV., NEAR WESTern-av., 25x115 feet; only $1,000 each; ¼ cash.
South Dearborn-st., 992, cottage and lot, $2,400; this is cheap; only small payment down required.
Cottage and lot, 610 Butterfield-st., free and clear from incumbrance, to trade for lot on avenues.
North Halsted-st., 1 lot, near Sophia, cheap.
E. C. COLE & CO., 128 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSE AND LOT, 25x125, NO. 2 Thirty-second-st., southwest corner of Long John-st., in Bridgeport. CHARLES B. HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FINE RESIDENCES, ON PARK-av., $6,000, and $9,000, on easy terms. J. R. WHEELER, Room 2, 126 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—48 FEET, UNIMPROVED, PARK-AV., near Leavitt-st.; one of the best bargains in the city. J. R. WHEELER, Room 2, 126 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—$20 PER MONTH—HOUSE AND LOT, nice location. Apply at 173 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—$12,000—$3,000 DOWN, BALANCE 5 years—Brick store and lot 21x125, rents for $1,800, on Halsted-st., between Monroe and Madison-sts., 3 doors from Academy of Music. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—100X125 FT., WITH a splendid stone church and other improvements, corner Washington and Green-sts. This property is suitable for church, schools, or any charitable home. Can be had at a great bargain. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NEW HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 25 Union-av., between Cottage Grove and Langley, 9 rooms, marble mantels, brick basement. Will sell cheap or exchange for vacant lot. Apply at building.

FOR SALE—OCTAGON FRONT BRICK RESIdence, 10 rooms, excellent location, West Side, cheap. HENRY WALLER, JR., 86 Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE HOUSE AND LOT, 293 South Jefferson-st.; will sell at a bargain on easy terms. Call on the owner, D. C. GEARY, 74 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT PANIC PRICES—BRICK HOUSE of 10 rooms, all modern improvements, and lot, on South Side, for $4,500; ¼ cash, just the cost of the house. Address P 96, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FINE LOTS ON HOYNE-ST., ONLY one block from horse cars, for $600 each. Go with us and see them. G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—$400 LOTS INSIDE OF THE OLD city limits, accessible to street cars and omnibus lines; high ground. We have 20 of these lots that we offer at $400 each on easy terms, must be sold this month to close out a joint interest. Call and get full particulars. G. STOREY & SON, 145 South Clark-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED AND VACANT BUSINESS and residence property in each division of the city and suburbs. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OR TWO LOTS ON INDIANA-av., north of Thirty-first-st., on long time, without any payment down. This is a good opportunity for a builder, as first-class improvements find a ready sale in this vicinity. SPENCER H. PECK, 196 and 197 Wabash-av., corner of Adams-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS ON Lake, Madison, and Washington-sts., adjoining new shops of C. & N. W. R. R. CO., and only two blocks from Central Park; wide streets, deep lots, good alleys, and easy terms of payment. J. D. HARVEY, Agent for the Chicago Land Co., 174 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. KEELER, 145 CLARK-ST.—
Indiana-av., near Sixteenth-st., brick house, and lot, $7,000.
[illegible]side and Butterfield-sts., cottage and lots.
[illegible]na-st., near Lincoln, two-story house and lot, $2,500.
[illegible]ter and Harrison-sts., near Hoyne, two-story houses and lots, from $2,500 to $4,000.
[illegible]ams-st., near Wood, desirable lots.
[illegible]ams-st., west of railroad, 3 lots.
Van Buren-st., corner Sacramento, 50x125, a bargain.
[illegible]eria-st., north of Van Buren, 50x125.
Campbell Park, near Leavitt, 2 lots.
Other lots all parts of West, South and North Divisions.

FOR SALE—12-ROOM COTTAGE, $3,500, WORTH $4,500; city lots $1,000, worth $1,400; and $1,250 lot, worth $1,800. J. W. FAY, 128 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK BASEMENT, 12-room house, new, small cash payment, at $2,000 less than it's worth. J. W. FAY, 128 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A FINE HOUSE with 33 feet of land, on good street on West Side. [illegible] ALLEN, 80 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS WELL LOCATED, FOR which I paid $2,300 one year ago, and expended [illegible] since in improvements; will take now less than [illegible] ¼ cash, balance on time. J. REDICAN, 110 Arnold-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—LOT ON SAMPSON-st., near Ruben, only $850; cottage and lot on [illegible]-av., near Archer, only $1,250. J. REDICAN, 110 Arnold-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CHICAGO property, 10 lots in the city of Brooklyn, N. Y., four blocks of Prospect Park, on Union and President-sts.; first-class location; price, $35,000; incumbrance $3,100. Address Q 94, Tribune office, or P. O. Box [illegible], Woodstock, Ill.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST.—99 YEARS' LEASE OF 22 feet, east front, 80 feet north of Randolph-st. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY—10 ACRES SUBDIVIDED, at Irving Park, beautifully located, with water [illegible]. Will sell at a sacrifice. This will pay to investigate. Apply to F. EVANS & CO., 160 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN PROPERTY—A COTTAGE, [illegible]; lots on easy terms, and 4 lots to sacrifice for cash at once. W. B. WOODBURY, 88 Washington-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, IF TAKEN SOON, 25, 50, 75, or 103 feet on Calumet-av., north of Douglas-place.
65x160 feet on the northwest corner of Douglas-place and South Park-av., looking down the great South Park boulevard. This is one of the best prospective corners in the city. Price low, as the owner needs money.
25 feet on Douglas-place 50 feet west of the one above-mentioned, with the same view of the boulevard, very cheap, too.
75 feet on the northeast corner of Douglas-place and Calumet-av., 160 feet deep, cheap, and on easy terms.
100x115 feet on the southeast corner of Douglas-place and Stanton-av., with house and 60x100 feet on Stanton-av. in rear of the above, very cheap.
Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., Corner of Dearborn and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—LOTS ON Western-av., Polk-st., Taylor-st., and Campbell-av. No money down required of parties wishing to build; will furnish some money to build if desired. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st., in Bank.

FOR SALE—$5,500 WILL PURCHASE THE NEW brick house, No. 608 Taylor-st., $3,000 less than cost. Inquire at 313 Ashland-av.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS HOUSES, CORner Twenty-fifth-st. and Wabash-av.; houses 3-story and basements, stone fronts. House and lot on Wabash-av., north of Twenty-first-st.; will trade for good lot north of Fortieth-st. We have a large list of houses, prices ranging from $7,500 up, on Wabash, Michigan, Prairie, Indiana, Calumet, and South Park-avs. Some houses now being built; will finish them to suit purchaser. Also a very large list of cottages and houses on the West Side, to which we invite special attention of parties seeking homes. Also vacant lots in all parts of the city. F. EVANS & CO., 160 LaSalle-st., basement, Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—CHOICE INSIDE PROPERTY.
77 feet on Loomis-st., fronting Jefferson Park.
100 feet on West Jackson-st., east of Ashland-av.
50 feet on West Van Buren-st., east of Ashland-av.
75 feet on West Tyler-st., east of Ashland-av.
225 feet on West Harrison-st., between Loomis-st. and Ashland-av.
75 feet on West Polk-st., east of Ashland-av.
150 feet corner Calumet-av. and Thirty-second-st.
100 feet on Wabash-av., near Forty-second-st.
5 houses on South Side, ranging in price from $6,000 to $12,000. All the above on easy terms, and at bottom prices. Inquire of the owner, A. A. DEWEY, 155 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—A LOT ON SOUTH-western-av., near Harrison-st. Want an offer. EDWIN A. RICE and E. EUGENE CADWELL, Rooms 19 and 20 McCormick Block, corner Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON OAKLEY-ST., WESTERN-av., and Flournoy-st., the most rapidly-improving part of Chicago; real bargains, and no money down, to parties who will build. EDWIN A. RICE and E. EUGENE CADWELL, 69 Dearborn-st., Rooms 19 and 20.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—PAVILION BOULEvard, 1,200 feet (¼ mile front), near South Park. $50 per foot, one-fifth cash. The best land in Chicago. WARNER & RIGDON, 109 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON MADISON-ST. Great bargain. M. B. KENNY, 173 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—IN FINEST RESIDENCE LOCATION of South Side, several first-class octagon-front brick houses, all modern improvements, with good brick barns, at prices and terms to suit the times. See as before purchasing. KESLER BROS., 124 Clark-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A BARGAIN—A 5-room cottage and lot, 26x126; water in the house. Will sell for $2,000, or will exchange for lot in good neighborhood, balance cash. Z 34, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—2 NEW COTTAGES, WITH GOOD water, on South Side; $800 each; $200 cash.
New house at Englewood, on graveled street, near Normal School; stylish place; cheap.
Good lots in Normal School sub., from $350 to $500, on easy terms.
Choice lots at Clyde, near depot and store; $250 each.
Five acres at Clyde, at a bargain.
STORRS & WARE, 74 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—CHEAP—A SMALL house on Butterfield-st., near Twenty-ninth-st., containing 4 rooms, pantry, water, &c. Inquire of FRANK GAVEGAN, 51 Market-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP CITY LOTS FOR HOMES.
Chicago-av lots, near Hoyne, $1,000.
Superior and Ashley-st lots, near Hoyne, $750.
Western-av lots, near Indiana-st, $850.
Eighteenth, Harbine and Clayton-sts, near Oakley, $600 to $750; Thirty-first, near McCormick Factory, $10 monthly, $600; Dashiell, Low and Bushnell-st lots, $650 to $1,000. EDMUND G. STILES, 99 East Madison-st, Room 7.

FOR SALE—OVER 80 COTTAGES (RESIDENCE and business) in all parts of the city, some with the very latest improvements, at prices ranging from $2,000 to $130,000, and favorable terms; many great bargains. Call and investigate, 99 East Madison-st., Room 13. J. G. HUSZAGH.

FOR SALE—A NEW AND ELEGANT RESIDENCE on the North Side, five minutes' walk from State-st bridge; has 14 rooms, all the modern improvements, coal vaults, a thickly-walled, dry vegetable cellar, buttery, laundry, etc.; built with care in best style; a rare bargain offered. Inquire at rear office, 166 LaSalle-st., (basement.)

FOR SALE—CHEAP CITY LOTS—HOMES FOR men of moderate means, upon State, Arnold, Butterfield, Buddan, Hanover, Halsted, Emerald, Dashiell, Twenty-seventh, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-ninth, and Forty-fourth-sts. Also, upon Archer, Wentworth, Shurtleff, and Blanchard-avs. Small payments down, balance in 5 years, interest at 7 per cent; title perfect; full warranty deeds. Apply to the owner, HENRY W. CHIPMAN, 153 Monroe-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—15½ ACRES, 1½ UNDER CULTIVAtion, fine grove, comfortable house and out-houses, very fine well and cistern, ¼ mile from a beautiful lake, 2½ miles from the flourishing town of Barrington. 33 miles from Chicago, on the C. & N. W. R. R.; terms easy. Inquire of M. B. McINTOSH, Barrington, Ill.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—BY GOLDEN & FRESHWATERS, 83 South Clark-st., Room 16:
40 acres in Sec. 11, 38, 13. 40 acres in Sec. 15, 39, 13.
10 acres in Sec. 22, 39, 13. 10 acres in Sec. 17, 38, 14.
372½ acres in Sec. 19, 39, 13. 160 acres in Sec. 12, 36, 13.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—CHOICE RESIDENCE lots, 33x180 feet, fronting on wide avenues, for $250 to $450, on monthly or annual payments. COMMONS & BEST, 143 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—CHEAP lots, $100 each; no money down, monthly payments; better than any savings bank. Call at Room 8, No. 77 West Madison-st. Open Saturday evenings.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—NORWOOD PARK—acres, blocks, or lots, at very low prices. S. E. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—AT HINSDALE, AT A great bargain, on monthly payments, a very pleasantly located house of 7 rooms. O. J. STOUGH, 73 and 74 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD—50 OR 100 FEET, EAST front, Hyde Park, 1½ blocks south of Kenwood Station, at a great sacrifice if sold at once. Address CHARLES STARK, Box 32, Hyde Park.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE GROVE—25, 48, OR 60 feet, east front, between Forty-second and Forty-third-sts., at a price purchaser can make 50 per cent by spring. Address CHARLES STARK, Box 32, Hyde Park.

FOR SALE—CLARENDON HILLS—THIS MOST delightful suburb, 12 miles from the city, on the C., B. & Q. R. R., still attracts leading attention; about 200 feet above the level of the lake, beautiful scenery, good school, and every surrounding for a pleasant home; prices low, terms easy. Plat and particulars of HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—105 ACRES 25 MILES FROM CHICAGO, 1½ miles from depot, for $700 cash down. J. R. WHEELER, Room 2, 126 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAINS IN LOTS AT Englewood and Montrose; lots on State-st. at $12 per foot; lots on Dearborn-st. and Vincennes-av.; also lots and acres at Montrose far below the market. EDWIN A. RICE and E. EUGENE CADWELL, 69 Dearborn-st., Rooms 19 and 20.

FOR SALE—AT PANIC PRICES—ACRE PROPerty near Englewood. POTWIN & CORBY, 149 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE A 7-ROOM COTTAGE AND 2 lots at Desplaines, $1,000, only $200 cash and $15 monthly. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—GROVE LOTS, $250, ONly $25 down, $5 monthly payments. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4. Bank books taken.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES 6 MILES SOUTHWEST—near new station; fine for sub-division, about half value, $500.
20 acres near station south of Hyde Park, $50.
4½ acres grove, on river and street corner, Des Plaines, $350; 1-acre lots, fine for garden or fruit, $400; $10 monthly. EDMUND G. STILES, 99 East Madison-st., Room 7.

FOR SALE—AT JUST HALF THE PRICE ADJOINing property is held at, 25 or 50 feet in Lake View, 2 blocks from street cars, if taken at once. F 74, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT at Desplaines; $10 down; $5 a month until paid. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4. Only 8 left.

FOR SALE—SOUTH EVANSTON—A LARGE, FINEly finished house, 14 rooms, on lot to suit in size, on monthly payments, by owners, TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT SOUTH ENGLEWOOD, west of the track, adjoining Hill's Subdivision, for $175; terms, $10 cash and $5 a month; no interest. HENRY W. BROOKS, 128 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—18 LOTS, 25x175 FEET TO 25-FOOT ALley, 100-foot streets, at Auburn, near Normal School, for $1,500 cash. I've got the panic bad. SELDEN FISH, owner, 155 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD LOTS, NEAR THE Normal School, fine improvements, choice property, in Beck's Subdivision. H. J. GOODRICH, Agent, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE NUMBER OF CHOICE acre tracts southwest, west, and northwest. Also several inside business and residence lots. KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, 142 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ONLY $30 PER ACRE. 80 ACRES IN Sec. 35, 36, 14, near Thornton, on the Danville Railroad. Nicholson Organ Factory, 63 East Indiana-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE AND CHEAP RESIDENCE lots, on Oakwood Boulevard, just south of the city limits, at low prices, and on easy terms; title perfect; decided bargains will be given to those wishing to build. This property is attractive and beautiful, and the location fine. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES OR THE ROCK ISLAND Railroad south of the city, a fine piece for subdivision, being only 3 blocks from depot, to exchange for good house and lot, or for sale cheap. G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—A FINE GOTHIC COTTAGE, CONtaining 8 rooms, nearly new, 45x125 feet of ground; good barn, fences, etc., on North-av., near Western-av.; lake-water in street; on easy terms. G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES AT CROSSING OF ST. Paul, Chicago & Pacific Railroad, only 5 miles from Court-House; fare 4½ cents; all trains stop. This is a fine piece for subdivision; would sell cheap, or exchange for a good house and lot in city. G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—I HAVE A LARGE NUMBER OF fine lots in all parts of the city that will be sold at low prices and on very easy terms. F. B. GRIFFIN, 133 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—EGANDALE—LOT AT A BARGAIN. 113½x164 feet on the northwest corner of Lexington-av. and Fifty-fifth-st., at only $6,250 on these terms: $1,750 in cash, balance in April, 1875, without interest. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, A 2-story house nearly new, and 5 acres of land. Price, $3,000. Terms, $1,000 cash; balance, 1 and 2 years at 8 per cent. WM. A. TROVIS, Room 14 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—LAKE FOREST RESIdence pleasantly located; convenient to depot, church and school, in good order. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—ENGLEWOOD RESIdence pleasantly located; house, 2-story, new, large lot, and vacant lots. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—75x198 FEET NORTH OF ENGLEwood, in the grove adjoining Raber's place, beautiful shrubbery and forest trees at $40 per foot, usual terms. J. SOUERBRY, 122 LaSalle-st., Room 17.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—TWO LARGE 2-STORY houses, first-class finish; one cottage, 6 rooms, one block from depot; sixty trains daily; on monthly payments—by owners. TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL VERY FINE LOTS, ONLY 2 blocks from new depot on Chicago & Pacific Railroad, fare only 4½ cts, for this small price of $350 each: high ground, good water and fine improvements, only 4½ miles from Court House. Terms very easy. If you want a fine lot at a small price, this is your chance. G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 Madison-st., corner Clark.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CHICAGO IMproved city property—One of the finest farms in Illinois; only 50 miles from the city; over 300 acres; 250 under cultivation and pasture; balance heavy oak timber; fine house and buildings; plenty of fruit; can't be beat for grain, stock, or dairy; price $22,000; will exchange for an interest in wholesale liquors, groceries, or dry good. Address H 56, Tribune office, or Box 184 Woodstock, Ill.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERty—160-acre farm, improved, two hours' ride from Chicago, $8,000. CLAPLIN BROS., 131 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—WELL IMPROVED farm and city real estate, for less than value; would exchange for salable merchandise or household goods, with cash difference. OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, 63 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—FARMS—40 TO 1,000 ACRES, SOME highly improved, 80 miles from Chicago. Will exchange for store goods, city or suburban property, or small cash payment to a good farmer. JOHN R. LEWIS, 48 East Van Buren-st., Room 7.

FOR SALE—AND TO EXCHANGE—OVER FORTY farms and large tracts of timber lands in Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, etc., many having the very finest improvements; prices from $1,000 to $60,000. Call and investigate. 99 East Madison-st., Room 13. J. G. HUSZAGH.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—GOOD BUSINESS property on the northwest corner of public square, Woodstock, McHenry County; also 40 acres good timber. For particulars call at 818 South State-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—5 TO 10 ACRES, IN OR NEAR SOUTH Chicago; must be cheap. H. J. GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A STORE AND DWELLING OR house cheap; will pay $5,000 cash. J. W. FAY, 128 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A REAL BARGAIN IN SUBURBAN lots or acres worth about $10,000. Large cash payment for the right thing. Owners address B 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—50 FEET SOUTH FRONT ON ADAMS or Monroe-st., between Jefferson Park and Robey-st., at a bargain. Owners of property in this location give description, price, &c., to WHIPPLE & CLARKSON, 133 South Clark-st.

WANTED—SEVERAL ILLINOIS FARMS WITHIN 100 miles of Chicago to exchange for city property and cash. WILSON & FRANKLIN, 126 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT, $2,000 TO $6,000 IN exchange for city and suburban lots; would assume some incumbrance. R. KENNEDY, 145 Clark-st., Rooms 26 and 27.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND LOT ON THE WEST Side worth from $3,000 to $12,000 in exchange for property adjoining city limits, free from encumbrance. Address B 29, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, Real Estate Dealers and Brokers, 142 LaSalle-st.; Residence west of Halsted and east of Lincoln, on West Washington-st., Park, or Warren-avs., containing 12 or 14 rooms, with barn, and not to exceed $12,000 in price; will make large cash payment.

WANTED—A RESIDENCE BETWEEN TWENTY-fifth and Fortieth-sts.; will give in part payment a 30-foot lot on North Clark-st, south of Lincoln Park, free of incumbrance.
Also, a farm 50 to 100 miles from Chicago, near depot; will give improved property renting at $42 per month for three years. A. LIMBERG & CO., 172 Washington-st., corner Fifth-av., Room 3.

WANTED—A GOOD HOUSE AND LOT ON SOUTH or West Side, worth from $10,000 to $15,000; will pay $5,000 cash, and balance in good stocks or Iowa land; have the cash in hand, but the house must be a decided bargain, and unincumbered. Address, stating location, price, and where interview can be had with owners, P 17, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY—A SMALL HOUSE AND LOT in a good neighborhood for cash. Price not to exceed $2,500. Only those offering a decided bargain need answer. Address P. SCHLICHENKELL, 251 and 253 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A BRICK OR STONE-FRONT HOUSE on South Side; will pay part or all cash. Must give price and location to receive attention. Address S 50, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY—A HOUSE AND LOT NORTH of Chicago-av., and east of Reuben-st. Price not to exceed $3,000, one-third cash, balance on monthly payments. Address, stating price and location, A. H. JENNINGS, 671 Washington-av.

WANTED—HOUSE FOR $2,000 OR $3,000. 5 MINutes' walk from Clark-st., Lincoln-av., or Cottage Grove-av. cars. Describe house and location to secure reply. Will pay certificates due soon on unbroken savings banks; balance cash. Address S 47, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COTTAGE AND LOT WORTH from $3,000 to $5,500. First payment in fine boulevard lots. Address C 5, Tribune office.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT EAST OF CLARK-st., north of Indiana-st., and south of Chicago-av., in exchange for vacant lots inside, of the very best. Address R 92, Tribune office.

WANTED—RESIDENCE ON SOUTH SIDE, 16 rooms; lot, 40 feet or over; worth $20,000 to $30,000. All cash for bargain. Address W., care Carrier No. 14.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT AT HYDE PARK or Kenwood, handy to station, worth about $3,500, in exchange for unimproved Washington Heights property, well located and cheap. Address Z 48, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—80 ACRES OF LAND within 1 mile of Transit House, or Northwestern car-shops. Will pay $50,000 in gilt edge purchase money notes, secured on No. 1 property, with 8 per cent interest half-yearly. Will pay balance in good unincumbered real estate in the old town of Chicago, now under rent with good tenants. No agents. Communicate in person or by letter to H. O. STONE, Room 9, 146 East Madison.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE STONE AND MARble works, established two years, at Denver, Col., a city of 22,000 inhabitants, rapidly growing; above 700 buildings erected the past season, mostly of brick and stone. More orders than can be filled with the capital on hand; over $60,000 work done this year; for $10,000 still on hand; one of the most profitable enterprises; assets, $16,000. An active partner with not less than $5,000, required; only thirty days' time given. For further particulars apply to G. E. SCHOELLKOPF, Esq., Briggs House, Chicago, or CRONE & HAHN, Denver, Col.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $5,000 TO $10,000, in a wholesale and retail hat and cap house, to take an active or silent interest; object, to increase business, which is well established and paying good profits; good references. Address Post-office Drawer 18, La Crosse, Wis.

PARTNER WANTED IN A BREWERY WITH capital $1,500 to $2,000; reference required. Apply 173 Milwaukee-av.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $400, IN A LEGITImate manufacturing business established three years; will pay two live men well. If you have got the money and mean business call and investigate Monday and Tuesday, 17th and 18th, No. 27 S. Clark-st., basement.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000 CASH IN AN old established good paying business, to meet the demands for the trade. None but principals need apply under full name with references. O 684, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—SILENT—WITH $10,000 cash for one year. Don't answer this unless you have money and mean business. Strictly confidential. Address K E, 40 Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A FEW HUNDRED dollars, in an old-established real estate office; splendid chance. Address F 12, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE GROcery, by an experienced man with $25,000 to $30,000. Address, for five days, T 91, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $800, IN A GOOD cash business. Address F 13, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,000, IN A WELL-established legitimate business; sales cash. Address U 71, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000, IN A PAYING manufacturing business. Bears investigation. Address U 68, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED—IF YOU WANT A PARTner in any business, call at our old-established partnership offices; or if you want to purchase an interest in any business. We can fill the bill. Ours is the oldest partnership agency office in the West. THOMAS & CO., Partnership Brokers, 48 South Clark-st.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A DRUG STORE. Splendid chance. HERRON & PARKER, 162 Washington-st., Room 25.

PARTNER WANTED—IN DRUG BUSINESS; $1,200 to $2,500; profits not large but sure and increasing. If you have no money don't answer. Address F 73, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—$200 CASH; COMPANY ready. Quin's Dramatic Institute, 211 West Madison-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,500 TO $2,000 CASH in a good manufacturing business; profits over 100 per cent; large city trade established, all cash; machinery all in running order. Best of references given. Call at No. 7 South Jefferson-st.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE RAG AND PAPER stock business. Party with $10,000 cash can double his money in six months. Business fully established. References A No. 1. Security will be given for the money. Address for three days, S 60, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $1,500 TO $2,000 capital, in a well-established, safe, profitable manufacturing business in Chicago. Articles staple; good, steady demand. Rare chance. Address X 44, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000 CAPITAL, IN a business that can make a profit of $50,000 in five years. Call at No. 75 North May-st., Chicago.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000 CASH, IN AN established manufacturing business; capital required to increase the business; is a first-class opening. Full particulars given at 47 LaSalle-st., Room 6.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000 CASH, TO ENgage in a building enterprise and other business in this city, where money can be more than doubled in a few months. Do not fail to investigate this; rare chance. Address K 53, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—I WANT A PARTNER WITH $500 to $1,000, in the wholesale fruit and commission business; ten years' experience; trade well established, rent cheap, and the best of reference given and required. Address W 70, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000 TO $2,000, TO join advertiser in a first-class business that will pay a good income. Address, stating where interview can be had, H 80, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $5,000 TO $10,000, active or special, by a wholesale and retail hat and cap house, to extend business, which is well established and paying handsome profits; good references. Address P. O. Drawer 18, LaCrosse, Wis.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500, IN A GENTEEL established cash business, paying nearly that amount monthly. 127 South Clark-st., Room 33.

PARTNER WANTED—SPECIAL OR ACTIVE, with $5,000 or $10,000, to take half interest in an established business in complete running order; will give ample security for capital invested, and a guaranteed income. Address U 53, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,000 TO $3,000, IN A profitable manufacturing business; best of references given and required; none but those meaning business need apply. Address Z 81, Tribune office.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF THE WHEREabouts of Charles Chamberlain, age 13 years, will be thankfully received at 148 West Monroe-st.

INFORMATION WANTED OF MISS KATE A. Young, who left her home in Chicago Thursday evening, Nov. 13, 1873, about 7 o'clock; she is 5 feet 4 inches tall, about 17 years of age, light complexion, and light hair. Any information in regard to her will be thankfully received by her mother at 111 Coolidge-st., Chicago, Ill. Exchanges please copy.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

2 PARK-ROW—A NICELY FURNISHED PARLOR to rent, suitable for professional gentleman, gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen. Also, suite of rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board.

5 PARK ROW—A PLEASANT, NICELY-FURnished room to rent, with board.

10 ELDRIDGE-COURT—A FURNISHED SUITE of back-rooms, with board, for four or five gentlemen, and single room for one gentleman. Day boarders taken.

12 SIXTEENTH-ST., BETWEEN INDIANA AND Prairie-avs.—Large furnished parlor, with board; also room with one gentleman who wants a room-mate. Prices to suit the times.

14 ELDRIDGE-COURT—EXCELLENT BOARDing accommodations. Location central. Small and large rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with good, wholesome day-board. Two or more gents rooming together, special terms given. Unexceptional references if required.

19 EAST HARRISON-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to rent, with modern conveniences. Board in house if desirable.

24 OAK-AV.—GOOD ROOMS AND BOARD, 1½ block from cars; rooms heated; reasonable price.

35 TWENTY-FIFTH-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with or without board; suitable for young gentlemen.

45 HUBBARD-COURT.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with first-class board, at reasonable rates. Table boarders accommodated.

45 SOUTH CLARK-ST.—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished rooms, with board, if desired. Inquire on third floor.

50 SIXTEENTH-ST.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD; rooms furnished and unfurnished, single or en suite; all modern improvements. References exchanged.

52 SIXTEENTH-ST.—LARGE FRONT ROOM ON second floor, furnished, with board.

71 EAST MONROE-ST., ROOM 36—TO RENT—Furnished rooms, with or without board; day board $4.50 per week.

74 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—TO RENT—WITH board, a front parlor to gentleman and wife; also front chamber with closet and water in room. Rooms for single gentlemen.

74 TWENTY-FOURTH-ST.—TO RENT—A FINEly furnished room with heat, water, and board in a private family, suitable for gentleman and wife or two young men.

83 TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—A LARGE BACK ROOM, furnished well, for two or three gentlemen boarders, with good table and pleasant home; other boarders wanted.

101 NORTH CLARK-ST.—HENRY KLEINE'S first-class European boarding house. Room for a few more boarders. Terms, $6 and $7.

118 OR 143 THIRD-AV.—WILL TAKE A FEW genteel boarders at reduced prices, or rent nicely-furnished rooms, with or without board.

137 THIRD-AV.—A FEW BOARDERS WANTED.

187 MICHIGAN-ST.—THREE ROOMS TO RENT, with board.

153 EAST RANDOLPH-ST.—WASHINGTON DINing-rooms, one now and handsomely-furnished room; also day board.

180 EAST ADAMS-ST., ROOM 15—TO RENT—Furnished room, with board, for two gentlemen, in private family.

265 MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT PARLOR AND large alcove room, furnished or unfurnished, with board; also single rooms for gentlemen or ladies.

282 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, a large suite of furnished front rooms.

286 MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE ROOM and room off, furnished if desired; family table; references required.

326 CALUMET-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, front room, very reasonable.

330 WABASH-AV.—ONE LARGE ROOM FOR rent, with board, for gentleman and wife or three gentlemen; terms reasonable.

350 MICHIGAN-AV.—ONE FRONT ROOM, ONE parlor, and single room for rent, with board; day boarders accommodated.

371 WABASH-AV.—TWO FRONT ROOMS TO rent with board.

374 MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR TWELFTH-ST.—Gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, desiring elegant rooms in a convenient locality, with strictly first-class board, can be accommodated.

380 CALUMET-AV.—1 LARGE ROOM FOR 2 OR 3 men, or man and wife.

399 MICHIGAN-AV.—A FURNISHED PARLOR, with bath-room attached, with or without board.

434 MICHIGAN-AV.—ONE LARGE ALCOVE room, with all modern improvements, to rent with board; terms reasonable.

448 STATE-ST.—FRONT ROOM AND BOARD for a gentleman, in private family.

454 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, two pleasant rooms at a reduced price.

465 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished rooms, with or without board, very reasonable.

467½ MICHIGAN-AV.—A SUITE OF NICELY furnished rooms on second floor; good board; terms reasonable; references exchanged.

470 WABASH-AV.—AN UNFURNISHED FRONT parlor and pleasant furnished rooms, with first-class board. Satisfaction given as to prices. Bath, hot and cold water, etc.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN (BURNSIDE)-ST., NEAR Twenty-ninth—A first-rate place to board; fine rooms, good table, and amazingly low prices, good winter quarters.

499 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED FRONT ALcove room, with hot and cold water, with board, for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen. Prices moderate. References exchanged.

506 WABASH-AV.—A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE of front rooms, handsomely furnished, suitable for gentleman and wife, to rent, with board; also pleasant single rooms for gentlemen; reference required.

510 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE, PLEASANT front room, unfurnished, except carpet; also large and desirable unfurnished rooms, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, to rent, with board. Apply at 506 Wabash-av.; reference required.

532 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF FRONT rooms, with closets, hot and cold water, &c., unfurnished, except carpets; also desirable rooms, well furnished. References.

540 WABASH-AV.—A SINGLE ROOM, WITH or without board; also, a front room, furnished or unfurnished; terms reasonable.

544 WEST MADISON-ST.—PLEASANT FURnished front rooms, with board. Terms reasonable.

548 WABASH-AV.—LARGE FRONT ROOM, with closets; also single rooms with board; references exchanged.

560 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS, FURnished and unfurnished, with board; day-boarders accommodated. References exchanged.

587 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, parlor, on suite or single; also large back room, suitable for two gentlemen. Terms reasonable.

588 WABASH-AV., NEAR TWELFTH-ST.—FURnished room with board.

594 WABASH-AV.—NEW BOARDING-HOUSE; good board, $4 to $5 per week, with use of piano; also barn to rent.

607 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO LARGE, ELEGANTly-furnished rooms on first floor; excellent table. Prices, per month, $200 for two or three persons. References given and required.

746 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH first-class board.

751 WABASH-AV.—ONE HANDSOME FRONT parlor on the first floor; also, one single room with first-class board; references exchanged.

754 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE ROOM, HANDsomely furnished, with board. Also single room.

761 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH good board; also a few day boarders can be accommodated at reasonable prices.

774 MICHIGAN-AV.—DESIRABLE SUITE FURnished front rooms to rent, with board. Also good single room: use of piano. Prices to suit the times.

799 WABASH-AV.—TWO VERY DESIRABLE rooms to rent, with board, furnished or not, as may be desired, suitable for single gents or families.

804 WABASH-AV.—TWO ROOMS, NICELY furnished, to rent, with or without board; also a desirable room the 1st of December.

812 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS TO RENT WITH board, near Twenty-second-st.

823 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT—AN ALCOVE front room, furnished or unfurnished. Terms moderate. Day-boarders wanted.

824 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, a very pleasant and handsomely-furnished suite of front rooms on third floor; can be rented separately. MRS. BENEDICT.

828 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOM TO rent, with board.

887 INDIANA-AV.—A PLEASANT FRONT ALcove room to rent, with board; location desirable, and room contains all modern conveniences. Only reliable people need apply. Two or three table-boarders accommodated. MRS. SIBLEY.

986 INDIANA-AV., BETWEEN TWENTY-FIRST and Twenty-second-sts.—Desirable rooms on first floor, unfurnished, with board. Also, a room suitable for two gentlemen.

1023 WABASH-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE ROOM, also hall room, to rent, with board.

1029 WABASH-AV., COR. OF TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Pleasant front room with board. Also room for one gent. Terms moderate; genteel location.

1030 WABASH-AV. (FLORENCE PLACE)—Pleasant furnished rooms. One double parlor, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board. Day boarders wanted.

1038 PRAIRIE-AV.—A SUITE OF NICELY-FURnished rooms, with board, in a private family, for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen.

1052 MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT ROOM, FURnished or unfurnished, with board, in private family.

1074 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished room, with board; private family. References required.

1086 WABASH-AV.—GOOD ROOMS, WITH OR without board; terms reasonable.

1100 INDIANA-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent, with the privilege of board; use of bath-room; suitable for lady and gentleman or two gentlemen.

1113 PRAIRIE-AV.—SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH board, for gentleman and wife.

1121 SOUTH STATE-ST., AT THE SOUTH SIDE House—Single rooms, with the best meals that can be had in the city, at from $5 to $6 per week.

1123 INDIANA-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, a pleasant front room; if desired, would take real estate in payment; references exchanged.

1151 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board.

1176 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF FINELY-FURnished rooms, with board.

1204 PRAIRIE-AV.—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished rooms, with or without board.

1376 INDIANA-AV.—A SPLENDID FRONT room with board for two persons; partly furnished or unfurnished; marble mantel and grate.

BETWEEN TWENTY-FIFTH AND TWENTY-sixth-st.—A pleasant suite of furnished rooms, with first-class board, in an American family of two, for two gentlemen, at $7 a week, fire and gas included. Address H 34, Tribune office.

FIRST-CLASS DAY-BOARD FURNISHED, AT moderate rates, at the restaurant 241 South Water-st., corner of Franklin. Give us a call and see for yourselves.

INDIANA-AV., NORTH OF TWENTY-SECOND-st.—Three or four gentlemen wishing a pleasant home on reasonable terms will please address B 87, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side—Continued.

MICHIGAN-AV., BETWEEN FOURTEENTH AND Sixteenth-sts.—Fine, large room, with closets, fire, and gas, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. Terms, $20 per week. House and table first-class. Address X 13, Tribune office.

NORTHWEST CORNER PRAIRIE-AV. AND Twenty-sixth-st.—Choice room and the best of board at moderate rates. Call at once.

NEAR LAKE AND ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILroad station and Cottage Grove cars—Board, with room and fire, for two. Room unfurnished, except carpet. Address H 82, Tribune office.

PACIFIC BLOCK, SOUTHEAST CORNER VAN Buren and Clark-sts.—Furnished rooms to rent; also first-class day board; terms reasonable. Come at once.

TWENTY-FIFTH-ST., NEAR SOUTH PARK-AV.—Furnished rooms to rent with board, in first-class house. Address C 91, Tribune office.

West Side.

12 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—LARGE, NICELY-furnished front room, well warmed, to rent, with or without board, to gentlemen or gentleman and wife.

12 NORTH CURTIS-ST.—A FURNISHED FRONT room, with board, for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife. Also, room for one gentleman or lady; reference required.

12 CENTRE-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH board, for gentlemen or ladies, at $5 and $6 per week.

14 BISHOP COURT—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, a suite of front rooms (first above parlor), either furnished or unfurnished; also, vacancy for two gentlemen.

15 HONORE-ST.—FURNISHED ROOM TO RENT, hot and cold water, and gas, for two gentlemen, with or without board; reference required.

16 BISHOP-COURT—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, one nicely furnished single front room, up one flight.

16 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—FURNISHED FRONT parlor to rent, with board; also rooms on the second floor.

16½ ABERDEEN-ST.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished rooms, with board. References exchanged.

11 NORTH MORGAN-ST.—NICELY-FURNISHED rooms, with board, also suite of rooms with carpets only.

19 NORTH PEORIA-ST.—THE COMFORTS OF A good home; rooms and board from $4.50 to $6.50. would like a party of four gentlemen to take a large room, cheap; use of parlor and piano.

19 ABERDEEN-ST.—FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS to rent, with or without board, at rates to suit the times.

17 LOOMIS-ST.—A VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHed front room, also single room, with board; modern improvements.

17 LAFLIN-ST.—PLEASANTLY FURNISHED room with board, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; all modern improvements; references required.

20 NORTH SANGAMON-ST.—PLEASANT FRONT room, gas and fire, good board and pleasant accommodations; also one single room.

24 ABERDEEN-ST.—PLEASANT ROOM WITH board for two gentlemen at a reasonable price.

26 BISHOP-COURT—FRONT PARLOR TO RENT, with board.

33 PARK-AV.—CHOICEST WINTER QUARTERS in Chicago, beautiful alcove suite with board, furnished or unfurnished.

47 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—FURNISHED FRONT room, suitable for two gentlemen, to rent, with board. Day boarders can be accommodated.

47 SOUTH CURTIS-ST., NEAR MADISON—FURnished front room to let, with board, to gentlemen and wife. Also few single men can find good accommodations. MRS. M. WHITE.

48 NORTH MAY-ST.—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM with board, fuel, and lights, for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen; permanent parties wanted; plain and substantial accommodations; terms reasonable.

49 HONORE-ST.—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE WITH all modern improvements and reasonable board for a gentleman and wife, or two young men.

54 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—TO RENT—WITH board, a single front room, house has all modern improvements, heated by furnace, bath-room, hot and cold water, etc. Call Monday.

57 NORTH LINCOLN-ST.—PLEASANTLY FURnished room for gentleman and wife or two gents in a private family; house new, with modern improvements; hot and cold bath; table first-class; first house from Randolph-st. cars.

75 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—CHOICE FURNISHED room with board; first-class.

77 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST., THREE DOORS from Madison—A comfortable well furnished bedroom, with good board, for one or two single gentlemen; terms moderate.

78 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—PLEASANT FURnished rooms to rent with board.

80 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—A LADY WISHES A lady roomer and boarder; also room for 2 or 3 gents, with board; reduced rates; warm rooms for the winter.

81 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., NEAR MADISON—TO rent, with board, a room for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; all modern improvements.

83 SOUTH PEORIA-ST., NEAR MADISON—A large, well furnished room (brick house) for two or three gentlemen, with first-class board.

85 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., NEAR MADISON—Furnished or unfurnished rooms with board, suitable for families or single gentlemen; house has all modern improvements.

87 SOUTH GREEN-ST., NEAR MADISON.—A front room with board.

88 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—A FURNISHED room for a single gentleman, with board in a private family.

89 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—TO RENT—A PLEASant furnished room with board.

90 PEORIA-ST.—FURNISHED ROOM, WITH OR without board. One or two table boarders wanted.

96 AND 98 ASHLAND-AV., CORNER OF MONroe-st.—A few day boarders can be accommodated.

97 WEST MADISON-ST.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD, with room, $5 and $6 per week; tickets good for 21 meals, $3.50.

105 SOUTH JEFFERSON-ST. SOUTHWEST CORner of Monroe-st.—Good board and double or single rooms, with fire and light at $5.50 and $6 per week. Furnished rooms with or without board.

111 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED front room, with board. Also a few day boarders.

111 SOUTH JEFFERSON-ST.—GOOD BOARD can be had.

118 NORTH WOOD-ST.—2 GENTLEMAN BOARDers wanted; private family. Terms reasonable.

120 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—PLEASANT front rooms to rent, with board, to ladies or gentlemen. Terms reasonable; table first-class.

121 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—TWO LARGE, pleasant furnished rooms, single or en suite, to rent, with board; modern conveniences; desirable location; terms reasonable.

134 WARREN-AV., CORNER WOOD-ST.—DEsirable accommodations for four young men at panic prices. Pleasant home, good society and table, only one block from Madison-st. cars, near Union Park.

135 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board.

144 ABERDEEN-ST.—ONE OR TWO FURNISHed rooms (or unfurnished), suitable for gent and wife, or two gents, with or without board; private family.

154 NORTH PEORIA-ST.—BOARD AND LODGing at $4.00 per week.

159 WARREN-AV.—A FRONT ROOM AND BEDroom, with board. Also large single room; warmed. Nice for two gentlemen; in private family.

172 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ONE LARGE, pleasant front room to rent, with board; suitable for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife. Also, a single room.

181 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—A FEW BOARDERS wanted in private family; good board, home comforts, and cheap to single gents.

191 WEST TWELFTH-ST.—BOARDERS WANTed. Good room, well heated, with use of piano, and barn to rent.

201 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A FURNISHED room with board, for a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

203 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FURNISHED rooms with large closets, gas, &c., to rent with board; new occupant in house.

216 FULTON-ST., CORNER OF PEORIA—TWO furnished rooms, with good board, to man and wife or two gentlemen; at the brick house.

216 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A FURNISHED room in a pleasant home, with good board, for two gentlemen.

218 WEST MADISON-ST.—EVERETT HOUSE—Rooms to rent, furnished or unfurnished, single or en suite, with board.

222 WEST MONROE-ST.—LARGE FRONT ROOM comfortable for winter, with good board, suitable for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen; also single rooms.

228 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FURNISHED rooms single or en suite, with board; house has all modern improvements.

228 WEST MADISON-ST.—BOARD AND rooms for gentleman and wife or single gentleman; brick house, modern improvements, good location.

229 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—PLEASANT rooms to rent with board, suitable for one or two gentlemen.

231 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FURNISHED front room, with or without board.

232 WEST MADISON-ST.—MADISON DINING-hall; first-class board $4 per week.

238 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—TWO PLEASANT FURnished rooms, with board. Terms reasonable.

256 SOUTH DESPLAINES-ST.—A FEW BOARDers wanted in an English family. Table boarders accommodated.

262 WARREN-AV.—WITH BOARD, A NICELY-furnished room for gentleman and wife.

275 WEST MONROE-ST.—VERY NICELY FURnished rooms to rent, with good board; terms moderate.

276 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—FOUR SINGLE gentlemen can obtain first-class board at reasonable rates.

286 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—A FEW SINGLE gentlemen can find pleasant rooms and good board.

287 WEST MONROE-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board; all modern improvements.

290 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FURNISHED OR unfurnished large front room; also single room with board.

290 WEST MADISON-ST.—NICELY-FURNISHED rooms and board, $5 and $6. Two ladies can be accommodated with board; reference given and required.

305 WEST MONROE-ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS to rent, furnished or unfurnished, with good board.

312 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—3 FRONT ROOMS suitable for gentlemen; all improvements. Table boarders taken.

328 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., CORNER MAY. —Furnished room, with first-class board, for two gentlemen.

329 WEST MADISON-ST.—BOARD, AND ROOMS, furnished and unfurnished; also single rooms from $5.50 to $8. Table board, $4. Gas and bath.

335 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A FURNISHED room to rent, with board, suitable for one gentleman.

335 WEST ADAMS-ST.—PLEASANT FRONT rooms to rent, with board for families.

336 WEST ADAMS-ST.—A PARLOR SUITABLE for two persons; also a room on second floor; first-class table.

341 WEST ADAMS-ST.—GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with day board. House and table first-class; family very social and pleasant.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side—Continued.

343 FULTON-ST.—A NICELY FURNISHED front parlor, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife or 2 single gentlemen. New modern brick house. Also large room suitable for two.

397 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—NICE ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, with or without board; house has all modern improvements.

399 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—NICELY FURNISHed south front room, with board, for a family or single gentleman. Also one side room.

409 WEST MADISON-ST.—PLEASANT FRONT rooms, furnished or unfurnished; also single rooms, with stoves and good board.

501 WEST MADISON-ST.—A LARGE FRONT parlor and board for 2 gents, or gent and wife, in a private family. Reasonable terms.

505 WEST MADISON-ST., SHARP'S BLOCK.—Single and suites of rooms to rent, with or without board, at reasonable prices.

506 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—4 GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with back parlor bedroom, gas, fire, and use of bath-room, and board, at $7 per week; also, suite for gentleman and family.

596 WEST ADAMS-ST.—PARTIES WISHING pleasant rooms and good board can be accommodated at a reasonable price; house has modern improvements.

604 WEST ADAMS-ST.—BOARD, WITH ELEgant front suite; all modern improvements.

633 ADAMS—BOARD, FRONT AND REAR parlor, new brick, near Union Park, modern improvements, price moderate.

638 WEST MADISON-ST.—BOARD, WITH NICE front parlor and room off, for gentleman and wife, can be had for $55 per month in small private family.

664 WEST MONROE-ST., NEAR WOOD—A FINE large room, large closet, bath-room off, hot and cold water, furnace, and first-class table. Apply to-morrow.

684 WEST MONROE-ST.—A FEW PLEASANT rooms, to rent with board, in a private family, furnished or unfurnished, single or en suite.

853 WEST MADISON-ST.—TWO OR THREE boarders wanted in a private family. Pleasant rooms and home comforts.

1026 VAN BUREN-ST.—FOUR SINGLE GENtlemen, or two gentlemen and their wives, can obtain good board in a private family where there are no other boarders; terms very reasonable.

A DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, with first-class board, in a private family, near Jefferson Park; also, a room for one gentleman. Address S 22, Tribune office.

A NICELY FURNISHED, EAST FRONT, ROOM, bed-room off, to rent with board, to a couple; family small, table of the best; near business location, Centre-av.; terms reasonable. Address Z 52, Tribune office.

ADAMS-ST., NEAR ABERDEEN—TWO LARGE rooms nicely furnished to rent, with board; all modern improvements. Address R 65, Tribune office.

MILWAUKEE-AV., NEAR CHICAGO-AV.—ONE or two middle-aged or elderly ladies, or mother and daughter, can obtain a nice furnished second-story room, with board and fire, for $4 a week each, with small American family. Address L 14, Tribune office.

NEAR UNION PARK—FIRST-CLASS BOARD IN front rooms $6; back room, $5; private family; piano in house. Address T 94, Tribune office.

THREE GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with comfortable board, a short distance east of Union Park. Address S 59, Tribune office.

TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN CAN HAVE ROOM and board in a private family on the West Side; a pleasant home. Address G 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—ROOM MATE AT NO. 80 SOUTH Green-st.

North Side.

70 NORTH LA SALLE-ST.—NEW BRICK BUILDing. Furnished rooms to rent with or without board. Very convenient to the city business, near the tunnel. Terms reasonable.

83½ HINSDALE-ST.—BOARD AND ROOM FOR gent and wife, of two or three gentlemen.

107½ NORTH DEARBORN-ST.—ONE FURNISHed room, heated, with board, for two gents, $14 per week. Every modern convenience.

126 NORTH DEARBORN-ST.—FURNISHED AND unfurnished; rooms suitable for gentlemen or ladies; have suite of parlors unfurnished, except carpets; hot and cold water—will be rented low to the right parties, all with first-class table board. References exchanged.

154 OHIO-ST.—NEATLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board. Terms reasonable.

219 ILLINOIS-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, double or single, with or without board. Day boarders accommodated.

225 OHIO-ST.—A FRONT ROOM WITH ALCOVE, suitable for gentleman and wife; also room for two gentlemen, with board.

250 INDIANA-ST., BETWEEN STATE AND Dearborn. Furnished or unfurnished rooms with board; single or en suite.

286 ILLINOIS-ST.—A NEATLY FURNISHED room, with board, suitable for one gentleman. Terms reasonable.

306 EAST INDIANA-ST.—A PLEASANT ROOM suitable for two persons, to rent furnished or unfurnished, with board; modern improvements.

SOUTHEAST CORNER STATE AND KINZIE-STS., second floor—Furnished rooms, with board, and day-board; convenient to business.

Hotels.

187 WEST MADISON-ST.—PARKER HOUSE, terms $2 per day. Board and room $5, $6, and $7 per week. Day-board $4.50 per week.

ATLANTIC HOTEL, VAN BUREN AND SHERman-sts., opposite Rock Island Depot—Elegant rooms; good board at reasonable rates; transient, $2.50 per day; first-class in every particular.

CITY HOTEL, CORNER SIXTEENTH AND State-sts.—Boarding, with good rooms and reasonable prices.

CENTRAL HOTEL, MARKET-ST., BETWEEN Madison and Washington—Good rooms and first-class board at reasonable rates. Day board $6 per week. Transient $2.50 per day. A fine passenger elevator.

ELDREDGE HOUSE, CORNER WASHINGTON and Halsted-sts.—First-class board with rooms, single or en suite. Day board $6 per week.

EVERETT HOUSE—218 WEST MADISON-ST.—Good rooms, with board, at $7 per week; day-board, $5; transient $2 per day.

MICHIGAN AVENUE HOTEL, LATE TREMONT—Furnished and unfurnished suites for families; single rooms for gentlemen; transient $2 per day.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL, CORNER CLARK & LAKE-sts., can accommodate families and single gentlemen with single and suites of rooms, and first-class board, at very reasonable rates; day board, $5; transient, $2 per day. S. H. GILL, Manager.

Country.

EVANSTON—A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM TO let, with board, in a small family, on reasonable terms. For particulars address P. O. Box 1291, Evanston.

TWO GENTLEMEN OR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE can obtain first-class board in Hyde Park, two blocks from station, very cheap. Address B 79, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

A SOUTH FRONT ROOM TO RENT TO ONE OR two gentlemen; alcove, heated, and furnished, with breakfast and tea, and dinner on Sunday if desired. T 46, Tribune office.

I HAVE A LARGE, PLEASANT FRONT ROOM that I desire to rent, with board, to a family. Also, rooms for gentlemen. Will give satisfaction. Address, H 77, Tribune office.

LADIES WISHING A PLEASANT HOME IN A in a private family at reasonable rates can find one by addressing Q 40, Tribune office.

ONE LARGE UNFURNISHED FRONT ROOM, with board, suitable for gent and wife, or 3 single gents; also, nicely furnished front room; private family; house all modern improvements; terms moderate. P 94, Tribune office.

WILL STAY RIGHT THERE—TO FEED THE hungry at $5 per week; lodge the weary at $7; and to provide for the stranger at $2 per day. Where? At the Everett House, 218 West Madison-st. Who? A. BARKER, Proprietor.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMAN BOARDers, with or without rooms; will take real estate in exchange. Also, two boarders who will pay in coal. Address K 55, Tribune office.

$6 PER WEEK, EACH, WILL PAY BOARD IN a private family, for two gentlemen, with front parlor, first floor, hot and kept in order; convenient for city business. Address K 50, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF good character in a private family; reference if desired; quiet, homelike place; style not necessary; is not particular as to meals. Address, stating price, C, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A PRIVATE family, convenient to business centre. Address Room 34, St. Julien Hotel.

BOARD—A COMFORTABLE HOME FOR THE winter in some nice family or small boarding-house, by a young lady occupying a good position, employed during the day. West Side preferred. References. Address B 90, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND SINgle gentleman, with two furnished rooms, on West Side, convenient to street cars. Table must be A No. 1 in every respect; therefore, parties who take boarders for company and feed them on sociability only, need not address B 76, Tribune office.

BOARD—A QUIET, SOCIABLE, AND COMFORTAble home for the winter, at a moderate price. Very small family preferred. Address K 46, Tribune office.

BOARD—WITH PLEASANT, WARM ROOM, BY A young gentleman, South Side. Address H 45, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM BY SINGLE GENTLEMAN where there are none or but few other boarders, North Side, south of Division-st. and east of Clark, price moderate. Best of reference. T 69, Tribune office.

BOARD—GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WANT pleasant room, nice family, but few boarders. Address T 91, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR A LADY IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, South Side. Address K 16, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE IN A strictly private family on West Side. Best of references given. F 16, Tribune office.

BOARD—A YOUNG MAN WISHES BOARD IN A private family, within three-fourths of a mile from Court-House, where there will be no other boarders. Address O 62, Tribune office.

BOARD—A YOUNG COUPLE DESIRE A SUITE of rooms (unfurnished preferred) in a private family on the North Side. Address, stating terms, F 8, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY AN UNmarried young gentleman. Address, stating terms and location, O 63, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN OF INTELLIGENCE and business capacity can easily make $12 a day on our goods; profits, 300 per cent; $2 to $30 capital required. MERRILL & CO., Room 18, 134 East Randolph-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—TWO OR THREE AGENTS to take orders for a new article; big percentage to good men. Apply Monday to Z. B. CUSTER, Lake and Clark-sts., basement.

AGENTS WANTED—A FEW GOOD RELIABLE agents for some of the best selling articles in the country. N. WILLEY & CO., southwest corner Washington and Desplaines-sts.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL AN ARTICLE BY sample in the city; will be used in every family. Call Monday before 10 A. M., 233 South Canal-st.

AGENTS WANTED—THOSE OUT OF EMPLOYment can get a permanent situation all this winter by calling at 275 West Randolph-st.

AGENTS WANTED—$40 PER WEEK ABOVE EXpenses, selling the celebrated [illegible]. 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

FINANCIAL.

A LADY WISHES SOME GENTLEMAN TO LOAN her $150, and take a furnished room in part payment; will give interest for the rest. Address H 78, Tribune office.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE HOME, KNICKERbocker, Germania, and other bankrupt insurance cashed by J. N. WITHERELL, 150 Dearborn-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL $1,000 WARRANTS, ISSUED by the village of Hyde Park and made payable Aug. 1, 1874; will sell at liberal discount. The whole Village of Hyde Park is holden for the payment of these securities. Address F 26, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

MONEY IN HAND FOR PURCHASE MONEY mortgages, $5,000, $8,000, or $10,000. Must be secured on real estate, and due from 6 to 12 months. MOREY & MAGILL, 77 Clark-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SMALL SUMS ON SHORT time, secured by collaterals. JOHN CALVIN WALLIS, Attorney at Law, 79 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, horses, pianos, and other good chattel security. E. ROGERS, 177 East Madison-st., Room 9.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES and other valuable securities, and loans negotiated, by C. TUNNICLIFF, 125 South Clark-st., Room 2.

TO PARTIES IN SEARCH OF A PAYING INvestment—We commend the advertisement of H. W. Fowler, note and stock broker, under heading of BARGAINS, on first page.

TO LOAN—$1,500 FOR SIX MONTHS; REAL ESTATE security. Apply at Room 2, 143 Clark-st.

TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT, ANY AMOUNT from $25 to $500, on good chattel securities. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

TO LOAN—I HAVE ON HAND $10,000; WILL BUY purchase money mortgage; principals only address K 49, Tribune office.

TO LOAN—$1,500 FOR 4 TO 6 MONTHS. APPLY TO H. J. GOODRICH, Broker, 125 Dearborn-st.

TO LOAN—$700 TO $900 ON GOOD SECURITY, consideration good situation; or in small sums on good collaterals. Address K 46, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BORROW—$1,000 TO $1,500 FOR one or more years, on second mortgage. Value of property, $7,000 above incumbrance. Address H 74, Tribune office.

WANTED—$10,000, $4,000, $2,000, AND $1,000, FOR clients; long time; large interest and commission paid, and ample real estate security given. A. S. PALMER, JR., Rooms 16 and 17, 94 Washington-st.

WANTED—$1,500 ON SECOND MORTGAGE ON inside improved property; will pay high rate. Address P 47, Tribune office.

WANTED—$1,000 OR $1,200 FOR ONE OR TWO years; will pay from 15 to 20 per cent; on real estate worth $3,000. J. REDICAN, 110 Arnold-st.

WANTED—TO BORROW $1,500 FOR FOUR years; will give first-class real estate security. Address T 50, Tribune office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, $4,000 TO $6,000 FOR six or twelve months, on security worth [illegible]; first-class guarantee. Can afford to pay large interest. Address H 51, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BORROW, 35,000 OR [illegible] ON good city property, part improved and part not improved; will pay 10 per cent interest and a commission. Address B 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—$4,000 ON SOUTH SIDE LOT, NORTH of Harrison-st., for two years. Will give 10 per cent per annum, and 5 per cent commission. A. G. STOREY & SON, 145 South Clark-st., Room 7.

WANTED—$1,000 AND $2,000 FOR THREE YEARS, at 10 per cent, and 5 per cent commission, on inside improved property, worth three times the value. Address L 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—$10,000 OR $20,000 FOR 3, OR 4, OR 5 months. A good rate of interest will be paid. Address F 77, Tribune office.

WANTED—$10,000 ON UNDOUBTED REAL ESTATE security, three times the value. Liberal interest allowed. Address U 67, Tribune office.

WANTED—PRIME REAL ESTATE PAPER FOR $10,000 or less. Give full particulars and discount rate. Address W 59, Tribune office.

WANTED—$1,500 ON CITY IMPROVED PROPerty. Call or address at 146 West Madison-st., up stairs.

WANTED—TO BORROW $1,000 ON IMPROVED property worth $3,000; 10 per cent and liberal commission paid. Address G 19, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BORROW $1,000 TO $1,500 FOR 6 months or longer, on improved real estate, for which good interest will be paid, and a third interest given in the business which is legitimate. L 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BORROW $1,700 or $2,000 FOR 1, 2 or 3 years on improved city property worth $14,000. Address K 70, Tribune office.

$1,000 WANTED—FOR ONE YEAR ON CHATtel mortgage and good signatures; 12 per cent. Address F 73, Tribune office.

$2,000 TO LOAN—FOR 5 OR 6 MONTHS. GEO. A. EMERY, 164 LaSalle-st., basement.

$2,500 TO $7,500 CASH IN HAND TO BUY first-class real estate mortgages, running from six to twelve months. SAM'L GEHR, No. 12 Tribune Building.

$4,000 TO LOAN FOR 6 MONTHS, ON GOOD collateral security. Any person desiring that amount, answer, stating security, before 9 a. m. Monday. Address F 15, Tribune office.

$5,000 WANTED—UNTIL MAY 1, 1874. ABSOlute security and prompt payment guaranteed. 25 per cent interest will be paid. Address BANKER, Tribune office.

$20,000 $15,000, AND $5,000 NOTES, AMPLY secured on improved inside real estate, for sale at a discount equal to 20 per cent per annum. Address Y 36, Tribune office.

$20,000 TO LOAN ON CHOICE INSIDE SEcurity, in lots of $2,000 to $5,000 each. Inquire at Room 1, 85 East Washington-st.

$25,000—I WILL PURCHASE $25,000 REAL estate paper, amply secured upon inside property. HENRY W. CHIPMAN, 153 Monroe-st.

$30,000 TO LOAN—($3,000 AND UPWARDS) upon strictly first-class improved and productive inside property. Owners only address, giving fullest particulars, CAPITAL, P. O. Box 392.

LOST AND FOUND.

ESTRAYED OR STOLEN—ON SATURDAY AFTERnoon, from the front of the Exposition Building, a bright bay horse about 15 hands high, little knee-sprung, light mane and tail; with top-buggy, black running-gear, and body, gold-mounted; square box; also, wolf robe and blanket. Whoever will bring the same to the CRANE BROTHERS' Manufacturing Co., 10 North Jefferson-st., will be liberally rewarded.

FOUND—A TRUNK CONTAINING WEARING apparel. Owner can have it by proving property and paying for this advertisement, at 489 Wabash-av.

FOUND—NOV. 13—A LADY'S POCKET-BOOK ON Maxwell-st., near Canal, by Officer FITCH A. TAYLOR. The owner can have it by proving property at the Twelfth-st. Police Station.

FOUND—ON THE 13TH INST., AT THE SOUTHwest corner of Halsted and Carroll-sts., a brindle cow. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges.

LOST—ON THURSDAY, BETWEEN THE SHERMAN House and Pacific Hotel, a silver card-case, marked "Whaling." The finder will confer a favor, and receive a suitable reward, by returning the same to G. S. HUBBARD, JR., at 168 Washington-st.

LOST—ON SATURDAY EVENING, ON WABASH-av., near Post-Office, two account books and a bundle of newspapers. The finder will receive a reward of $5 by leaving the same at 16 South Clark-st.

LOST—A POCKETBOOK CONTAINING A $20 gold-piece, 2 silver pieces, some change, etc. Please return to 334 Wabash-av.

LOST—ON THE WEST SIDE, ON SATURDAY AFternoon, a cameo sleeve button. Any person finding the same will receive a liberal reward by returning it to 511 West Adams-st.

LOST—ON THE 29TH OF OCTOBER, A LARGE Newfoundland dog, answers to name of Gip, white breast, fore legs spotted, tail tipped with white. Any one bringing the same to the rear of 401 Wabash-av. will be rewarded.

LOST—ON FRIDAY, A MONKEY, ANSWERS TO the name of Jennie. Any one returning the same to F. M. SMITH, 40 West Lake-st., will be liberally rewarded.

LOST—OR STOLEN—POINTER, FORE FEET TIPped with white, white breast, no hair around right eye. Reward at 498 Wabash-av. J. S. REEDER.

LOST—FRIDAY EVENING, ON MICHIGAN-AV., between Twenty-second and Twenty-fifth-sts., or east of Michigan-av. on Twenty-fifth-st., a black silk cape, trimmed with silk fringe 3 inches wide, headed with bugle. A liberal reward will be paid for the same if returned to 63 Thirteenth-st.

LOST—ON NOV. 11, ONE OPEN BUGGY, SQUARE box, black with light finish, right shaft at end broken, and part of harness. Any one giving information will be suitably rewarded by addressing S 46, Tribune office.

LOST—ONE BLACK NEWFOUNDLAND DOG, about 7 months old, answers to the name of Hector. Five dollars reward will be paid for his return to W. KOTZUM, 204 West Twelfth-st.

LOST—FRIDAY, NOV. 14—ON TWENTY-SECOND or Twenty-sixth-st., or Michigan-av., an Etruscan gold earring, with ruby and pearl setting. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at 525 Michigan-av.

LOST—A SCOTCH TERRIER PUP, THREE months old. Answers to the name of Texas. Whoever will return the same to 428 Michigan-av. will receive a liberal reward.

LOST—A GOLD-PLATED, ROUND SLEEVE-BUTton, black enamel figure across the centre. Return to Counting-Room, Tribune office.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—FROM THE PASTURE of A. J. SNELL, in Jefferson, a light bay horse, 8 or 9 years old, about 15 hands high, two white hind feet, and white stripe down the face. A liberal reward will be paid for his return, or for information that will lead to his recovery. Address CROSSMAN & CO., 418 and 420 West Randolph-st.

$30 REWARD—LOST—FROM WAGON FRIDAY evening, about 5 o'clock, one hand trunk and box, marked MISS J. BADEAU, 1628 Prairie-av. The above amount will be given to the party who will give information of the goods at 87 Washington-st., at United States Express Office, 87 Washington-st. J. REAGAN.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—A NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE, pearl-inlaid, cabinet case, in perfect working order; cheap. 174 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—4 VICTOR SEWING-MACHINES, 4 Howe sewing-machines. The above machines may be bought cheap. Apply at Room 28, 177 East Madison-st., at once.

ONE OF THE LATEST-IMPROVED SINGER FAMily sewing-machines, large size, equal to new, with complete set of attachments, etc.; cost $100; will sell for $28. Residence 643 Michigan-av.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES — OFFICES OF Nichols & Pearson, 144 South Halsted-st., and 174 South Clark-st., up-stairs. Ladies can get a sewing machine on easy payments—take our sewing home and be paid in cash for all they do over the monthly payment. Call and see. All machines repaired and made as good as new.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 213 SOUTH Halsted-st., machines sold on monthly payments and rented. Machines repaired. Office open evenings.

SEVERAL IMPROVED FAMILY AND ONE MEdium singer machine; also two Grover & Baker improved, for sale cheap, at 125 Clark-st., Room 2.

WILLCOX & GIBBS, THE BEST FAMILY SEWING machine. Thread, needles, oil and repairing. Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

WANTED—CABINET IMPROVED SINGER OR Howe sewing-machines, in perfect order, cheap for cash. Address R 55, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOOT-LATHE, cheap. 149 State-st., in basement.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND FOOT-LATHE. Must be cheap. [illegible]

REVIEW OF AMUSEMENTS.

THE DRAMA.

The past week has been most unquestionably the most disastrous in theatrical matters that the city has been able to boast of for a long time. The stringency of the money market is working with dreadful effect on the receipts, and scarcely anywhere can a fair audience be found. Miss Neilson, even, whose first week was extraordinarily good, has failed to draw even in her best roles; and, though the houses at McVicker's Theatre have been considerably larger than elsewhere, they have been comparatively miserable. We are evidently feeling the panic at present, and economy is showing itself in everything. This is very doleful, but it is true. Chicago managers need not think themselves exceptionally unfortunate. No; the stars who are with us veil their light in mourning. Salvini has been playing to empty benches in Philadelphia; Sothern could only do a fair business there; New York theatres are in a worse plight than ours; St. Louis places of amusement talk of closing; and, all things considered, Chicago has shown less prostration in amusement matters than any other city.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Amid all this depression, Miss Neilson's engagement at McVicker's Theatre has been fairly successful. The first week was very brilliant, but the last fell off, and thousands of people failed to see the lady in two of her best and newest characters. Those who lost the opportunity of witnessing her impersonation of *Julia* and *Lady Teazle* will regret it, and reckon that among the chief sources of discomfort having their origin in pecuniary tightness. Miss Neilson has appeared in five different roles, three of them new to us,—*Pauline*, *Julia*, and *Lady Teazle*, and has more than sustained the impression she made as *Juliet*, and *Rosalind*. The largest house of the past two weeks was found on Thursday night to witness "The School for Scandal," which was excellently played throughout. Miss Neilson sustained the leading role with an admirable appreciation of the witchery of the character, and imparted to it some of that peculiar tenderness with which she invests nearly all her creations. The celebrated screenscene is the test of the serious qualifications of the actress, and here Miss Neilson shone with more than ordinary beauty. In rejecting the insidious proposals of *Joseph*, she pointed her lines with exquisite scorn,—that quiet, undemonstrative contempt which so very few artists understand, or exhibit. And, on her discovery behind the screen, Miss Neilson gave us an original conception, as delightful as it was novel, and far more effective than the traditional, because more natural. She does not brazen out the scene before her husband, as is generally done. On the contrary, *Lady Teazle* comes out crushed. The conversation she has overheard has revealed to her all at once the depth of her husband's affection for her, the utter blackness of *Joseph's* character; her own ingratitude, her own perfidy, and, above all (and it is by far the strongest point of all), her own fallibility in supposing *Joseph* better than he is. It is her pride that is crushed, and she hangs her head, as well she may. She makes no attempt to defend herself, but looks and feels herself the guilty thing she is,—in thought, if not in action. This very humiliation exalts the character; its sense of evil ennobles it. And too much praise cannot be given for Miss Neilson's rendering of these motions. There are some things, trifling matters of taste, in which she appears to be at fault, but *Lady Teazle* is one of her best characters. Mr. Rainford as *Sir Peter* was unusually good. The sameness of his voice is against him, but he evidently appreciated the part fully, and, lacking only a few touches, it was very clever indeed. Mr. Seymour deserves to rank next, because of his thorough conscientiousness. His *Moses* was excellently made up, and very creditably read and sustained throughout. One cannot but wonder, however, why the silly tradition that *Moses* must be spun off the stage by his necktie by *Trip* should remain inviolate. Mr. O'Neil played *Charles Surface* more agreeably than he did last year, but there is a great deal of affectation in his manner yet, and it is becoming chronic. He is not advancing. Mrs. Stoneall was, as she always is, very good indeed. The dressing was capital. Miss Neilson's engagement over, we shall not see her again for another year, when she will be welcomed as *Cleopatra*. On Monday she opens in St. Louis as *Juliet*. The opera takes possession of McVicker's Theatre to-morrow (if at all, which is very doubtful), and Mr. McVicker's Company go on a tour through the provinces, with the peerless Cushman in *Meg Merrilies* and her other stereotyped parts. Should the opera not come, the theatre will remain closed for a fortnight, Mr. McVicker's engagements being of such a character that he cannot run both matters at once. "Lotta" is the first star to appear after his return.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

During the week this pleasant little theatre has been doing only a light business in Tom Taylor's strong pathetic drama, "Mary Warner," which has come to an end. The leading part, *Mary Warner*, was played, for the first four performances, by Miss O'Conner, but, owing to some disagreement, that lady has severed her connection with the theatre, and Miss Meek was hurriedly called upon to fill her place, which she did with great credit to herself. Patrons of Hooley's will be sorry to miss this talented lady from the stage, but, so long as there are managers and companies, changes will occur. The present week Mr. Hooley will have a large share of amusements. The bill for the week announces a most brilliant series of entertainments, which will call out all those who can afford to come in panic times. On Monday and Tuesday evenings a new and laughable comedy, entitled "Kind to a Fault," will be played, followed by the farce, "The Post of Honor." On Wednesday, matinee and evening, and on Thursday evening, the fine old English comedy, "Paul Pry," followed by the well known farce, "A Regular Fix;" and for the remainder of the week, "The Heir at Law" and "Young America." Here is variety enough for anybody, and if this does not please, nothing will.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Mrs. Chanfrau has been doing only a light business at the Academy of Music in Mr. Tayleure's drama, "A Woman's Wrong," which has already been noticed in these columns. This week is the last of her engagement, and she is announced to appear in three different roles during the week. On Monday and Tuesday evenings, and at the Wednesday matinee, she will appear in a new and intensely emotional play by Mr. Tayleure, entitled "Jealousy," and on Wednesday and Thursday evenings in the new adaptation of "Aurora Floyd," which will be given at the Saturday matinee as well. "Christie Johnstone" will also be played during her engagement.

THE GLOBE THEATRE.

Mr. Frank Lawlor has returned to popular prices, and announces the same with a smile of happiness. Mr. Hussey's engagement ended on Saturday night, that gentleman expressing an opinion that panic times were not conducive to elation of spirits. To-morrow Miss Laura Alberta, a protean, song, dance, and banjo actress, takes the theatre, supported by Mr. G. W. Harrison, in a nautical and romantic drama entitled "Out at Sea," which will be played four times. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and "Twice Saved" are also to be played during the week. On Monday next Harry Linden, a favorite Chicago comedian of no ordinary ability, is announced.

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE

has not exhibited much of the effect of the panic, the audiences being uniformly fair throughout the week, and, though not up to the standard, still paying. The programme for this week is a good one. The ballads and ditties are all new, and a host of novelties are thrust in. There is an absurd sketch by Rice, Arlington, Surridge, and Linden, entitled "Blinks and Jinks," and a roaring farce, "Acting on the Brain; or, Shakspeare in the Kitchen," by the entire company. Mackin and Wilson, Bobby Newcomb, and Master Davenport also appear in their specialties, and a most amusing entertainment may be looked for. During panic times, when all is blue, it is good policy to look at the worst, and extract fun from the blackest. Nowhere can such laughter be secured as at the Minstrels.

LAURA KEENE.

The following obituary of Laura Keene is from the New York *Clipper*:

Laura Keene died at Montclair, N. J., Nov. 4, at the age of 43 years, having been born in England in 1830. Little is known of her early professional career; and although it has been stated that in October 1851, she acted *Pauline* in "The Lady of Lyons" at the Olympic Theatre, London, Eng., we can find no record of the fact. It is probable that her professional career was confined to the provinces. She came to America in 1852, under engagement at Wallack's Theatre (formerly Brougham's Lyceum), then located on Broadway, near Broome street, where she made her American debut Sept. 20 of that year, acting *Albina Mandeville* in "The Will," the cast of which also included the late William Rufus Blake, J. Lester (Wallack), the late C. Kemble Mason, the late Charles M. Walcot, Charles Hale, and the late Mrs. W. R. Blake. She became a very great favorite, and acted the chief leading roles during the balance of that season. Some time in January, 1854, she left the theatre and went with Mr. Lutz to California. The attachment between them was very strong, and she endeavored to obtain a divorce from her husband, but was unsuccessful. Some months afterwards intelligence reached her of her husband's death, and she then gave to Mr. Lutz her hand in marriage. After acting some time in San Francisco, she suddenly disappeared, and went to Australia. Not meeting there the success she anticipated, she returned to New York City. After the close of Rachel's engagement at the Metropolitan Theatre, on Oct. 20, 1855, Miss Keene leased that house, and after making many extensive improvements and alterations therein opened it under the name of Laura Keene's Varieties, on Dec. 27 of that year, with "Old Heads and Young Hearts," and a ballet divertisement called the "Valley of Flowers," as the opening bill. She proved a capable and energetic manager. During that season Miss Mary Wells made her first appearance in New York, and the drama of "The Marble Heart" was acted for the first time in America on April 23, 1856. The season terminated on June 21 with a benefit to Miss Keene, when "The School for Scandal" was performed, with the late Charles Bass as *Sir Peter* and Miss Keene as *Lady Teazle*. It is said that $3,000 in a basket of flowers were thrown to her on the stage. She surrendered her lease of that theatre after the close of her season, and it passed into the hands of the late William E. Burton, and afterwards became the Winter Garden. While a new theatre (the present Olympic) was being built for Miss Keene by the late John M. Trimble, she, with prominent members of her company, played star engagements in the neighboring cities. Returning to New York, she opened the new edifice, under the title of Laura Keene's New Theatre, on Nov. 18, 1856, with "As You Like It." During her managerial career at this theatre she determined to introduce the English style of running pieces for weeks, and possibly for months, a custom then unknown to the American stage. The idea was derided by other managers, but she gave good reasons for adopting such a plan, believing that the public would see the justice of it, and support her undertaking. She was successful, and the completeness of detail, both as regards the scenic mounting and costuming of the plays, together with the excellence of the upholstery and appointments, as well as the well-nigh perfect acting afterwards seen at her theatre, were due solely to her persistent efforts in that direction. After the run of "As You Like It" for a very few nights, a constant succession of novelties was produced until the end of the season. During the following season "The Sea of Ice" was produced in magnificent splendor on Nov. 3, 1857, and ran until Dec. 19. Joseph Jefferson was a member of the stock company, also Miss Charlotte Thompson, then just commencing her professional career. For the season of 1858-9, E. A. Sothern was a member of the stock, and on Oct. 18 "Our American Cousin" was acted for the first time on any stage, with Joseph Jefferson as *Asa Trenchard*, E. A. Sothern as *Lord Dundreary*, and Miss Keene as *Florence Trenchard*. It ran 140 consecutive nights, and was subsequently acted nine times, making 149 performances that season, a run unequaled at that time by any other play except "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Miss Keene performed her original character in that play at Ford's Theatre, Washington, D. C., the evening that President Lincoln was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth,—on April 14, 1865. On March 29, 1860, "The Colleen Bawn" was first acted, and ran until the close of the season on May 12, having been performed thirty-eight nights. "The Seven Sisters," a spectacle surpassing in gorgeousness of scenery, costumes, appointments, and mechanical effects any theretofore seen in America, was produced Nov. 26, 1860, and acted 177 nights. She continued her management until the commencement of the regular season of 1863-'64, and then traveled as a star for some seasons. In 1868 she revisited England, and, after an absence of some months, returned to America and resumed her starring tours. Her husband, John Lutz, died at Washington, D. C., April 18, 1869. For the past few years she has traveled through the country with a dramatic company under her own management. She had been suffering for some months from the insidious disease, consumption, which caused her death. She leaves two daughters by her first husband, and a large circle of friends and acquaintances, who will sincerely mourn the demise of this talented actress and estimable lady. At the time of her demise she was so terribly emaciated that her most intimate friends would not have recognized her. Being painfully aware of that fact, she made a particular request, just before her death, that the funeral should be strictly private, and that no notice of her demise should be given to the newspapers until just before her funeral, so that her theatrical friends might not know of her death until she had been buried. On the morning of Nov. 7, about the hour of 9, a hearse and one carriage drove up to the little cottage on the outskirts of the town of Montclair, whence her spirit had winged its flight. The undertaker and his assistants bore the coffin to the hearse. Miss Keene's two daughters, accompanied by two friends, entered the carriage, and followed the remains to the little Catholic church. After the coffin had been deposited in front of the altar, and the few mourners had seated themselves, Father Joslin, clad in priestly vestments, said a solemn mass, after which the remains were buried in the Catholic cemetery.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS.

On Friday evening last, the Union Catholic Library Association gave one of its accustomed and popular sociables, when a very agreeable novelty was introduced. "The Serious Family" was played most acceptably by the amateurs, with the following caste:

Charles Torrens	Mr. H. T. Murray
Capt. Murphy Maguire	R. V. Johnson
Aminadab Sleek	Phil. Cochrane
Frank Vincent	M. F. Scannell
Lady Sowerby Creamly	Miss Allie English
Mrs. Charles Torrens	Mrs. M. A. Duffy
Emma Torrens	Miss Emily Plomondon
Mrs. Ormsby Delmaine	Miss Lucy Buckley

DE CORDOVA'S LECTURE TUESDAY NIGHT.

Perhaps no lecturer who appeared in the Star Course during its first season is remembered with more pleasure than the satirical humorist De Cordova, whose inimitable delineation and description of "The Sham Family's" party, and his pathetic history of the New York Tammany Ring, reaching its climax in "Pity About Brown!" served to introduce him to Chicago lecture-goers as one of the most entertaining and brilliant satirists on the lecture platform—a position he had long occupied in the East. The announcement of his reappearance here this season will be received with delight by those who in these sober times wish to enjoy themselves for an evening and indulge in a hearty laugh. In the lecture announced—"The New Clergyman"—he dramatizes the whole story of a ministerial "call," with its results. The lecture is his most brilliantly severe and irresistibly ludicrous production, for although entirely new here, it has been delivered in New York and Philadelphia several times last season, for a number of years, and like the Vokes' programme, is listened to time after time with the same enjoyment, by the same audience. The charm about De Cordova's lecture is, that he dramatizes the story he tells, for, in the form of an intensely interesting and exciting little drama, replete with comical situations and brilliant with dialogues, he satarizes the follies and weaknesses of society in such a way as to sustain the interest of the audience by individualizing the several characters introduced in the plot, and presenting them dramatically, as would be done by an actor. It will be seen by this how entirely novel his method is, and how different from other lecturers.

DRAMATIC NOTES.

"Ours" has been successfully revived at Wallack's Theatre.

Cal. Wagner and J. H. Haverly, noted minstrels, have sundered.

An iron theatre, in the American style, is to be built in Constantinople.

A Southern paper protests against the performance of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Mr. Boucicault's "Park Theatre" is for the domestic community, and will be a family theatre.

Messrs. Charles Mathews, Phelps, and Toole the English comedians, are to appear in one play during the nine nights preceding Christmas.

The Danbury *News* man tries hard to be funny on the people who talk, beat time, kick your chin, and guffaw in a theatre. No wonder he fails.

Miss Bateman has had a success at the Alexandra Theatre, Liverpool, in Dubourg's new drama, "Bitter Fruit," which resembles "East Lynne."

Salvini is playing *Samson* in Philadelphia. The New York *Commercial* says, "if he personates that hero truthfully, he cannot but bring down the house."

Wilkie Collins superintended the production of his amiable "New Magdalen" at the Broadway Theatre. There was one person in the house who admired its author.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says that Laura Keene "might have been very wealthy but for the enterprise of her husband, who squandered her fortune as fast as she augmented it."

The Memphis Theatre re-opened last Friday night with a resident stock company, in a play called "Watch and Wait." The first stars promised are Ben. De Bar and Mrs. D. P. Bowers.

The new National Theatre in Washington is rapidly approaching completion. Manager Saville expects to open it to the public on the first Monday in December, with Maggie Mitchell in "Fanchon."

A girl who rode at the Vienna circus recently killed herself because her father beat her for being unable to accomplish some new and difficult feat. The circus was obliged to close, so great was the excitement among the people.

Alexander Dumas is coming to this country in January to deliver a course of fifty lectures. His principal subject will be that of infidelity on the part of a wife. His "L'Homme Femme" rhapsody will be "boiled down" for the purpose.

Miss Braddon's new drama is founded upon Boccaccio's story of "Griselda." It will be in four acts, and is written in blank verse. Mr. and Mrs. Rousby will sustain the leading characters. It was understood that the new play would be produced at the Princess' Theatre at once.

The New York *Times* praises Miss Le Clercq and "The New Magdalen." But as the same paper says of "Jack Harkaway" that it "may be pronounced a gratifying and unquestionable success," Western audiences do not feel so deeply grieved as they might otherwise.

It was the sad privilege of Laura Keene, who died on Tuesday, to pillow in her lap the head of the dying Lincoln. She was playing the "American Cousin" at Ford's Theatre in Washington when the President was shot, and rushed from the stage to his assistance.

A ludicrous incident occurred at Haymarket Theatre, London, recently. Miss Edith Gray appeared as *Juliet*. She was about to pledge *Romeo* in poison, and was exclaiming, "I drink to thee!" when a soda-water bottle burst with a loud explosion in the gallery. *Juliet* had enough presence of mind not to heed the formidable interruption, but the public went into convulsions.

The New York *Times* is lenient in its criticisms upon beginners, as witness the following: After Miss Virginia Vaughn's debut at the Broadway Theatre, there is no occasion for the lady's worst enemies to wish that she should write a book. Miss Vaughn performed, yesterday, in "The Actress of Padua," and at a very early stage of proceedings satisfied the spectators that she had not the slightest claim on their attention. She is neither gifted nor accomplished, nor is she young or prepossessing. There was strong provocation, throughout the evening, to laugh outright at her performance, but the merriment was generally, though not easily, suppressed."

A book of new English theatrical reminiscences tells of an actor who, whilst "holding the mirror up to nature," lifted also many a glass to his own face, and became so tipsy on one occasion that he could not conclude the performance of *Hamlet*. A young actor, named Hamblin, apologized for the "sudden disposition of the performer," and finished the part for him. At the close of the piece, Elliston, the manager, called Hamblin into the green room, and said: "Young man, you have not only pleased the public, but you have pleased me; and, as a slight token of my regard and good wishes, I beg your acceptance of a small piece of plate." It was beyond any question a very small piece, for it was a silver toothpick.

Every one who has had the honor to be in the theatre with the elder Dumas will remember that his voice was rather overpowering at times. It is related that one evening at the Francais, while a piece of Scribe's was going forward, Dumas, seated in a box with a lady, was telling her in his loud tones of his last novel, of his comedy in rehearsal, of his latest triumph in cooking. A gentleman in the stalls had turned toward Dumas in an impatient manner several times, trying to hush him. However, such delicate means proving unavailing, he cried, angrily, "Pray do not talk so loud, Monsieur Dumas!" Dumas, nothing daunted, leaned out of the box and answered in his most serious manner, "When I am talking, Monsieur, it is for Scribe to be silenced!"

—The limit to which stage indecency shall be allowed to go has been fixed in England. A man and wife were engaged as ballet-dancers at the Canterbury Music Hall, their specialty being a grotesque Hungarian dance. The manager was, or claims to have been, ignorant of the nature of their performance, engaging them upon their own representations and reputation. Upon the night of their first appearance they so outraged even the lower sort of proprieties of a Canterbury audience that they were soundly hissed, and many ladies left the hall. The manager abjectly apologized to his insulted patrons, and refused to allow the offending dancers to appear again. Whereupon they sued to recover £10, which was the amount of the salary for the week for which they had been engaged. The Judge was of the opinion that the manager was justified in refusing to carry out his part of the contract, and the dancers were nonsuited.

The French journalist is fond of heralding the appearance of each new star in the theatrical firmament with some extraordinary concoction, the sensational details of which are evolved from his inner consciousness. An example of this marvelous facility for grouping attractive incidents around a rising star was lately given at the debut of Mlle. Rita Sangalli, the brilliant dancer, whose advent in Paris Victor Cochinat heralded by the following story: "It appears that while she was filling her engagement at a Californian theatre, Mlle. Sangalli's fame reached the ears of Brigham Young, who sent to her, asking her to perform at Montana. The conditions were as follows: That the receipts of the evening should take the form of poultry!—each person paying one fowl for admittance. When the authorities at the box-offices judged a fowl too lean, the presenter was called upon to produce a supplementary pigeon if he wished to witness the performance. Under such unusual rules, it will be conceived that Mlle. Sangalli consented to appear for one evening only. The receipts amounted to 700 fowls and fifty pigeons! Now, a fowl is worth 16 shillings, and a pigeon 9 shillings, in Montana; therefore it will be seen that the sum realized was by no means contemptible. Mlle. Sangalli is still in possession of Brigham Young's letter of thanks—in which, by-the-bye, he asked her to marry him!—and of the certificate of the receipts of this curious representation."

MUSIC.

The musical season for the winter has now fairly commenced, and, notwithstanding the financial stringency of the times, the musical bills of fare are quite as numerous and as diversified as they have ever been at the threshold of the season, therefore it will be pleasant to look ahead and see what attractions we are to have while the snow flies, and how we are to spend the long winter nights. The first announcement is a disappointment. The

ITALIAN OPERA SEASON

is abandoned by the management, Mr. Joel, the agent, having received a dispatch to that effect yesterday afternoon from Mr. Maretzek in New York. This is the result of the fears of Mr. Joel that the season would be a failure, that gentleman coming to this decision from the season sale of the past day or two. If Mr. Joel or Mr. Maretzek, however, were as well acquainted as they ought to have been with the operatic business in Chicago, they would have known that a season-sale is no index to the ultimate success of a season. In addition to this fact, Mr. McVicker made liberal proposals through Mr. Joel to Mr. Maretzek, which would have amply guaranteed the latter, but he refused to accept them. Of this Mr. McVicker will undoubtedly himself make a public statement in due time, exonerating himself from any responsibility in this failure. The least that can be said is, that the action of the operatic management has been very rash and premature, and that it is not calculated to help Mr. Maretzek's operations in future. The next feature of interest will be the second of the regular concerts of

THE APOLLO CLUB,

which will be given some time during the latter part of this month, with one of their choicest programmes, assisted by the best solo talent procurable. On the 2d of December,

CAMILLA URSO

will be here under the auspices of the Star Lecture management, and will give a concert at Kingsbury Music Hall. The troupe which Madame Urso will bring with her is a very strong one, and although her season is but a single night it will undoubtedly be a memorable musical occasion. On the 8th of December,

THE KELLOGG ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE

will commence their season at Hooley's Theatre. The well-known ability of the artists connected with this troupe, and the comparatively low prices, will undoubtedly insure for them a handsome success. The artists of the troupe are as follows: Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, Mme. Jennie Van Zandt, Miss Anna Starbird, Mrs. Zelda Seguin, Miss Kate Owen, Miss Boudinot; Mr. Wilford Morgan, tenor; Mr. Theodore Habelmann, tenor; Mr. Joseph Maas, tenor; Mr. William Carleton, baritone; Mr. Henry Peakes, bass; Mr. Gustavus Hall, baritone; Mr. Ellis Ryse, Mr. Edward Seguin, Mr. Thomas Bartleman, Mr. W. White. The conductor is Mr. Edward Beyloff, of London, and the assistant conductor Mr. Benjamin Owen. The repertoire will comprise the following popular works: "Faust," "Il Trovatore," "La Traviata," "Martha," "Lucia di Lammermoor," "Maritana," "Bohemian Girl," "Crispino e la Comare," "Fra Diavolo," "Don Giovanni," "Marriage of Figaro," "Barber of Seville," "Daughter of the Regiment," "Rigoletto;" and, for the first time in English, Ambroise Thomas' charming work, "Mignon."

THE NILSSON TROUPE,

under the auspices of Max Strakosch, will reach here during the latter part of January, but the time is so far distant that it is unnecessary at present to give any details of the season. In February, the Apollo Club, in connection with

THEODORE THOMAS' ORCHESTRA,

will bring out Schumann's greatest work, "Paradise and Peri." The Club is already hard at work upon it, and has a splendid chorus of soprano and altos to co-operate with them. Three concerts in all will be given, one of them symphonic, by the orchestra alone, and the other devoted to lighter works for mixed chorus and orchestra, like Brahm's "Ave Maria," Schumann's "Gipsy Life," &c. In March,

AIMEE'S OPERA BOUFFE

troupe, now in Havana, will probably bring the musical season to a close.

CHURCH CONCERT.

On Tuesday evening of this week, a concert will be given at the parlors of the Plymouth Congregational Church, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-sixth street, for the benefit of the mission school connected with the church. The programme in aid of this excellent charity, to hear which will only cost 25 cents, is as follows:

PART I.

1. Instrumental Duo — Overture "William Tell."	Rossini
Miss Russell and Mr. Flagler.	
2. Solo—"Sweet Love, Good Night"	—
C. M. Smith.	
3. Reading—"Father Phil's Collection"	—
Mr. Pace.	
4. Piano solo	Selection
Mr. Flagler.	
5. Duo—"Miserere"	Verdi
Mrs. Upton and Mr. Smith.	
6. Male quartette	—
Messrs. Hubbard, Howard, Clark, and Smith.	

PART II.

1. Duo—Fantasie on "Martha"	Flotow
The Misses Matthews.	
2. Vocal solo	Selected
Mrs. Frank Blake.	
3. Recitation—"The Angel of the Street"	—
Miss Ida Sewelle.	
4. Vocal trio	Selected
Mrs. Stacey, Mrs. Blake, and Mrs. Upton.	
5. Male Quartette—"The Three Jolly Chafers"	—
Messrs. Hubbard, Howard, Smith, and Clarke.	

WEEKLY SOIREES.

Mr. Florence Ziegfield, the Director of the Musical College, has made arrangements to have a weekly soiree of the pupils of the College every Friday evening during the winter season, the first of which will take place on Friday evening of this week. It is intended to make these soirees of a purely informal nature, and to have all the pupils participate in them. As the number of pupils in the College is now very large, this will give an opportunity for very diversified programmes, and will make these reunions very pleasant affairs, both in a musical and social sense, and, at the same time, will exhibit the progress of the institution. The preparations for the College concert, which takes place at the Kingsbury Music Hall, in December, are being rapidly made, and thus far everything indicates that it will be a great success.

CONCERT AT ENGLEWOOD.

On Tuesday evening next a concert will be given at the Presbyterian Church, Englewood, by the choir of St. Mary's Church in this city, with other assistance. Those who will participate in the concert are Miss Farrell, Mrs. McGuire, and Messrs. Rohner and Besseler (piano), Schultze, Goodwillie, Smith, and the Arion Club. The programme is an excellent one.

NEW MUSIC.

The following is the latest bulletin of new music issued by Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston, for which we are indebted to Lyon & Healy of this city: Vocal—"Love's Requital," by Virginia Gabriel; "Beneath Yon Beauteous Star," adapted to the music of Godfrey's "Muraka Waltz;" "Esmeralda," song by W. C. Levey; "Sing, Sweet Bird," by William Ganz; "Yachtman's Song," by Charles Wels; "A Night in Venice," by Arditi, the duo sung by Parepa and Brignoli; and "Eyes of the Past," by Lou Dinsmore. Instrumental: "Polonaise," by Teresa Carreno, the well-known pianiste who was here with Mario, and who is beginning to figure quite conspicuously as a composer; two sets of easy sonatinas by Lichner, admirably adapted for young students; "Ilma di Muraka Waltz," by Godfrey; "Carnival Scenes Waltzes," by Johann Strauss; "Lancers," from Lecocq's popular opera comique; "La Fille de Madame Angot," arranged by D. L. Downing; "Potpourri," arranged from "Aida," Verdi's last opera, by Charles Wels; and "The Maiden's Dream," a nocturne by Gustav Lange.

Mr. John Molter, No. 100 Madison street, has just received "Frau Nachtigal," Taubert's beautiful song; the "Rigoletti" quartette and "Mermaid's Song," from "Oberon," transcribed by Spindler; "La Ballerina Polka," by Lichner; "Io t'amo Amalia," the beautiful duo from Verdi's "Masnodieri;" and "Farewell to the Mountains," for piano, by Boehm; also, the current numbers of that excellent musical series, Littolf's *Musical World*.

Messrs. Chandler & Curtiss, No. 263 State street, have just received a neat little work on the Ancient Ecclesiastical Chant on the Gregorian Tones, arranged in modern notation for four voices, and giving forty forms; also, two anthems, "They that Sow in Tears," and "They that Be Wise," by Florio. These works are edited by the Rev. J. H. Knowles, of the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul in this city, and will undoubtedly come into very general use in the Episcopalian Churches in this city.

MUSICAL NOTES.

Johann Strauss is writing an opera-bouffe.

Mme. Patti made her reappearance at Moscow, in "Traviata," and her success was immense.

P. S. Gilmore made his New York debut as band-master of the Twenty-second Regiment Band on the 18th inst.

Stock to the amount of $60,000, for the construction of an opera-house in Toronto, has been issued and taken.

What the opera management probably said to itself after reviewing last week's business at the Boston Theatre: "There's nae Lucca 'bout the house."

The Paris journals state that the receipts at the Italian Opera, on the second performance of Mlle. Belocca, in the "Barbiere," amounted to nearly 18,000 francs.

The Boston newsboys twist the names of the opera artists fearfully. Muraska is rendered "Muskrat," Tamberlik is turned over into "Timberleg," and Rudersdorff is cut down to "Rudy."

The Nilsson troupe gave a concert at Wallack's Theatre in New York last week, assisted by Wieniawski. The selections were mainly operatic. The prices of admission ranged from one to two dollars.

Wagner has been, it is said, offered, by some enthusiastic capitalist, the sum necessary for the completion of the Bayreuth Temple of Opera, and for the production of the "Niebelungen," and has refused it.

Dr. Ferdinand Hiller, the well-known musician of Cologne, is writing his reminiscences of Mendelssohn, of whom he was a very intimate friend. Several unpublished letters of Mendelssohn to Dr. Hiller will be printed for the first time.

Hard times don't seem to trouble some folks much. Miss La Jeunnesse (Mme. Albani) recently made an engagement in Paris to sing five weeks in St. Petersburg for the consideration of $20,000.

A Boston bass singer leaves for New York on the Saturday night express, sings morning and afternoon, and returns to Boston on the Sunday night express. He has all his expenses paid, and receives $2,000 a year salary.

Madam Anna Bishop, who has been roaming around the world for a generation more or less, is engaged in organizing an English opera troupe in San Francisco for a new expedition. Few Bishops have traveled over so large a diocese.

An Indiana editor attempted to write a notice of a concert in his town, which he did not attend, by looking over the programme. His paper came out with a glowing notice of the singing of "the gifted young vocalist, Ann Dante."

The Pasdeloup Popular Concerts have been recommenced at the Winter Circus, Paris, with an attractive programme, in presence of an immense crowd of spectators. The Countess de Paris and the Duke de Montpensier were present.

Pardini, who lately sang in Rossini's "Othello" at Paris, is 70 years of age, though behind the footlights he looks a man of 30 at the most. His voice still retains its freshness in some of its notes, while art conceals the ravages time has made in others.

According to the London *Echo*, Mr. Sims Reeves and Mr. Santley are likely to appear together in March next, under Mr. Carl Rosa's auspices, in the "Lily of Killarney," Mr. Santley playing his original part, *Danny Mann*, and Mr. Reeves, for the first time, *Myles-na-Coppaleen*.

Frederick Wieck, father of Clara Wieck, better known as Madame Schumann, died at Lorchwitz, Dresden, last month. He was a well-known teacher of the pianoforte, and Chopin and Schumann were among his pupils. He was teaching Schumann when the latter "came a-courting" his master's accomplished daughter.

Theodore Thomas gives his first symphony concert at Steinway Hall on the 23d inst. We learn with much pleasure that the prospects of the success of these excellent entertainments are brilliant. On the first day of the sale of season tickets no less than 800 were at once purchased.

A correspondent writing from Moscow, Russia, says: "I was struck by the politeness of the audience at the Moscow opera. The Czar entered in the middle of the first act. At his entrance there was no demonstration. But after the act was over the whole audience rose and made a simultaneous bow, which the Emperor returned quite formally."

The third season of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society was to commence, under the direction of Mr. Barnby, with a performance of Handel's "Theodora." This work, which is stated to have been a great favorite with its composer, was first performed in 1750, and again in 1755, but has not since been heard publicly in London until the present year, when it was given by amateurs, under Mr. Barnby's direction, in the Hanover Square Rooms.

The New York *Express* of the 12th says: "Clara Perl Scheuler sued Carl Rosa and Adolph Neuandorff to recover $1,200 damages for alleged breach of contract on their part. She, as alleged, agreed with them to sing in the German opera with Mr. Wachtel from September, 1871, to April, 1872, four times a week, for $400 a month, and $25 a night for each extra night she sang. She claims that they broke their engagement by refusing to employ her during the last three months of the engagement. The case was tried to-day in the Court of Common Pleas, before Judge Robinson, and is not yet concluded."

CONGRESS AND THE IMMIGRANTS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: At length the National Government is resolved to come to the aid of the unfortunate immigrants. Mrs. Barnard is the second Commissioner sent by the Government to Europe, "to discover adequate remedies for the protection of immigrants on shipboard and after their arrival." The lady herself has told us, through THE TRIBUNE, the object of her mission, which was to ascertain, as a woman, by actual observation amongst the immigrants of her own sex, the extent of the evils hitherto reported. Mr. Myers, the former Commissioner sent to Europe by Secretary Boutwell, made a report similar to, but yet stronger than, the present one, which led the President to send a special message to Congress, and to the introduction of the bill now claiming the attention of all adopted citizens. In that message the President recommended legislation, and said:

> Such legislation will be in the interests of humanity, and seems to be fully justifiable. The emigrant is not a citizen of any State or Territory upon his arrival, but comes here to become a citizen of a great Republic, free to change his residence at will, to enjoy the blessing of a protecting Government, where all are equal before the law, and to add to the national wealth by his industry. On his arrival, he does not know States or corporations, but confides implicitly in the protecting arms of the great, free country of which he has heard so much before leaving his native land. It is a source of serious disappointment and discouragement to those who start with means sufficient to support them comfortably until they can choose a residence and begin employment for a comfortable support, to find themselves subject to ill-treatment and every discomfort on their passage here, and, at the end of their journey, seized upon by professed friends, claiming legal right to take charge of them for their protection, who do not leave them until all their resources are exhausted, when they are abandoned in a strange land, surrounded by strangers, without employment, and ignorant of the means of securing it.

Sworn testimony, sustaining the hardships and outrages endured by immigrants, may be found in the report of the Commission appointed by the New York Legislature to inquire into the workings of the Immigrant Commission. The argument upon the right of Congress to legislate on this question was doubtless called for in consequence of the pretensions of the State of New York, which had been hitherto permitted to control immigration at its pleasure.

DR. MCKEON,
Secretary Irish Immigrant Society, Madison street, Chicago.

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Italy	Nov. 22	Greece	Dec. 13
France	Nov. 29	Spain	Dec. 20

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Cabin Passage, $70, $80, and $90 Currency. Steerage, $30 Currency.

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CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

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THE PAPER FOR THE

FARMER,
MECHANIC,
MANUFACTURER,
MERCHANT,
BANKER,
PROFESSIONAL MAN,
AND THE FIRESIDE.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1874.

The coming year promises to be the most eventful in a political sense that we have seen since the close of the war. The questions which have engrossed and divided the public mind during the past twenty years are rapidly passing away, and we find growing up in different parts of the country a party called by various names—in California the Independent party, in Iowa the Anti-Monopoly party, in Wisconsin the Reform party, in Illinois the Farmers' Movement—having a common purpose and inspiration, and exhibiting a strength which proves that it answers one of the chief demands of the hour. The CHICAGO TRIBUNE will give a large share of its attention to this NEW MANIFESTATION OF PUBLIC SENTIMENT. It holds:

1st. That the old party organizations are essentially corrupt and fraudulent. Having no longer any principles to carry into effect, they have become mere business enterprises, making a show of opposition to each other, but really sharing in the proceeds of profligate and dishonest legislation. To suppose that any healthful reform can flow from the pretended efforts of these worn-out and demoralized partnerships is altogether vain and illusory.

2d. That the tariff system now in vogue is a cunning device to rob the many for the benefit of the few, and that its effect is to cause farm products to exchange for about one-half the quantity of foreign or "protected" goods they would otherwise buy.

3d. That railroads cannot exact more than a fair rate of interest on the capital actually invested in them, and that when, in addition to this, they claim dividends on watered stock and fraudulent bonds, the State may rightfully interfere for the protection of the people; that unjust discriminations between different localities are in violation of law and should be prohibited.

4th. That subsidies or bounties of money, land, or public credit, to railway, steamship, or other corporations, are flagrant abuses of the powers of government, fraught with the gravest dangers to the people, and tending to promote corruption, extravagance, speculation, and financial disaster.

The general character of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is too well established to need recapitulation. It is always independent and fearless in the expression of its views. In its news department it is second to no paper in the United States. The Weekly Edition contains a carefully prepared summary of the news of the week, brought down to the hour of going to press.

Literary, political, financial, social, and agricultural topics will constitute, as heretofore, leading features of the Weekly Edition, and no pains will be spared to increase its attractiveness in these departments. Its market reports are unsurpassed, embracing all the information which farmers require for the intelligent transaction of business, both as sellers and buyers.

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. ǁ Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Day Express	* 8:30 a. m.	* 6:30 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:35 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	8:30 a. m.	9:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	[illegible]

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:20a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Main Line	* 9:20 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Ex. via Main Line	* 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Ex. via Jacksonville	* 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 9:20 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Springfield Fast Express	* 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	* 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Chicago & Paducah Railroad Ex.	* 9:20 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona-Lacon, Washington Ex.	* 4:20 p. m.	* 3:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & St. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	†9:30 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
Ottawa, Streator, Peoria, and Pekin Passenger	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 3:25 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:25 p. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	*10:40 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Pass	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	* 9:30 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Exp. for Omaha	†10:00 p. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	†10:00 p. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Texas Express	10:00 p. m.	7:00 a. m.

*Ex. Sundays. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 6:25 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 6:25 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 6:25 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:30 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:20 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
(a) Gilman Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 8:00 a. m.	* 8:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 9:00 a. m.	* 9:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	* 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	* 5:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:10 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.

(a) Runs to Champaign on Saturdays.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
a Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
a Omaha Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	10:45 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
b Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:20 a. m.
b Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	†11:00 p. m.	* 5:00 a. m.
b Green Bay Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
b St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
b Marquette Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
b St. Paul Express	† 9:00 p. m.	* 6:20 a. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Agent.

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CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of VanBuren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket office, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 5:40 a. m.	*10:00 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:30 a. m.	* 6:35 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	†10:20 p. m.	*10:40 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 p. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 5:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	† 5:15 p. m.	* 7:10 a. m.
Fast Line	†10:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 9:45 a. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st., also foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 75 Canal-st., corner Washington, and at Illinois Central Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 7:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Night Express	8:00 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.

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District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois.—In the matter of the First Bohemian Brick Manufacturing Company, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that I, George W. Campbell, assignee of said estate, will receive proposals to purchase said stock until Tuesday, the 18th November, 1873, at 3 p. m., subject to the approval of the court. The stock and ground are situated on Thirty-ninth-st. and Ashland-av., in the city of Chicago. The stock consists of 200,000 burnt brick, 1 engine, 1 machines, 3 [illegible], 7 trucks, 6 wagons, sheds, lumber, brick barrows, &c. Also, lease of ground and charter. A good opportunity for any one wishing to commence the business. I will receive proposals for the brick separately. Terms cash. A schedule may be seen at my office. GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Assignee.
November 12, 1873.

SCALES.

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BUSINESS NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS FOR BOYS' CLOTHING. C. C COLLINS, 184 and 186 Clark-st.

THEN HELEN'S BEAUTY PEERLESS SHONE;
'Twas Kitchen Crystal Soap alone
Which made her cheeks resplendent shine,
As roses newly dipped in wine.

The Chicago Tribune.

Sunday Morning, November 16, 1873.

THE NEW CITY GOVERNMENT.

The drift of the revelations in local politics is that Mayor Colvin will probably appoint Mr. S. S. Hayes, Comptroller; Judge W. K. McAllister, Corporation Counsel, and Mr. Marcus C. Stearns, Commissioner of Public Works. Judge McAllister is now a Judge of the Supreme Court, is a man of high legal attainments, and personally well known and respected in Chicago. We hope he will consent to accept the appointment. Mr. Hayes is equally well and favorably known to Chicago, and has held the office before, to the advantage of the city and credit of himself. With Mr. Stearns in the Board of Public Works, the public will have an assurance that the affairs of that department will be honestly administered. Three better or more satisfactory appointments could not be made. They will secure for the executive branch of the new City Government the entire confidence of the people.

If these selections have been made, Mayor Colvin has shown a purpose to make the public interests paramount in the administration of his Government. We hope he will remain inflexibly firm. He is responsible to the people, and cannot evade or transfer that responsibility to others. The danger he has most to fear is the arrogance of a corrupt Common Council. There are many new members of the Council, and we will not prejudge them, nor assume that they have sought the place for profit. We speak from the experience of the past. As far back as Mayor Rice's time, the Common Council boldly assumed to be supreme, defied the Mayor, and carried things with a high hand. During the time of Mayor Mason, they in like manner banded together to assume control and exercise the functions of all the departments. It was during this term that the famous "Nineteen" carried on their operations, for which a number of them were subsequently tried and convicted.

Despite the great calamity of the fire, the Common Council, in the early part of Mayor Medill's administration, sought to exercise an absolute control over the City Government. The remnants of the old corrupt faction, with some additional recruits, combined to dictate to the Mayor and to the community, and to make themselves the exclusive governors of Chicago—an enterprise which was foiled by the passage of what is known as the Mayor's bill. It is natural, therefore, to expect that Mr. Colvin, like his predecessors, will encounter a like difficulty, which will require all his ability and firmness to overcome. He must do his duty, no matter what the Council may do, or attempt to do. He will not want the confidence or support of the people in any act for the public interest, even should he thereby become embroiled with the vagabonds of the Common Council.

COOK COUNTY AND THE GRAB LAW.

We printed yesterday a report of an interview with Mr. James P. Root, County Attorney, in reference to the operations of the Grab law, as affected by the recent increase of assessment for State purposes. The conclusions reached by Mr. Root are:

1. That the Grab law of 1869 is unconstitutional.

2. That it has been repealed by the Revenue law of March 30, 1872.

3. That any proceedings by the Auditor or State Treasurer to apply any portion of the proceeds of the tax levied for State purposes to the payment of interest on the railroad-aid bonds will be illegal.

The object of the Grab law was, as stated by Mr. Root, to transfer the payment of the interest on those bonds to the whole State, and relieve the towns, counties, and cities that owe the debts. The law makes the assessment of 1868 the standard, and provides that all State taxes on any increase in the assessed value of the property, in all counties, towns, and cities owing railroad-aid debts, over the assessed value in 1868, instead of going into the State Treasury, shall be used by the State officers to pay the interest on that debt; if there be no increase in the assessment, then each county, etc., shall levy a special tax to pay the interest on its own debt.

In 1868, the total assessed value of the property in Illinois was $465,000,000. In 1873, it is $1,200,000,000. Increase, $735,000,000. The assessed value of the property in localities owing these debts was, in 1868, say, $200,000,000; it is now $450,000,000. The difference is $250,000,000. To this is to be added the assessed value of the railroads constructed in these counties since 1868, say, $30,000,000, making an aggregate of $280,000,000. This sum has to be deducted from the aggregate of the State assessment, leaving the latter at $920,000,000. The Auditor levies a tax on the $920,000,000 at such a rate as will produce the amount of revenue required by the State; he also levies the same rate of tax on the $280,000,000, and applies the proceeds to the payment of the interest and principal on the local railroad-aid debt. The rate prescribed by the Auditor for State purposes is 3 mills and 6-10 per cent. This rate will produce (on $920,000,000) the sum of $3,312,000, which will go into the State Treasury, and on the $280,000,000 the sum of $1,008,000, which the State Treasurer will pay over to the holders of these railroad-aid bonds. It will be seen, therefore, that the payment of the interest and principal on these bonds is thus made a charge on the whole State; the amount required for that purpose is taken from the proceeds of the levy for State purposes. It could be made a charge upon the State revenues no more directly if included in the appropriations by the Legislature.

This robbery affects Cook County much more seriously than Mr. Root supposes. Though we have not the exact figures of the amount of the assessments in these indebted towns and counties in 1868 and 1873, the figures we have given are sufficiently near to illustrate the case. In round numbers, the assessment of 1873 is $1,200,000,000, of which Cook County is put down at $300,000,000. If the amount of State revenue needed is $3,300,000, the levy on that whole sum would have been 2 mills and 15-20 of a mill, and the proportion—one-fourth—to be paid by this county would be $825,000. But, by blotting out or exempting $280,000,000 of property from taxation, reducing the aggregate to $920,000,000, the rate has to be increased to 3 6-10 mills, and Cook County will have to pay $1,170,000, making a direct levy on this county of $345,000 a year, to pay for the bonded debt of various towns and counties throughout the State. The tax on this county, per annum, for the bonded debt of Quincy, Springfield, and the other towns, counties, and districts of this State is $345,000. But the robbery does not stop here. The actual proportion of the taxable property in this State chargeable to Cook County is about one-sixth of the whole. Taking $1,200,000,000 as the true assessment, Cook County should have been assessed at about $200,000,000. To this there has been added $100,000,000, and a corresponding sum taken from the rest of the State. Cook County is assessed at about 70 per cent of the actual values, and the rest of the State at less than 40 per cent. The proportion of this railroad debt levied on this county is thus still further increased in proportion as the assessment fixed upon this county exceeds the percentage of the rest of the State. The amount really sought to be levied on Cook County for railroad-aid purposes, next year, is about $500,000, nearly all of which will be available as a sinking fund for the redemption of the principal of those flagitious bonds when they fall due.

THAT GERMAN FLAG.

Our readers are familiar with the fact that, on the morning after the recent election, Mr. Hesing celebrated the triumph of the People's party by raising the Prussian, or, as he styles it, the German flag (it is immaterial which) over the office of the *Staats-Zeitung*. Some exceptions having been taken to such an offensive display, the above paper has published an explanation and a defence of the occurrence, which we print elsewhere.

The article itself is a very ingenious piece of sophistry. When sifted down, however, there are but two pertinent points which appear in this waste of words. The one is in the nature of justification, and the other of explanation. The *Zeitung* says that the Irish flag has been often carried side by side with the American flag; but who has ever believed that the Irish people signified, by this display, their desire to return to British allegiance? It is very true that the Irish flag has been carried side by side with the American flag, and it is equally true that it has been carried in processions over and over again without any American flag at all, and, so far from its signifying any desire to return to British allegiance, it has always signified hatred of British allegiance and everything connected with British power. It has never been offensive, because its display has never been connected with American political affairs, or had any meaning connected with American institutions, any more than the flag which the English or Prussian Consuls hang above their offices. The flag which Mr. Hesing displayed conveyed his satisfaction that the German element of which he was the leader, and the German idea of which he was the exponent, had been victorious in an American election. That is the exact meaning—no more and no less—of what Mr. Hesing seeks to explain in a whole column of words. It is an offense which has never been committed by any other nationality. It is the first time in the history of this city that a foreign flag has ever been displayed in connection with a political campaign—the first indication of foreign interference in home matters.

The *Zeitung* enlightens the public as to the real meaning of the German flag hoisted in commemoration of victory. We are gravely informed that the flag meant equality of rights in the fullest sense; and the Germans, having obtained equality of rights in the fullest sense, the flag was hoisted to express their gratification. The explanation is as lame as the justification. The German flag does not, and never did, express equal rights. The only symbol of equal rights is the American flag. The German flag is the symbol of a military despotism and inequality of rights, which Mr. Hesing and his countrymen abandoned to come to a country where they could have a larger equality of rights and more complete justice than was possible under the iron rule of monarchy. As a test of the equality of rights typified by the German flag and enjoyed under its folds, we would like to have Mr. Hesing inform us how long an American flag would be tolerated in Berlin or the smallest German village, *under similar circumstances*, and what would be the probable fate of the American who should proclaim his intention to repeat the display when he saw fit.

THE ABANDONMENT OF THE OPERA SEASON.

At the last moment, Mr. Maretzek, the manager of the Lucca Opera Troupe, telegraphs his advance agent in this city that the company will not come to Chicago. They were to have opened at McVicker's Theatre to-morrow evening. The change of purpose is attributed to the hard times, which have been attested in this case by the decrease in advance sales as compared with former seasons. The agent believes that the company will abandon its American tour altogether, on the ground that, if they cannot succeed in Chicago, there is no city in the country that can give them a patronage commensurate with their risk. While this is unquestionably true, their decision in the present instance is premature, and rather the result of nervousness, consequent upon their experience elsewhere, than of any fair indications that they have had as to their Chicago business. The Chicago people have never been in the habit of buying seats on a large scale several days prior to the performances. Chicago people haven't the time to waste in this way. It is Lucca's second season, and there would naturally be less of a rush to hear her. Moreover, the managers are responsible, in a large degree, since they have made no reduction in prices to conform to the new condition of things. They should have followed Claflin's example in New York, and put down their goods to suit the times. There was a very general sentiment on the part of the public that it was simple extortion to demand $4 for seats in times like the present. In spite of this sentiment, however, Chicago's liberal patronage of opera heretofore, and her better financial condition than other cities of the country, justified an anticipation of a good business if the management had had the pluck to take the risk. We are informed, indeed, that Mr. McVicker offered the company $10,000 for the first week. The rejection of such an offer would indicate the intention of disbanding the company altogether. This is the more likely, since it was a part of their programme to visit Havana, which they will hardly care to do in the present complication of Cuban affairs. In the interest of retrenchment and economy, it is just as well that we should have no opera at $4 a seat at the present time.

THE CUBAN MASSACRE.

The Cuban question, involving the suggestion of annexation, is again brought before the American people, just as it has been brought at intervals during the last twenty-five years. Before 1860, there was a strong party in the United States that favored the acquisition of Cuba. Its annexation was as strongly opposed. The desire to acquire the island had its origin in the fact that Cuba contained a large slave population, would admit of being carved into at least two States, and would greatly strengthen the pro-slavery party in the United States. It was opposed, if for no other reason, because it would strengthen slavery in this country, and tend to give it a perpetuity, and would also give to the slave holders undue political weight in the Senate and the Electoral College. Up to the time of the Rebellion, the acquisition of Cuba was mainly considered in this country as part of the great slavery question. Nevertheless, successive Administrations made overtures for its purchase, and, at one time, $100,000,000 was provisionally offered to Spain for the cession of Cuba, and was refused.

There are grave objections to the purchase or acquisition of the island. The people of Cuba, in habit, thought, customs, language, and religion, are utterly unlike us. A majority of the whole population are negroes, and so little removed from the original importations that they are but scarcely above savages. Their natural barbarism has been intensified rather than mitigated by contact with the Spanish race. In matters of religion, those of the population who have any are so different in their manners and customs that they would be as strange and as foreign to the Roman Catholics of this country as to the Protestants. They are, perhaps, less adapted to Republican institutions and Republican Government than any other portion of the Spanish race, and that race generally has shown a distaste for popular government that has made revolution cold-blooded murder, and inhuman disregard of the rules of civilized warfare the peculiar characteristics of the Spanish-American Republicans.

The population of Cuba does not embrace any element, scarcely any person, who favors annexation to the United States. The revolutionists, though asking American aid and sympathy, are not fighting for annexation, but for Cuban independence. If acquired by force or otherwise, we should gain legal title to a most fertile garden, peopled, however, with a large proportion of barbarians, and all—whites, blacks, Spaniards, and natives—deadly hostile to us. We must needs occupy the island with an army of Americans, which, like the Spanish armies, would be decimated annually by the epidemics which are so fatal to the stranger. It would be a military government, requiring proconsuls, and an army and a navy far in excess of our present establishments. Where would be the compensation? The present population is divided, and the war between the factions cripples the productiveness of the island; if we acquire it, the strife will be with the whole population, more anxious to expel the "Yankees" than to drive out the Spaniards. Under such circumstances, the productions of Cuba would add but little to the national wealth, and would cost us several times as much, annually, as we now have to pay for them.

We leave, therefore, the question of annexation or conquest of Cuba out of consideration in the present difficulty. We may also leave out of consideration the fact that a portion of the Cubans are at war with their Government. The insurrection, though going on for several years, has failed to produce any serious interest on the part of the great body of the American people—perhaps not so much as it should have done. The immediate subject for decision is, what shall be done concerning the capture of the Virginius, and the murder of those of her passengers and crew who were Americans? It is now conceded that the vessel was American, owned by Americans, and lawfully entitled to carry the flag. Spain has a nominal blockade of the coast of Cuba, but it is easily broken. This vessel has touched at the coast of Cuba several times, and has carried men and arms to the revolutionists. If she had been caught in the act of violating the blockade, her capture would have been lawful; but her capture on the high seas without contraband of war on board, on the plea that she had previously run the blockade, was not lawful. Even if she had been captured on the coast of Spain, landing men and arms, while the vessel would have been a lawful prize, that fact would not have justified the killing of the persons captured thereon. So far as the Cubans or Spaniards on the Virginius were subject to the laws of the Government with which they were at war, this country has nothing special to say, except to protest, in the name of outraged civilization, against the savage butchery. But so far as the Cuban authorities have undertaken to hang or shoot American citizens, there is a responsibility which cannot be evaded. In his correspondence with Lord Ashburton in 1842, Mr. Webster stated the law on this subject, as follows:

> A vessel on the high seas, beyond the distance of a marine league from the shore, is regarded as part of the territory of the nation to which she belongs, and is subject exclusively to the jurisdiction of that nation.
>
> Every merchant vessel on the seas is rightfully considered as a part of the territory of the country to which she belongs.

If carrying goods contraband of war, destined for the use of a belligerent, such vessels are proper subjects for a prize-court. If the Virginius was a marine league distant from the shore of Cuba when captured, her deck was part of the territory of the United States, and the Spaniards had no more right to seize any person on board of her than they would have to enter New York City and carry off the Cubans found there. Being upon an American vessel, they were for the time upon American territory, whither they could not lawfully be followed or arrested for any offense or violation of the laws of any foreign Government. Upon this point there can be no controversy. If the Virginius was captured on the high seas, then her capture, and the subsequent murder of each and every person on board, whether American or Cuban, was an outrage and crime against the United States, and of such a character that it cannot be overlooked or tolerated. If these persons were now alive, the United States could demand their release, as the British Government demanded the release of Mason and Slidell. They were forcibly and illegally taken from American "territory." But, as the passengers and crew have been killed, the atonement must be made in some other form. If satisfaction be refused, then the crime must be punished by force. We are not in a favorable condition just now for large expenditures of money. To jump out of a financial crisis into a foreign war is not an alluring prospect; but we must take hold of this Cuban atrocity deliberately, and resolve to give just as many years and just as much of our substance as is necessary to secure reparation and prevent its repetition.

THE FACE OF SHAKSPEARE.

It will be an announcement of great interest to all Shakspearian scholars, and undoubtedly to all who read Shakspeare's works, that at last a representation of his face has been produced which can be relied upon as a faithful likeness. In connection with this fact, it has also been established that the celebrated pictures of him which are universally accepted as standards only remotely resemble him; that the ordinary portraits and busts which abound, the world over, are really caricatures; and that Shakspeare's forehead was disfigured by an ugly wound. The history of the manner in which this representation has been produced is extremely interesting, and substantially is as follows:

In 1843, the effects of an old German family, Von Kesselstadt by name, whose family-seat was near Cologne, were disposed of by auction. Among these effects was a picture, dated 1637, labeled, "The Death-Bed of the Great English Poet, William Shakspeare," representing the poet on his death-bed, crowned with laurel. After the sale of the picture, it was not heard of again until 1847, when it was purchased in England by a Mr. Ludwig Becker. He became very much interested in it, and, after examining it very carefully, was convinced that the representation of the face in the picture must have been taken from a cast. He thereupon instituted inquiries, which brought to light the following facts: First, that a member of the Von Kesselstadt family was attached to an Embassy from his country to the Court of James I. at the time of the death of Shakspeare. Second, that a wax mold was taken of the face after death; and, third, that a plaster mask of the poet had hung side by side with the picture for many years, which had the date of Shakspeare's death on it. He at once reasoned that the mask had been made from the wax mold, and for two years he kept up an indefatigable search for it. He was finally rewarded by discovering it in a pawnbroker's shop, among nails, old iron, and all sorts of odds and ends. It was greatly mutilated, pieces being missing from various features, but on the back of it was the date A. D. 1616, and, upon closely examining it, there were found indubitable proofs that it had been taken from a wax mold. This cast is now in the library of Prince Louis of Hesse-Darmstadt, although it is still the property of Dr. Becker, now the Private Secretary to Princess Alice, the wife of Prince Louis.

From the photographs of this mask, Mr. William Page, the distinguished New York artist, has constructed a mask which is a faithful copy, and from this copy, and the standard representations of Shakspeare, he has painted a portrait which is just now creating a very general and interesting discussion in the world of art. In performing this labor of love, upon which he has been at work two years, Mr. Page consulted all these works in comparison with the mask, using only such points as agreed, or to his artistic eye could be properly modified. The first of these works is the Droeshout engraving, which appeared in the first complete edition of his plays, published by Heminge and Condell, two of his friends and fellow-actors, in 1623. Although it is a very crude picture, and has been called "an abominable libel," it has a certain correspondence with the Stratford bust and the Chandos portrait. The former is well known, and, as will be remembered, was originally painted in imitation of nature, but was afterwards painted over with white paint, by Malone, for which operation he has been ridiculed ever since. The Chandos portrait was painted from life when Shakspeare was about 46 years of age, by John Taylor, a brother of Joseph Taylor, who was the original *Hamlet*. It became the property of the Duke of Chandos by marriage, thence descended to the Buckingham family, and is now the property of the National Portrait Society of England. Before the discovery of the Becker mask, these three works were the only recognized portraits of Shakspeare, although portraits had been made by Jansen and Sir Godfrey Kneller, which, however, were only modifications of the Chandos picture.

The discovery of the scar on the forehead by Mr. Page is one of the most remarkable features of his interesting study. He at first regarded it as a blotch, or, perhaps, a chip out of the original mask, but a more careful scrutiny convinced him that it was a deep scar, and some of the most skillful surgeons in the country corroborate Mr. Page's views. Still further strengthening this position, is the fact that, when the Chandos portrait was cleaned and restored, there was positive evidence to show that two scars had been originally painted on the forehead. Here again the mask corresponds, as the traces of another scar can be seen very easily on it, and this fact also gives point to the personal sonnet commencing:

> Your love and pity doth the impression fill
> Which vulgar scandal stamped upon my brow.

The Kesselstadt mask furthermore exactly corresponds with other expressions to be found in Shakspeare, such as "My drooping eyelids," "My heavy eyelids," the "hanging of the nether lip," the cheek and forehead "bated and chopped with tanned antiquity," the seat of memory characterized as "a globe," &c. Of the mask itself, the following close description has been furnished:

> The forehead is the most striking feature. It is extremely high, full, and thoughtful. The capacity it denotes is astonishing, even at the first glimpse obtained of it. The space between the two eyebrows is unusually broad. Thought herself seems to have made there her seat; as the bone upheaves very prominently on each side, hinting what the picture must have been of the brows knit together in deep meditation. The sides of the nose differ very strongly. The left has a slight elevation near the ridge, which makes it just perceptibly crooked when closely examined. The right side is straighter. The nose is well set upon the face, joining harmoniously with the other features. The lips are indicative of humor as of gravity. They denote a sweet and noble disposition, because there is such a predisposition in them to graciousness. They are eminently the "gentle Shakspeare's." Their corners are hidden by the mustache, which, instead of being curled up after the manner of that in the Stratford bust, is brushed down around the mouth. The nether lip is full, and evinces a temperament easy-going and merry—one which, by a happy optimism, saw nothing to fret and fume about in the whirling world, but was more naturally inclined to join in its jollities with a hearty, free, and sprightly air. Its fellow is grave and dignified. The chin reminds us of a gladiator's. There is a marvelous deal of power in it. Yet it is so tempered in its strength and prominency by the oval outline of the face, the lofty forehead, the contradictory mouth, the eloquent eyes (which, closed as they are, have a language of their own), that the fierce and fiery qualities which were apparently somewhere locked up in its possessor we know to have been perfectly under his control. A small "stiletto beard" graces the chin. The eyes, large, round, and full, have a meaning and a charm, even when they themselves are alone considered.

Mr. Page is about to deliver a lecture in New York to show his reasons why the general impression concerning Shakspeare's face should be modified. The summary which we have already given furnishes the general grounds of Mr. Page's argument, and makes a strong case, as the lawyers would say. It is fortunate that the work of producing a faithful portrait of the Bard of Avon has been in the hands of so skillful an artist and learned a scholar as Mr. Page.

Our readers will remember the mysterious death of Capt. Colvocoresses, of the United States Navy, some time last summer, in Bridgeport, Ct. It was supposed at the time that he had been murdered and robbed. The deceased was carrying about $170,000 in life insurance; and the refusal of the companies to pay the insurance has brought about a litigation which promises to be very interesting. The companies claim that they should not be compelled to pay the money, as the insurance was obtained with a fraudulent design,—that of securing the money for his family by committing suicide. To substantiate this, they allege, first, that he had no means of carrying the premium on $170,000; and, second, that certain bonds of the Connecticut Valley Railroad, which it is asserted he had in his possession, he never had at all. It appears that the Captain left a memorandum of these bonds. Taking this memorandum, the counsel for the companies have traced the history of every one of the bonds issued by the Connecticut Valley Company from No. 1 to the highest number issued, and will show that not one of them ever found its way into his hands. The significance of this lies in the fact that the prosecution claim that, at the time of his supposed murder, he was on his way to New York to deposit some of these bonds for payment of insurance premiums. The present suit is against the Phoenix Mutual Life, and will be a test one, involving the remainder of the companies interested.

Just at the present time, while the proposition is pending to extend the time originally granted to the Directors of the Exposition Building, a somewhat similar movement in Cincinnati will be of more than ordinary interest. In the latter city, a proposition has been made to incorporate the Industrial Exposition, and make it a permanent affair. The citizens propose to place it on this basis by setting apart about four acres of land known as the Elm Street Park, which shall be vested in a Board of fifteen Commissioners, serving without compensation, to be appointed by the Chamber of Commerce, Mechanics' Institute, and Board of Trade. The Board is to have authority to issue bonds on the credit of the real estate, bearing 7 per cent interest, but can never incur any liability beyond the amount of money and unsold bonds they may have on hand, unless it be for the purpose of holding an Exposition. In this case, when a guarantee fund has been subscribed, the Commissioners will be allowed to incur liabilities in anticipation of the receipts, to an extent not exceeding two-thirds of the guarantee. After all the bonds are retired, the property and improvements are to revert to the city, to be still used for the same purposes.

Mr. Wilbur F. Storey, not satisfied with his ability to reach the advertising public through the columns of his newspaper, has issued a circular to them, setting forth that the Chicago *Times* has a *bona fide* circulation, principally on Saturday. The appearance of this circular is another evidence of the existence of a panic, and that something must be done. Not satisfied with either the statements in his newspaper or those of the circular, he has employed a drummer to canvass the stores and offices of persons whose advertisements have been observed in THE TRIBUNE. This drummer, we are informed, makes himself very troublesome to those whom he annoys with his persistent solicitations. His appearance is as regular as that of the beggar-woman with the sick baby, and is even more dreaded.

If Mr. Storey wants to notify the public that he is publishing a newspaper, and that certain classes in the community can be reached by it, he can accomplish his purpose more surely by inserting a 50-cent notice in THE TRIBUNE than by issuing any number of circulars, or employing any number of drummers.

The Richmond (Va.) correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, in a recent letter to that paper, tells some hard facts concerning the James River & Kanawha Canal job, now pending in Congress. One of the items in this work is a five-mile tunnel through solid rock, which will cost $13,000,000. Second, the canal, so far as built, does not pay. Third, the stockholders are to receive $25 per share for their stock which is now hawked about at $2.50. Fourth, in addition to $12,000,000 of stock, about $8,000,000 of which is held by the State, the Canal Company owes $1,250,000, which it cannot pay. Fifth, the country through which it will pass is wild and unproductive, and can never pay interest upon the proposed enormous outlay of $30,000,000. Lastly, the whole thing is a dead failure, of which Virginia wants to get rid. Not being able to sell it or give it away, the Government is asked to take it and finish it.

The *Scandinaven of America*, of Chicago, the principal organ of the Scandinavians of the Northwest, and hitherto a strong Republican paper, formally announces its severance from that party, and, like the *Staats-Zeitung*, asks to be called a Republican paper no more.

SOMETHING ABOUT ADVERTISING.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I like to see justice done always. To-day I happened to get a *Times* (a rare occurrence), and on the first page notice that it wastes enough gas to fill those vacant rooms it wants to make the people hire at $6,000, or $3,000 more than rooms fully as large, and with better reputations, can be hired for nearer the Recorder's office.

My business requires advertising, and, of course, I have advertised in all our dailies more or less; and, when I have advertised in the *Times*, it has been a dead loss. If I have a house and lot that must be sold immediately, I advertise it in your paper, and, nine chances out of ten, *do sell*; have returns for every dollar's worth of advertising you have done for me. I have been trying a test lately that fully confirms my statements above. About two months ago I made up my mind I would not advertise in any other paper but THE TRIBUNE, and, as a consequence, I rent as many houses and sell as much property as when I advertised in *all* the papers, including the *Times*. Respectfully, REAL ESTATE.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15, 1873.

MILL'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY. By JOHN STUART MILL. London: Longmans, Green, Reader & Dyer. 1873.

This much-looked-for book has come from the press. It furnishes probably the last views we shall ever gain of one of the most remarkable men of our age, and one of the most logical minds of any age. The power of thinking by the rule of three—a great power, though not the greatest that the human mind is capable of,—was possessed by Mr. Mill in a degree beyond any of his contemporaries, and scarcely less than by Bacon and Aristotle. The autobiography tells us how he acquired this mental discipline, or rather how a natural and inherited bent was nurtured and trained to the results which it finally gave to the world. Mr. Mill says at the outset that he was impelled to write it in order to show how much may be taught, and profitably taught, in the immature years of youth, which, in the common modes of instruction, are little better than wasted. It is therefore mainly as a treatise on education that we are to look at the autobiography.

A MELANCHOLY BEGINNING.

In either aspect, the book is disappointing. As a treatise on education, it shows how withering and unwholesome must be a merely intellectual education which neglects or represses the imaginative and spiritual element in human nature. Mr. Mill laments the total absence of this branch of his early training, and tells us that, after he had arrived at man's estate, and while full of schemes for reforming the world, with ample opportunities for impressing his views on his contemporaries, he fell into a fit of profound and prolonged melancholy from having one day asked himself how he should feel if all his plans were fully realized, and if their beneficial effects proved to be all that he anticipated—would this be a great joy and happiness? The answer was, No. Joy and happiness consisted in pressing forward to this end. The end once reached, happiness would be gone. So his destiny seemed to consist in forever striving to accomplish that which, once accomplished, would leave him in utter despair. His state was that described in Coleridge's lines on "Dejection":

> A grief without a pang, void, dark, and drear,
> A drowsy, stifled unimpassioned grief,
> Which finds no natural outlet or relief
> In word, or sigh, or tear.

He found himself stranded at the commencement of his voyage, "with a well-equipped ship and rudder, but no sail." His *feelings* had not only not been cultivated, but, as far as possible, eliminated by the severe analysis to which he had been taught to subject everything in life. Without feeling, or with only enough feeling to be aware of the absence of it, he perceived that he had really no object in life, since the one object with which he had started would be naught but ashes when attained. The state of melancholy into which he was plunged seems to have induced thoughts of suicide, for, at its height, he asked himself whether he ought to go on living when life was to be passed in this manner. After some six months of utter despondency, he was partially roused by reading Marmontel's Memoirs, and seeing there how a boy, after his father's death, became a man by the simple resolve to take care of the dependent members of his family. His cure was still further promoted by reading Wordsworth, after which he studiously cultivated his taste for poetry, art, and music, for which he had a natural liking, and in which he gradually found high delight. Thus, with occasional relapses, he came altogether out of the Black Forest of syllogisms into which his father had drawn and left him.

Nevertheless, we find all through the autobiography the blighting effects of this deficiency in early training. There is no mention of his mother between the first page and the last. He says that his father had a large family; but there is no mention of brothers or sisters except once, where they are spoken of as "the younger children." Most curious of all, he rather blames his father (as his father blames himself) for having married and had children at all, since he was a poor man, with no other resource than the precarious one of authorship. Except his idolatrous affection for his wife, which was mainly intellectual, and his fondness for art and music, he reveals himself to us still as pretty much devoid of feeling.

Returning to the early years of Mill, we learn that his father, James Mill, was the son of a small Scottish tradesman and farmer; that James Mill was educated for a clergyman of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, but was led by his own studies and reflection to reject the foundations, not only of Revelation, but also of what is called Natural Religion. Considerable curiosity has been felt to learn what, if any,

RELIGIOUS VIEWS

were entertained by John Stuart Mill, his published writings being altogether wanting in evidence on this point, except of a negative sort. The autobiography leaves us to infer that the opinions held by the elder Mill were substantially his own, and he explains in another place why he never gave his own views to the public during his lifetime. He says that it unfortunately happens that men who may possibly be fitted to confer benefits upon mankind by virtue of superior acquirements, training, and conscientiousness, are likely to be debarred from exercising their proper influence, and deprived of an audience by prejudices excited against them on account of their religious opinions. For this reason he had generally refrained from publishing his own opinions on this subject, but he thinks there has been a great improvement of late years in the world's way of thinking, in favor of toleration, so that the time has almost come when a man may announce any opinion he likes on religion without materially impairing his authority in the field, for instance, of political economy, or the physical sciences, or politics. The views of the elder Mill on religion are thus stated:

> I have heard him say that the turning point of his mind on the subject was reading "Butler's Analogy." That work, of which he always continued to speak with respect, kept him, as he said, for some considerable time a believer in the Divine authority of Christianity, by proving to him that, whatever are the difficulties in believing that the Old and New Testaments proceed from, or record the acts of, a perfectly wise and good Being, the same and still greater difficulties stand in the way of the belief that a Being of such a character can have been the maker of the universe. He considered Butler's argument as conclusive against the only opponents for whom it was intended. Those who admit an omnipotent, as well as perfectly just and benevolent, Maker and Ruler of such a world as this can say little against Christianity but what can, with at least equal force, be retorted against themselves. Finding, therefore, no halting place in Deism, he remained in a state of perplexity, until, doubtless, after many struggles, he yielded to the conviction that, concerning the origin of things, nothing whatever can be known. This is the only correct statement of his opinion; for dogmatic Atheism he looked upon as absurd, as most of those whom the world has considered Atheists have always done.
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> . . . I have a hundred times heard him say, that all ages and nations have represented their gods as wicked, in a constantly increasing progression, that mankind have gone on adding trait after trait until they reached the most perfect conception of wickedness which the human mind can devise, and have called this God, and prostrated themselves before it. This *ne plus ultra* of wickedness he considered to be embodied in what is commonly presented to mankind as the creed of Christianity. Think (he used to say) of a being who would make a Hell—who would create the human race with the infallible foreknowledge, and, therefore, with the intention, that the great majority of them were to be consigned to horrible and everlasting torment. The time, I believe, is drawing near when this dreadful conception of an object of worship will be no longer identified with Christianity; and when all persons, with any sense of moral good and evil, will look upon it with the same indignation with which my father regarded it. My father was as well aware as any one that Christians do not, in general, undergo the demoralizing consequences which seem inherent in such a creed, in the manner or to the extent which might have been expected from it. The same slovenliness of thought, and subjection of the reason to fears, wishes, and affections which enable them to accept a theory involving a contradiction in terms, prevents them from perceiving the logical consequences of the theory. Such is the facility with which mankind believe, at one and the same time, things inconsistent with one another, and so few are those who draw from what they receive as truths, any consequences but those recommended to them by their feelings, that multitudes have held the undoubting belief in an Omnipotent Author of Hell, and have nevertheless identified that being with the best conception they were able to form of perfect goodness.

THE EDUCATION OF YOUNG MILL

was such as would have made a fool of an ordinary child. He was started in Greek earlier than he can remember, under his father's sole tuition, and kept at it, without grammar or dictionary, until he could read it with the same fluency as English. He was then drilled on the dialogues of Plato in the original, which formed the topic of conversations with his father in their rambles through the fields, while other boys of his own age were playing marbles, or bird's-nesting. After he had mastered Plato, Thucydides, Demosthenes, and the more crabbed Greek classics, he took up Latin, and, having "gone through" that language in the same thorough manner, he was inveigled into discussions with his father on logic. The dialectics of Aristotle formed the groundwork of this branch of his education, but other authors were consulted. The mathematics were introduced and pursued as far as the calculus, where for the first time he stumbled. Political economy was then taken up in the form of discussions between the boy and his father, which the former was required to commit to writing from memory of what his father had said. The "Elements of Political Economy," by James Mill, were the product of these conversations. During all this time young Mill was sedulously kept from the company of other boys—on account of their corrupting influence, his father said. He was not allowed, however, to suppose that he possessed any intellectual advantages over other boys. If he should ever discover that he possessed such advantages, he was to understand that they were the result of no natural gifts, but were solely due to the fact that he had a father capable of giving him superior instruction, and willing to devote himself to that object. The autobiography leaves upon the mind of the reader an impression that James Mill was a man of great energy and intellectual strength, of thorough conscientiousness, and complete devotion to the public welfare as he understood it, but nevertheless of most arid and Sahara-like mental and moral constitution—the product of modern rationalism grafted upon Scotch Presbyterianism—John Knox and David Hume rolled into one.

MR. MILL'S MEASUREMENT OF HIMSELF.

It is, of course, impossible to give even a cursory examination of so closely-written a work as the one under review. It tells all the circumstances under which his treatises on Logic, Political Economy, Liberty, Representative Government, Utilitarianism, etc., were composed and published. Mr. Mill's estimate of himself accords very nearly with that of most cultivated minds who have made themselves familiar with his writings. He speaks of himself as best qualified to be an interpreter of original thinkers and a mediator between them and the public, and adds:

> I had always a humble opinion of my powers as an original thinker, except in abstract science (logic, metaphysics, and the theoretic principles of political economy and politics), but thought myself much superior to most of my contemporaries in willingness and ability to learn from everybody; as I found hardly any one who made such a point of examining what was said in defense of all opinions, however new or however old, in the conviction that even if they were errors there might be a substratum of truth underneath them, and that in any case the discovery of what made them plausible would be a benefit to truth. I had, in consequence, marked this out as a sphere of usefulness in which I was under a special obligation to make myself active.

SOCIAL LIFE.

Mr. Mill was a recluse. Why he became so he tells in a somewhat sarcastic paragraph:

> General society as now carried on in England is so insipid an affair, even to the persons who make it what it is, that it is kept up for any reason rather than the pleasure it affords. All serious discussion on matters on which opinions differ being considered ill-bred, and the national deficiency in liveliness and sociability having prevented the cultivation of the art of talking agreeably on trifles, in which the French of the last century so much excelled, the sole attraction of what is called society to those who are not at the top of the tree is to climb a little higher in it; while to those already at the top it is chiefly a compliance with custom and with the supposed requirements of their station. To a person of any but a very common order in thought or feeling, such society, unless he has personal objects to serve by it, must be supremely unattractive; and most people in the present day of our really high class of intellect, make their contact with it so slight and at such long intervals as to be almost considered as retiring from it altogether.

HIS WIFE.

We have space only to refer to one more branch of the autobiography,—the one which will probably be of most interest to the public,—his relations to the woman for whom he claims the mental attributes of a Shakspeare, and the moral endowments of an angel. He became acquainted with Mrs. Taylor when he was 25 years of age, and she 23. She was then, he says, known "as a beauty and a wit, with an air of natural distinction felt by all who approached her." What she and he might have been to each other if they had met before she became the wife of another, may be imagined from the extraordinary influence which they had over each other—her influence over him being such, he tells us, that nearly all he ever did subsequently was due to her, while his influence over her was such that she abandoned her husband several years before his death in order to be nearer to him, though not in any immoral relation. In his narrative of this episode, if anywhere, we find a *suppressio veri*, to mar the general character of the autobiography. He tells us that Mrs. Taylor cherished for her husband a high admiration and warm affection down to the day of his death. Yet he tells us, also, that she separated herself from him and retired with one child to a secluded place in the country, and that he was her frequent visitor during this period. "Although," he says, "we did not consider the ordinances of society binding on a subject so entirely personal, we did feel bound that our conduct should be such as in no degree to bring discredit on her husband, nor therefore on herself." After Mr. Taylor's death, at which, we are assured, she was a sincere mourner, they were married. The rhapsodies which he gives, in place of any information which would enable the public to form a conception for themselves, of Mrs. Mill, may be judged from a few specimens taken at random:

> "I have acquired more from her teaching than from all other sources taken together." "Not only during the years of our married life, but during many of the years of confidential friendship that preceded, all my published writings were as much her work as mine." "In all that concerned the application of philosophy to the exigencies of human society and progress, I was her pupil." "I never presumed to judge of him [Carlyle] with any definiteness, until he was interpreted to me by one greatly the superior of us both,—who was more a poet than he and more a thinker than I,—whose own mind and nature included his and infinitely more."

We should have been glad to gain a nearer view of so transcendent a being, but she makes no appearance in the autobiography, except as a veiled prompter and colaborer of John Stuart Mill, to whom he offers perpetual incense. Not a syllable of her utterance is recorded, from first to last. She appears to us like an outline on a mirage, or the Spirit of the Alps figured against the mist. If she ever had any home-life with either of her husbands, we fail to detect it in the autobiography of John Stuart Mill. The following letter in the Boston *Daily Advertiser* probably tells the real truth as to Mrs. Mill's intellectual qualifications, and also embodies a reproof, upon moral grounds, which we think eminently deserved:

Correspondence of the Boston Advertiser.

LONDON, Oct. 25, 1873.

Mr. John Stuart Mill's autobiography contains the first explicit statement regarding his relations with Mrs. Taylor which has yet been published. We have had many allusions to the circumstances, and more than one uncharitable inference, but that is all. I do not find that the narrative of Mr. Mill has in any way altered the opinion of the circumstances entertained by the few still living who knew the personages in the drama. The fact is undisputed that Mrs. Taylor, without any other causes than a want of "affinity" with her husband and an affection for Mr. Mill, left her husband's roof and lived apart for several years, during which time she constantly received the visits of the eminent man with whom her "sympathy" was more complete. Mr. Mill says that though neither of them conceived that the ordinary rules of society applied to their case, yet for the sake of the children and from the wish to avoid giving pain to the deserted husband, the connection up to the marriage was (as I understand him) simply Platonic. To all who knew Mr. Mill, this assurance is enough; but does nothing remain to be said? Mr. Taylor is spoken of in high terms by his more fortunate successor, and I have heard some who knew him intimately declare that a more amiable person never lived. He could not have written a treatise on political economy, but he was a man of good sense and good education. When, after bearing a third child to him, his wife intimated her intention of leaving his house, he implored her not to do so, if only for the children's sake. She had no excuse, save that her regard for somebody else made her husband's society a burden. Was this quite sufficient? I never could see that genius or great talents were in any way independent of moral considerations, and though Mrs. Taylor's intimacy stopped short of adultery, it was such as gave the acutest pain to the father of the children, whose position she rendered odious and humiliating. If I am not mistaken, this is the view taken at the time by Mr. Grote, Mr. T. Carlyle, Mr. Roebuck, and other friends of Mr. Mill. As to her abilities, I am assured that Mr. Mill was under some infatuation. He was wont to pour things into her mind which she gave back, and which he seemed to think were her own. It is with reluctance I have written all this; but the English papers slur the matter over, and Mr. Mill's management of the topic seems incomplete. Long may it be ere another daughter has such a task imposed upon her as Miss Taylor fulfills in "editing" this autobiography!

OLD-TIME BUBBLES.

Kite-Flying in England and France in the Last Century.

History of the "Mississippi Scheme" and the "South Sea Company."

The Mania for Speculation in Former Ages, and What It Led To.

How the British Parliament Punished "Credit-Mobilier" Operators.

Mankind cannot plead a lack of experience as an excuse for the crimes and follies of speculation that bring down misery upon the people of great and prosperous countries. As most of us have had the opportunity of observing the wretchedness to which a mad career of gambling has brought individuals, so all of us may note in the history of different countries and ages the same mistakes which we have made as a nation. When the cable brings us intelligence, as it did a few days ago that there had been a shrinkage of $1,000,000,000 in the speculative stocks which the British and Continental gamblers have been floating, we like to feign astonishment at the news, just as if there had not been a shrinkage proportionately tremendous in New York a couple of months ago, and a similar decline and popular terror in Vienna three or four months before. If we were to reckon all the kites that speculators of different countries have been flying within the last few years,—the mining stocks of all descriptions, the petroleum oil companies, the railroads to the moon from the Continent of Europe as well as from America, etc., etc.,—the shrinkage of values must have been between $2,000,000,000 and $3,000,000,000 from the standard of a few years ago. This means that the wealth of mankind is about that much less than it was supposed to be. The people who supposed that they were possessed of this fictitious wealth have been living on an extravagant scale which they must abandon. There is just as much actual property, except where it has been destroyed by fire, war, or flood, but the bottom has fallen out of the air-ship we have been sailing in, and we must be content to walk for a while instead of flying. The Mississippi Scheme in France and the South Sea Bubble in England have always been regarded as the biggest balloons and the most astounding collapses that the world has ever known. The actual fall in these cases was probably not so great as in our time, but the world was practically smaller then, and great falls made greater sensations than now.

THE MISSISSIPPI SCHEME.

Louis XIV., of France, died in 1715, and left his people on the verge of bankruptcy. The great and costly wars he had undertaken, and particularly the last—that of the Spanish Succession—had drained the public resources almost dry. He had been guided in his late years by a cold and merciless woman (Madame de Maintenon) who had no sympathy with the people. The Duke of Orleans assumed the control of the Government as Regent, during the minority of Louis XV., and added to the debts of the war an extravagance of the most reckless character, with which the people, following the new and loose philosophy of the day, readily fell in. The national debt was 3,000,000,000 livres, the revenue about 145,000,000, and the Government expenses nearly as much, leaving little or nothing to pay the interest on the public debt. At one time, the proposition was seriously entertained to declare a national bankruptcy and general repudiation. A measure equally dishonest was resorted to. A recoinage was ordered, by which the coin of the realm was debased one-fifth, whereby the Treasury gained 72,000,000 livres. Then a system of oppressive taxation was adopted, which resulted in the prosecution by the Government of the tax-gatherers and informers, in order to appease the people whom they had persecuted. Corruption reigned on all sides. The Regent was too fond of his ease, society too immoral, official circles too corrupt, and the people too extravagant to admit of any honest and earnest effort to restore the public credit. The financial confusion became hopeless. It was at this time that John Law came upon the scene. An exile from his native land [illegible] companion of the Duke of Orleans [illegible] before the latter [illegible] man in a duel, and was obliged to [illegible] He was a roue, a gambler, and a dissipated adventurer, who had made the tour of the Continental cities and lived by his wits. With all this, he was a man of great ability, and had given finance an earnest though misguided study. He had, in his own country, developed a scheme for a Land Bank (also called a Sand Bank), which was to furnish the currency for the country on the security of the land, and which very nearly secured the approval of Parliament. He came to the Regent at a time when the latter was ready to adopt any means that promised relief, and convinced him that a metallic currency was altogether inadequate to the need of a commercial country. The result was a Royal edict establishing the Bank of Law & Co., with a capital of 6,000,000 livres, divided into 12,000 shares of 500 livres each. The notes of the bank were made receivable in payment of taxes,—in other words, legal-tender. They were made payable on sight in the coin current at the time they were issued. As the Government was constantly tampering with the coin, which might be worth one-fifth less to-morrow than to-day, Law's notes commanded a premium. Here was a precedent for hoarding worthless paper-money. Branches of the bank were started at once in all the large cities of France. Law's management was good, and he gained the implicit confidence of the people. His success was now so great that he conceived a grander project, that of monopolizing the trade of the Mississippi and the Province of Louisiana. The Regent granted an exclusive privilege, and the Mississippi Company was organized with a capital of 100,000,000 livres, divided into 200,000 shares, for which the depreciated *billets d'Etat* were received at their par value. Up to this time, Law's bank had never issued more than 60,000,000 livres in notes. Now the Regent made it the Royal Bank of France, gave it the control of the refinage of gold and silver, and the sale of tobacco, and issued *one thousand millions* in notes. He believed that paper-money could be made to supersede coin altogether. With all this money, everything went on swimmingly, just as it has for years in our own country with a similar currency. Speculation now became a frenzy with the people of France, and Law was the head-devil of the pandemonium that was produced. The Parliament resisted, but the Regent overawed that body by the arrest and imprisonment of the President and some of the leaders. Specie was further debased, and more currency thrown out. In the meantime, the shares in the Mississippi Company became more popular than gold and silver. To the privileges which it already possessed was added the monopoly of the French trade to the East Indies, China, and the South Sea. The Company created 50,000 new shares of 500 livres each, and Law promised a yearly dividend of 200 livres per share, which, as the shares were bought with depreciated *billets d'Etat*, amounted to about 120 per cent. The people now became wild in their enthusiasm. Mr. Charles Mackay, in a history of the scheme, has described scenes that seem almost incredible. Law was fairly worshiped by the people. The Rue de Quincampaix, where he lived, was crowded day and night with brokers and jobbers. Houses in the neighborhood rented for eighteen or twenty times their value. A cobbler got rich by renting his stall to brokers and their clients, and a hunchback made a fortune by renting his hump as a writing-desk to the speculators. Law was obliged to move into a quarter where the people could have more room. He just went to the Place Vendome, and then bought the Hotel de Soissons, with a garden of several acres, in which booths and tents were erected and rented at fabulous prices. Men and women of all conditions speculated. It was the greatest boon of the time to gain admission to Law and secure new shares. Peers of the realm and ladies of beauty and rank waited for hours and days for such an opportunity. The Regent was anxious to secure a lady-attendant of the rank of Duchess for his daughter, and St. Simon told him he would have to go to Law's, in whose ante-room he would find all the Duchesses in the Kingdom. One lady instructed her coachman to turn over her carriage, as Law's carriage approached, that she might secure his attention. Extravagance, vice, and crime ruled in Paris. The vicious and criminal classes were attracted from all parts of Europe. Fortunes were made or lost in a day. Greed became the passion of the people. Men were murdered in the public streets for the shares they carried about their persons. The history of the time was well condensed in the following epigram:

> *Lundi*, j' achetai des actions;
> *Mardi*, je gagnai des millions;
> *Mercredi*, j' arrangeai mon menage;
> *Jeudi*, je pris un equipage;
> *Vendredi*, je m'en fus au bal;
> *Et Samedi*, a l' hopital.

The day of settlement came at last. The shrewder stock-jobbers began to realize that shares could not always rise, and they began to convert their stock into jewelry, plate, and coin, and send it away secretly to England, Holland, or Belgium. It is easy to understand how rapidly the panic spread when it had once set in. Various efforts were made to stay it, but in vain. A royal edict declared coin to be depreciated 5 per cent below the paper currency; another soon followed, depreciating it 10 per cent; payments at the bank soon limited to 100 livres in gold, and ten in silver; it was made a crime to have more than a limited amount of coin in one's possession; finally, the use of specie was prohibited altogether. There was a parade made of sending workmen off to Louisiana to develop the fabulous resources of that Province. But it was too late. It was now found that the paper currency amounted to 2,600,000,000 livres, while the coin was less than half that amount and not at all available. An edict was issued depreciating the value of the bank-notes and the Mississippi shares one-half. Now the popular rage could no longer be restored. Law, who had ruled France for years, was execrated on all sides. His life was in danger, and, when the Regent could no longer protect him, he fled. His property was confiscated, and he was forced for the rest of his life to live by gaming. He died in Venice, some nine years after (1729), in great poverty. The collapse of the Mississippi scheme put a stop to all speculation. A rigid process of retrenchment was adopted with a return to sober sense, and the public interest was reduced about 25,000,000 livres a year by a cancelation of all securities which a State Commission adjudged had been obtained without a bona fide consideration.

THE SOUTH SEA BUBBLE.

The English thought they could imitate Law's earlier successes, and, by avoiding his errors, avert the disaster that followed them. The South Sea Company was founded by Harley, Earl of Oxford, in 1711, for the purpose of carrying the floating debt, which then amounted to about £10,000,000 sterling. A company of merchants was organized for this purpose, under the name that has now become historic, and the Government agreed to secure them the interest (about £600,000 per annum), and to this end gave them a monopoly of trade to the South Seas, besides imposing permanent duties on various articles. It was thought that, by this means, public confidence, which had been badly shaken, would be fully restored. It was confidently expected that a treaty could be made with Spain which would open a rich trade with Mexico, Peru, and Chili. The privilege was not secured. In 1817, the King recommended a reduction of the public debt, and the Bank of England and the South Sea Company both submitted proposals. The capital of the former was now increased to £12,000,000. Their stock was in great demand, and the Directors dreamt of further successes. They then proposed to Parliament their famous plan for paying off the national debt, which was found to be nearly £31,000,000 sterling. The Company proposed to assume this debt upon a consideration of 5 per cent per annum for four years, after which the debt was redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, and should draw interest at only 4 per cent per annum. The stock of the Company, which was worth 130 at the time of this proposal, rapidly rose to 300 during the consideration of the matter by Parliament, and as it became evident that the proposal would be accepted. Sir Robert Walpole was about the only man who foresaw the iniquity of the scheme, and he warned the people, in a series of eloquent speeches, that it was an artificial means for inducing the people to part with their earnings for a prospect of imaginary wealth, and that dividends were promised out of funds that could never be adequate for the purpose. His warnings were unheeded. The proposal was accepted by the House of Commons, and rapidly rushed through the House of Lords. The project of a treaty with Spain was revived, and silver from Mexico and Peru was promised without stint. Every hundred pounds invested in the Company's stock was to bring hundreds of pounds per annum to the holder. First a subscription for an additional million was offered, and there were bids for £2,000,000 of stock at the rate of £300 for every £100 share. In a few days the stock advanced to 340 per cent. To raise it still higher the Directors declared a dividend of 10 per cent for the midsummer, and made every subscription entitled to it. They then opened their books for a second subscription of £1,000,000 at 400 per cent, and in a few hours £1,500,000 of stock had been subscribed for at this rate by the infatuated people. From this time on until the great bubble burst, the stock rose and fell all the way from 300 to over 1,000 per cent.

The mania for speculation, excited by the rise and fall of South Sea shares, took a stronger hold, if possible, upon the English people than it had upon their more volatile neighbors across the [illegible]. Exchange Alley was more into the vortex [illegible] Rue de Quincampaix. People men thronged the taverns and [illegible] to meet their brokers, while the ladies resorted to the shops of the milliners for the same purpose. All sorts of schemes were started and stock-companies created to satisfy the greed of the people. Many of these projects appear utterly ridiculous at this distance, but none were so transparent at that time that the infatuated gamblers could see through them. They were very properly known as "Bubbles," and some of them burst before they had lived twenty-four hours. Among a list of these companies handed down from the day, we find: A Company, "For Effectually Settling the Island of Blanco and Sal Tartagus;" another, "For Encouraging the Breed of Horses in England, and Improving of Glebe and Church Lands, and for Repairing and Rebuilding Parsonage and Vicarage Houses;" another, "For Trading in Hair;" one, "For Erecting Salt Works in Holy Island;" one, "For Furnishing Funerals to any Part of 'Great Britain;'" one, "For a Wheel of Perpetual Motion;" one, "For Insuring to All Masters and Mistresses the Losses They May Sustain by Servants;" one, "For Taking Up Ballast," etc., etc. There were hundreds of these companies with a capital ranging from £1,000,000 to £5,000,000. The people were so gullible that "A Company for Carrying on an Undertaking of Great Advantage, but Nobody to Know What It Is," found dupes. The enterprising operator who started this advertised 5,000 shares of £100 each, and each subscriber was required to deposit £2 per share until the full particulars should be announced. He opened an office in Cornhill, and in a few hours had 1,000 shares subscribed. He quietly pocketed the £2,000 thus realized and went off to the Continent the same night. But even such experiences as this did not convince the people of their folly and greed. Pope has described the characteristics of the age as follows:

> At length corruption, like a general flood,
> Did deluge all; and avarice, creeping on,
> Spread, like a low-born mist, and hid the sun.
> Statesmen and patriots plied alike the stocks,
> Peeress and butler shared alike the box;
> And Judges jobbed, and Bishops bit the town,
> And mighty Dukes packed cards for half-a-crown:
> Britain was sunk in lucre's sordid charms.

In the meantime, the Directors of the South Sea Company resorted to all manner of devices to revive their stock when it fell off, and kept the people deceived and excited. Members of the Directory were likewise members of Parliament, and officers of the Government were induced, by shrewd appeals to their avarice, to lend their sanction to the most questionable practices. At last the big bubble burst. The Directors, and Government officials began to unload, and the people were soon seized with a panic. An effort was made to stay the disaster by inducing the Bank of England, which had kept clear of the corrupting speculations of the time, to negotiate the bonds of the South Sea Company. The bank opened its books for a subscription of £3,000,000 of these bonds at the usual rates of 15 per cent deposit, 3 per cent premium, and 5 per cent interest. The crowd came with their money in the morning, and it was thought the collapse had again been postponed; but, before noon, the tide turned, and the South Sea Company's stock continued to fall in spite of every effort to arrest it. Then the principal financial agents of the Company were forced to close their doors. This was the signal for a general stampede. Bankers, brokers, and goldsmiths shut up their shops and fled. A run was made on the Bank of England, and it was forced to pay out money faster in the afternoon than it had taken it in during the morning. South Sea stock went down to 135 when it had ruled as high as 1,000, and the bottom fell out of this huge scheme after eight months of unparalleled popularity. The King (George I.), who was on a visit to Hanover, was hastily recalled. Public meetings were held, in which Parliament was called upon to punish the men who had lured the people on to ruin. There was no law to punish the Directors, and Parliament made one with a retroactive force. A Parliamentary inquiry was instituted at once, and proceeded for many weeks. A bill was passed, forbidding the Directors, Governor, Sub-Governor, Treasurer, Cashier, and Clerks of the Company from leaving the Kingdom for a year to come, and from transferring or sending away their effects. A Secret Committee of Thirteen was appointed by the House, with power to send for persons and papers. The House of Lords was equally vigilant. It was unanimously resolved, one day, that the taking or giving credit for stock without a valuable consideration, or the purchase by any Director or Agent of the Company, for the benefit of any member of the Administration or of either House of Parliament, was a notorious and dangerous corruption. Five of the South Sea Directors were ordered into the custody of the black-rod, and the House of Lords proceeded to investigate the accusations against Mr. Aislabie, who was Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Craggs, another member of the Ministry. In the meantime, Knight, the Treasurer of the Company, made his escape with all the books and papers, and a royal proclamation was issued, offering a reward of £2,000 for his apprehension. Demands were made upon foreign Governments to give him up, but he was not secured. The House Committee made its report, and denounced the operations of the Company as fraud and villainy of the deepest hue. Sir Robert Chaplin, Sir Theodore Jounsen, Mr. Sawbridge, and Mr. Eyles, members of the House and Directors of the South Sea Company, were expelled without a dissenting voice. It was found that stock had been parceled out among certain members of the Ministry, much after the same manner as that adopted by the Credit-Mobilier operators in this country. Mr. Aislabie, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was committed to the Tower for one year,—a verdict which the people celebrated with illuminations and bonfires. The Earl of Sunderland and Mr. Charles Stanhope, members of the Government, were acquitted by a small vote in their favor. Mr. Craggs died suddenly, and it was believed that he poisoned himself. His estate of £1,500,000 was confiscated for the benefit of the victims of the South Sea swindle. Sir George Caswell was expelled from the House, committed to the Tower, and made to refund £250,000. A sum amounting in all to £2,014,000 was confiscated from the estates of the several Directors who were found guilty of fraudulent practices. How different the action of the British Parliament in this case, and that of the American Congress in dealing with the Credit Mobilier frauds, by which the American people were swindled out of $60,000,000, and which, in its way, has brought more suffering upon us than the South Sea Company brought upon the people of Great Britain in the early part of the last century! After the principal offenders had been punished, a legitimate effort was made to restore public confidence. The entire capital stock of the South Sea Company was found to amount to £37,800,000, of which £18,300,000 belonged to the Company. Upwards of £8,000,000 of the latter was divided among the shareholders, which was one mode of relief. All who had borrowed money from the Company upon collateral of their stock were discharged from their debts on a payment of 10 per cent of the sums, which was another great relief, as the Company had loaned out about £11,000,000 in this way. But the restoration of confidence was very slow and gradual, and the country did not recover from the bursting of all the bubbles of the time before the year 1725.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 15.

The first substantial progress made toward recovery from the financial crisis has been made within the past week. Everybody seems now inclined to the belief that nothing that can happen will again unsettle confidence, disorganize business, and depress prices. There has been a revival of the movement of hogs, grain, and other products from the country. Money is coming out of its hiding-places and confidence in the value of commodities is being restored.

Money is still held at high rates, but it is becoming more abundant, and rates of interest must soon decline.

This favorable change in the whole financial aspect is largely due to the advance in the price of gold, in other words the depreciation of greenbacks.

The business of the eight or nine most prominent banks in this city is steadily getting into a more satisfactory shape. Their deposits are increasing slowly, which enables the gradual increase of their discounts. The remainder of the banks, however, do not progress much, except in the gradual collection of their bills receivable.

In the open market money is still held at an average of 18 per cent for thirty to sixty day loans, either on names or collaterals, though it is becoming more abundant at these rates.

Exchange on New York is very scarce, and there are no sales between banks. As a rule, each bank supplies itself by remitting currency to New York.

As an instance of the condition of one important branch of trade now, as compared with this time last year, it is worthy of note that there were 180,000 more hogs received at the Stock Yards in this city in the four weeks ending to-day than for the corresponding four weeks of last year. This is an increase of about [illegible] per cent over the receipts of last season. The prices, however, [illegible] this fall, average 20 to 25 per cent lower.

[illegible] clearings of the [illegible] banks for the week were:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$3,170,[illegible].78	$268,33[illegible]
Tuesday	2,718,482.87	341,108.98
Wednesday	2,829,483.69	277,923.97
Thursday	2,540,367.96	210,739.54
Friday	2,501,164.01	200,205.28
Saturday	2,557,345.62	235,118.47
Total	$16,323,494.93	$1,533,435.28
Corresponding week last year	21,095,964.85	2,067,716.47

Messrs. Preston, Kean & Co. quote as follows this p. m.:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	114¼	114¾@115¼
U. S. 5-20s of '62	108	108½
U. S. 5-20s of '64	108½	109½
U. S. 5-20s of '65	109¼	110¼
U. S. 5-20s of '65 January and July	113	113½@113¾
U. S. 5-20s of '67 January and July	113½	114½@114¾
U. S. 5-20s of '68 January and July	113¾	114¾
10-40s	108¼	108¾
U. S. 5s (new issue)	109	109¼@109¾
U. S. currency 6s	110	110½@111
Gold (full weight)	108½	109½
Gold coupons	108½	109½
Gold exchange	....	109⅝
Sterling exchange (large drafts)	....	107 @109
Chicago City 7s	....	99 and int.
Cook County 7s	....	99 and int.
Town, county, and city 10 per cent bonds	....	95 @ 97½

LAND-WARRANTS.

160s War 1812	170	186
120s War 1812	128	140
160s not War 1812	167	183
120s not War 1812	126	139
Agricultural College land-scrip	....	183

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 15.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	Receipts. 1873.	Receipts. 1872.	Shipments. 1873.	Shipments. 1872.
Flour, brls	7,137	4,649	7,338	4,744
Wheat, bu	73,310	84,970	111,347	96,908
Corn, bu	60,885	35,260	191,217	107,688
Oats, bu	33,136	31,480	25,780	60,533
Rye, bu	4,330	1,650	8,751	2,000
Barley, bu	10,498	26,020	6,614	28,807
Grass seed, lbs	45,000	53,825	28,761	64,300
Flax seed, lbs	112,220	20,000	......	5,800
Broom-corn, lbs	5,250	9,500	......	93,040
Cured meats, lbs	128,890	113,050	1858,992	462,081
Beef, brls	150	......	490	475
Pork, brls	72	......	1,636	4,405
Lard, lbs	34,400	8,190	409,430	235,573
Tallow, lbs	11,280	7,682	......	1,950
Butter, lbs	87,810	83,480	63,092	16,540
Dressed hogs, No	37	23	......	......
Live hogs, No	26,025	8,611	6,684	7,542
Cattle, No	1,129	3,000	654	1,199
Sheep, No	1,198	1,235	......	......
Hides, lbs	63,945	82,821	209,446	77,783
Highwines, brls	155	210	326	427
Wool, lbs	36,200	107,471	76,000	235,279
Potatoes, bu	4,789	2,587	3,570	37
Lumber, m feet	1,284	2,448	1,763	1,748
Shingles, m	720	320	793	1,554
Lath, m	20	85	54	160
Salt, brls	12,629	3,795	1,823	2,785

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 1,991 bu wheat; 3,510 bu corn; 5,054 bu oats; 3,108 bu rye; 3,803 bu barley. Withdrawn for do during the week: 21,250 bu wheat; 29,167 bu corn; 27,527 bu oats; 8,208 bu rye; 15,914 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 208 cars wheat; 100 cars corn; 18 cars oats; 8 cars rye; 20 cars barley. Total, 350 cars, or 130,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and live stock at this point during the past week and for the corresponding weeks ending as dated:

RECEIPTS.	Nov. 15, 1873.	Nov. 8, 1873.	Nov. 16, 1872.
Flour, brls	48,770	55,559	32,111
Wheat, bu	895,111	654,399	410,590
Corn, bu	392,068	600,270	298,640
Oats, bu	210,253	345,035	151,280
Rye, bu	14,247	14,755	22,302
Barley, bu	95,598	128,780	152,610
Dressed hogs, No	123	222	238
Live hogs, No	107,906	93,589	72,800
Cattle, No	7,935	10,253	15,159
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, brls	48,950	46,485	36,545
Wheat, bu	515,001	610,799	888,391
Corn, bu	994,131	963,963	748,794
Oats, bu	277,114	305,584	284,043
Rye, bu	9,961	41,484	22,330
Barley, bu	86,167	87,123	255,654
Dressed hogs, No	......	......	......
Live hogs, No	23,780	40,038	33,084
Cattle, No	2,906	5,551	6,156

The leading produce markets were very nervous to-day. The aggregate of business transacted was large in some departments, and fair in all, while the average of prices was in the interest of holders as compared with yesterday. But quotations were fickle as the wind. There was a general feeling of uncertainty and indecision. At one time operators would act as if they thought prices have been forced up, under the recent advance, to a much higher price than is consistent with stability, and at another they rushed in to buy as if they expected another radical advance. The war news, which had so little direct effect yesterday as to be barely commented upon, was now the subject of much anxious remark, as it was felt that a good deal hangs upon that in the way of prices; and there was not enough known on the subject to enable any one to do more than guess at the prospect of a fight on the Cuban question. The shipping movement was even slower to-day than usual, being partially checked by the firmer feeling in lake freights. The receipts of grain are, however, small enough to prevent any undue pressure upon the market, unless under some extraordinary occasion of weakness.

Dry goods jobbers report the market without important change in any of its general features. Extreme quiet still prevails in all departments, and prices of all cotton textiles and of most woolen goods as well, are unsettled and irregular. The "hand to mouth" policy is still being pursued by buyers, the disposition to restrict orders to such articles and to such amounts as seem requisite to supply immediate wants being universal. It is not believed that the inducements in the way of reduced prices now being offered by the three leading New York jobbers, will unfavorably influence the dry goods trade of this city, so far as the volume of sales is concerned. Western buyers understand perfectly well that any price concessions or other inducements that may be held out by Eastern dealers will be promptly met by Chicago merchants. The grocery market seems to be "looking up." One slight increase was noticeable in the demand, but a more cheerful and confident feeling prevailed all around, and, as a rule, the quoted prices were more firmly adhered to. The Cuban question, the advance in the price of gold, and the talk of restoring the duties on tea and coffee, all tend to stiffen prices of the leading staples, and also to stimulate the demand. While the general tendency of prices was upward, the only positive change to-day was in sugars, which were excited and higher all around, advancing an ⅛@¼c. Some of the Eastern refiners have telegraphed their agents here to take no more orders at present, while jobbers showed no anxiety to effect sales, even at the advance. In the butter and cheese markets there were no new features to note, a fair amount of sales being accomplished at substantially yesterday's quotations. Fine goods are in light supply and are firmly held, but low grades show weakness. The market for dried fruits was slightly more active, and rather firmer, both for foreign and domestic varieties, though there was no appreciable change in values. Fish continue inactive and nominal. The coal market was again reported dull, orders, as heretofore, being mostly for small amounts, just to meet current necessities. Wood was dull and weak, in sympathy with the late decline in soft coal. No changes were noted in the leather, pig-iron, and paint markets. Oils sold to a fair extent at previous quotations, prices ruling steady.

The demand for lumber at the yards continues moderate at unchanged prices. The wholesale market was quiet and nearly bare of lumber. There was no special change in the condition of the hardware market. Metals and other imported stock are firm, owing to the advance of gold, while manufactured goods and common iron are, if anything, easy. Manilla rope is quoted ½c off, otherwise there was no violation in the quotations for naval stores. Building material were dull and nominal. There were no new features in the wool, hop, or broom-corn markets; each staple was quiet, and prices without quotable change. Salt was reported active and firm, and an advance is probably after the close of navigation. Stocks are comparatively light, though some dealers are quite liberally supplied. The demand for hay and hides is apparently improving, and both markets are tolerably steady. Seeds were quiet and easy. The local demand for poultry and game was fair, and choice stock sold readily at full prices. Potatoes were active and firm.

Highwines were quiet, and a shade firmer, but with no change in price. There were free buyers at 87c, and few offerings, but purchasers refused to pay more, though New York was quoted higher yesterday, and announced as closing dull at 93½c to-day, which is a difference of 6½c. Sales were limited to 100 brls at 87c per gallon.

Lake freights were rather less active, and firmer at the outside rates of Friday, at 6½c for corn by sail to Buffalo, and 8c for wheat by steam to do. There was a fair inquiry for [illegible], but shippers were not generally [illegible] on [illegible] was reported, which [illegible] nine charters wheat; 85,000 bu corn; 27,[illegible] 55,000 bu oats, and 32,000 bu barley; besides one vessel chartered to carry wheat from Milwaukee.

Provisions were rather less active, though an increase in the number of orders was reported, and several of the shorts were in the market trying to fill in. The more urgent demand enabled holders to command a further advance in prices, to the extent of 10@20c per brl on pork (mostly in options), ⅛c per lb on lard, and ⅛@¼c per lb on meats (the outside for present deliveries of middles). Green hams are also higher, with comparatively little doing. The season is now fairly under way here, both as regards killing and selling, the latter all the more as Cincinnati and St. Louis are not doing much, and hence offering no product of consequence to attract buyers. The situation, till within a few days past, has been anything but full of promise, and it required considerable courage, as well as money, to open out on packing with almost a dead loss staring the packer in the face. Things are changed round now so as to promise fair profits, and those who are earliest in the field will reap the greatest advantage. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, new, cash or seller November, $11.87½@12.00; do seller December, $11.95@12.00; seller January, $12.25@12.37½; seller February, $12.62½@12.75; prime mess pork, $10.25@10.50; extra prime do, $8.25@8.50. Lard, cash or seller November, $7.00@7.05; do, seller December, $7.20@7.25; do, seller January, $7.45@7.50; do, seller February, $7.60@7.62½. Green hams at 6¾@7¼c; sweet pickled hams, 7½@8½c. Green shoulders at 3⅝c; rough sides, 5¼@5⅜c; do short ribs or long clear, 5⅜@5½c; do short clear, 5¾@5⅞c; meats 10@15 days in salt, 3⅞c for shoulders, 5⅜c for short ribs and long clear, and 6c for short clear; boxed shoulders, seller December, 4⅛c; do Cumberlands, 5⅛c; do short ribs or long clear, 6c; do short clear, 6⅛@6¼c; do long cut hams, 7@7¼c. Meats, seller January about ⅛c more than for December. Mess beef, $8.00@8.25; extra mess do. $9.00@9.25; beef hams, $17.50@18.00. City tallow, 6¼@6½c; grease quotable at 4@5½c. Sales were reported of 130 brls mess pork (new) at $12.00; 200 brls do at $11.87½; 1,250 brls do seller December at $12.00; 500 brls do seller February at $12.75; 750 brls do at $12.62½; 100 brls do at $12.50; 65 brls prime mess at $10.50; 50 brls extra prime pork at $8.50; 1,250 tcs lard at $7.05 per 100 lbs; 1,100 tcs do at at 7c; 250 tcs do at 6⅞c; 50 tcs do (kettled) at 7½c; 500 tcs do seller January at 7½c; 1,500 tcs do seller February at 7⅝c; 1,250 tcs do at 7½c; 250 tcs do seller January, at Kansas City, at 7c; 40,000 lbs green shoulders at 3⅝c; 40,000 lbs do, last evening, at 3⅝c; 40 boxes shoulders at 4c; 20,000 lbs green short ribs at 5⅜c; 20,000 lbs green short clear at 5⅝c; 500 boxes long and short clear, seller December (last evening), at 6c; 40,000 lbs green hams (15 lbs) at 7c; 20,000 lbs do (16 lbs) at 16⅝c; 65 tcs sweet pickled hams (16 lbs) at 8¼c; 100 tcs do, new, at 7½c; 200 tcs plain pickled bellies (12 lbs) at $22.00; 40 boxes salted bellies at 7c; 15 brls pigs' tongues at $10.00.

The *Commercial Bulletin* gives the following packing returns to date:

	Since Nov. 1.	Including October.
1873	169,920	243,570
1872	50,780	91,351
1871	90,000	101,000

Packing is progressing favorably at the country points. Des Moines reports 4,500, against 3,000 last year. Sioux City reports 3,000. Indianapolis has cut about 35,000, against 16,000 last year. Milwaukee is slaughtering at the rate of 2,000 hogs per day. Sabula, Ia., has cut about 3,000. Kansas City and St. Joseph are doing a fair business. Cedar Rapids, Ia., reports an increased business. Council Bluffs reports a few hogs slaughtered. Delphi and Lafayette, Ind., have commenced business for the season. Peoria has made no report so far.

The *Commercial Report* gives the following as the shipments of provisions from this city during the week ending Nov. 13, 1873, and since Nov. 1, 1873; also comparative figures:

	Pork brls.	Lard tcs.	*Hams tcs.	Should's lbs.	†Middles, lbs.
W'ek end'g Nov. 13, 1873	8,199	7,609	346	428,894	3,812,280
Same week 1872	12,519	2,212	275	175,000	778,398
Since Nov. 1, '73	13,272	11,120	494	852,058	5,714,096
Same time 1872	18,689	2,910	425	317,000	1,094,969

†Includes all cut meats except shoulders and S. P. hams.

*Green hams shipped during the week, 17,285 pcs, against 6,418 pcs the corresponding period last year; since Nov. 1, 1873, 32,740 pcs, against 6,418 pcs the same time 1872.

The shipments in detail were: Shoulders, bxs, 456; short ribs, bxs, 1,286; short clear, bxs, 692; long clear, bxs, 2,272; long rib, bxs, 29; Cumberlands, bxs, 96; Stretfords, bxs, 75; Staffordshire, bxs, 95; South Staffordshire, bxs, 120; long cut hams, bxs, 351; Birmingham, bxs, 20; Irish cut, bxs, 75; bacon, bxs, 504; Staffordshire hams, bxs, 5; clear backs, bxs, 53; bellies, bxs, 62; Wiltshire sides, bxs, 50; Preston hams, bxs, 5; green hams, tcs, 97; green hams, bxs, 40; pickled shoulders, tcs, 150; shoulders, pcs, 1,197; boneless backs, bxs, 13; long cut sides, bxs, 150; L. H. hams, bxs, 98; L. B. hams, bxs, 13; rumps, brls, 22. Total, 6,609 boxes and 1,197 pieces.

Dressed hogs were nominal at $4.50 per 100 lbs for December delivery.

Flour was less active, and unchanged, except that buckwheat flour was easier. There was some inquiry for export early, but holders insisted on an advance to correspond with the rise in wheat, and buyers would not yield the point. Afterward, when wheat grew weaker, sellers were willing to take former prices, and some purchases were made, but buyers were not anxious to operate. Stocks on sale are said to be low, as a good deal has recently been disposed of to arrive, in addition to what dealers had on hand. Bran was nominally steady. Sales were reported of 75 brls white winter extras at $7.50; 500 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring extras (Lyndon) at $5.75; 100 brls do at $5.62½; 275 brls do at $5.40; 100 brls do (Favorite) at $5.30; 200 brls do at $5.25; 350 brls do on private terms; 100 brls superfines at $4.00; 100 brls rye on private terms; 25 brls buckwheat at $9.00; 15 brls do at $8.65; 35 brls do at $8.50; 250 brls do, to arrive, on private terms. Total, 2,225 brls. The following was the closing range of prices:

Fair to good white winter	$ 6.50	@ 7.50
Choice do	7.87½	@ 9.12½
Red winter	5.62½	@ 7.00
Choice to fancy spring extras	5.00	@ 6.25
Medium to good do	4.00	@ 5.00
Good to choice Minnesota	5.75	@ 6.50
Patent do	8.00	@12.00
Fair to choice spring, superfine	2.75	@ 4.00
Common do	2.25	@ 2.75
Rye flour	4.25	@ 4.50
Buckwheat do	8.25	@ 9.25
Bran	11.50	@12.00

Wheat was very variable, and generally weak, though averaging 1c higher than on Friday. The first dispatches of consequence from New York quoted that market as held higher, but with no shipping demand of consequence. Our receipts were small, and those of the week have been so nearly equaled by the shipments that the next statement will probably show that we have not more than 710,000 bu of all grades in store. This is not very much of a stock, with a continued good demand for the article and the prospect of light arrivals. But the market was weak, in reaction from the feverish excitement of Friday, when prices were rushed up faster than the occasion warranted. A good number of orders were sent in to buy on the prospect of war, and the cooler heads who were holding it let it go, while the bear interest were free sellers at the advance. There was a good deal of unloading done yesterday and early this morning, and that broke down the market, especially as the advance took most of the shippers off their feet, leaving little else but the speculative purchases to sustain the market. The inquiry for cash lots was, however, fair, and the current receipts being small, the holders thereof were able to command a premium of fully ½c per bu over the December options, which was offered very freely throughout, by parties who wanted to settle. Seller December opened at $1.02¼, advanced to $1.03, declined to $1.01, rose to $1.01¾, and fell off to 99½c at the close. Seller January sold at $1.02½@1.05½. Cash No. 2 spring sold at $1.00½@1.01¾, but closed nominally at $1.00. Northwestern No. 2 spring, in the Northwestern Elevator, sold at $1.03@1.03½, and elsewhere at the same prices as straight. No. 1 spring sold at $1.08@$1.10, the outside for Northwestern receipts. No. 3 spring closed nominal at 93c, and rejected do at 86c. Cash sales were reported of 3,600 bu No. 1 spring at $1.09; 2,000 bu do at $1.08½; 8,000 bu do (part Northwestern) at $1.08; 800 bu No. 1 Northwestern at $1.10; 1,200 bu do at $1.09; 800 bu do at $1.08½; 10,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.01¾; 24,800 bu do at $1.01½; 9,200 bu do at $1.01¼; 58,900 bu do at $1.01; 800 bu do (to arrive) at $1.00½; 1,200 bu No. 2 Northwestern at $1.03½; 7,200 bu do at $1.03; 10,000 bu do at $1.01¾; 1,600 bu do at $1.01½; 800 bu do at $1.01¼; 8,400 bu No. 3 spring at 94c; 1,600 bu do at 93½c; 1,600 bu do at 93c; 800 bu do at 92c; 2,000 bu rejected spring at 86½c. Total, 156,300 bu.

Corn was less active, and weak, in sympathy with wheat, though averaging ½c higher than on Friday. The receipts were small, and New York reported to be held higher, while the stocks in store have worked down to about 1,300,000 bu of all grades, under a fair shipping movement. There was a good demand for shipments early this morning, but it soon fell off, and the speculative inquiry tumbled along with it, the market being relatively dull but steadier during the last hour of the session. It is reported that a combination which has carried a large part of the stocks here for some time past has sold out nearly at the top, making a considerable profit, but leaving the general crowd with a heavier [illegible] usually carry. Shippers held back from buying when they found that the market went up in the morning, took hold to a moderate extent later, but had got through long before the close. Seller December opened at 40c, and declined to 38½c at the close. Seller January averaged 1c above December, closing at 39½c. Cash No. 2, or seller the month, opened at 39½c, and closed at 38c, with very little discrimination in favor of fresh receipts or high mixed. Rejected closed dull at 36½c. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu high mixed at 39½c; 7,600 bu do at 39c; 15,000 bu No. 2 at 39½c; 5,000 bu do at 39c; 8,000 bu do at 38½c; 4,800 bu do at 38⅝c; 39,000 bu do at 38½c; 10,000 bu do at 38¼c; 400 bu do at 38c; 400 bu rejected at 37½c; 1,200 bu do at 37c; 400 bu do at 36¾c; 400 bu do at [illegible]c. Total, 135,800 bu.

Oats were very dull [illegible] and very weak, though reported firmer in New York. [illegible] with one or two sales at [illegible]. The market opened Friday, at 30½c cash, 31c [illegible] outside prices of 31½c seller January, but soon broke, and closed 1@1½c lower, at 29c cash, and [illegible] and 30½c for the two options. Rejected closed [illegible] 27c. Cash sales were reported of 1,800 bu No. [illegible]; 1,800 bu do at 30c; 1,200 bu do at [illegible] 30½c; [illegible] bu do at 29½c; 2,400 bu do at 29c; [illegible]; 1,800 [illegible] rejected at 28c; 1,200 bu do at 27c; [illegible] (Hough's) at 25c. Total, 11,400 bu.

Rye was quiet at 1c advance, being in fair demand with only a light supply, the receipts of the past week barely averaging 2,000 bu per day. Sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 at 62½c and 3,600 bu do at 62c, both in good shipping houses.

Barley was quiet, from lack of offerings, but very strong, being in good demand, both for speculative purposes and for shipment. No. 2 opened at $1.29, and advanced to $1.33, closing at $1.32, showing an advance of 7c per bu from Friday. Seller December sold at $1.35. No. 3 was stronger, selling up to 92½c, and closing at 92c. Rejected closed at 73c in favorite houses. Sample lots were dull. Cash sales were reported of 3,600 bu No. 2 at $1.33; 5,200 bu do at $1.32; 3,600 bu do at $1.30; 1,200 bu do at $1.29; 400 bu No. 3 at 92½c; 1,200 bu do at 92c; 2,400 bu do at 91c; 400 bu do at 90c; 400 bu do at 88c; 400 bu rejected at 73c; 400 bu do at 71c; 400 bu do at 70c; 400 bu do at 69c; 400 bu do at 67c; 2,500 bu by sample (to arrive) at $1.43; 400 bu do at $1.05; 400 bu do at 75c, on track. Total, 23,700 bu.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following is Beerbohm's dispatch to the Board of Trade in this city to-day:

Nov. 15.—London — Cargoes of wheat off coast slightly better. Cargoes No. 2 spring off coast, 57s 6d. Fair average quality of American mixed corn for shipment in December or January, 32s 6d@33s. Liverpool—Wheat unchanged. Corn strong at 33s 6d. Lard, 40s. London—Lard, 40s.

LATEST.

There was very little doing in the afternoon. Wheat was unchanged, selling at 99¼@99⅞c, and closing at the inside for December. Corn was dull, closing at 37⅜@37½c cash, and 38⅝@38½c seller December, the latter closing at the inside. Other grain and provisions were neglected.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

Review for the Week Ending Saturday, Nov. 15.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 15.

The receipts of live stock during the week have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,944	14,538	....
Tuesday	1,765	18,796	....
Wednesday	1,678	17,988	990
Thursday	730	21,143	538
Friday	1,129	26,025	1,198
Saturday	700	21,000	....
Total	8,068	119,490	3,636
Last week	9,849	90,238	5,482
Week before last	13,342	125,638	6,567
Week ending Oct. 25	15,478	65,887	6,342
Total four weeks	46,675	401,253	22,077
Same time last year	54,989	224,106	25,288

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	377	4,769	....
Tuesday	813	3,697	....
Wednesday	365	2,316	....
Thursday	657	3,911	....
Friday	654	5,684	....
Total	2,866	20,360	....

Mr. G. W. Plummer, the announcement of whose death was made in this morning's TRIBUNE, was widely known and universally respected among live-stock dealers, with whom, during the past few years, he has been associated in the capacity of cattle buyer—his purchases being made for the Boston market. His death was quite sudden, he having been at the Stock-Yards on Tuesday last, apparently in good health.

CATTLE—Notwithstanding the fact that the past week has witnessed a further material diminution in the supply (the receipts were only about 8,000 head), there has been no substantial improvement in the general features of the market. There was no noticeable increase in the demand from any source, except, perhaps, from feeders, and prices have remained unsettled and variable for all grades of stock. The fact that the shipments Eastward from this point, including the number forwarded on owner's account, amount to only about 3,000 head, will sufficiently show the utter prostration of the shipping trade. There was absolutely no margin for shippers to work upon, and that they remained in the market was entirely due to the hope that the small number sent forward during the past two weeks will result in a favorable reaction of prices at the seaboard. The best droves offered for sale—and there were some really fine cattle—were not wanted at over $5.20@5.50, while, with rare exceptions, $5.00 was the highest figure paid. The ruling prices were $3.75@4.00 for common to medium shipping grades, and $4.25@5.00 for good to choice do. The wants of the city trade, comparatively, were few. The cheaper meats now being furnished so abundantly by the packing-houses, and the continued liberal supplies of poultry and game, are, to a large extent, taking the place of beef, and some retailers report their sales nearly one-half less than a month ago. Consequently, holders of butchers' stuff found slow sale for it, although prices were further reduced, in response to the demands of buyers. Cows sold anywhere from $1.50@2.00 for scallawags, to $2.25@3.50 for common to choice, while thin rough steers, stags, oxen, and thorough Texas cattle sold at $1.50@2.50. Toward the close of the week several feeders—attracted hither by the extreme low prices prevalent—put in an appearance, and operated with considerable freedom at $2.25@2.50 for common grades, and at $2.75@3.15 for good to prime. There has been a steady moderate inquiry for veal calves at $2.50@5.00, according to quality. Milch cows sell at $20.00@40.00 per head for common to prime.

To-day very little trading was done in any class of stock, and prices were nominally unchanged. The pens are now pretty well cleaned up, and the "outlook" is regarded as a little more favorable for the selling interest. No very decided improvement is likely to occur, however, until after the holidays. The following are the closing

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	$5.40@5.60
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.00@5.25
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	4.25@4.75
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,150 to 1,250 lbs	3.75@4.25
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	2.50@3.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.25@3.15
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	1.75@2.25
Cattle—Texas, choice corn-fed	4.25@4.50
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	2.75@3.25
Cattle—Texas, through droves	1.50@2.50

HOGS—The week under review has been one of more than ordinary activity in this department, and despite the fact that there was an increase in the receipts of nearly 30,000 head, the supply at no time considerably exceeded the legitimate wants of buyers, and prices have ruled firm and higher. Early in the week the market advanced to $3.75@4.10, but the large receipts of Thursday and Friday caused an easier feeling, and prices settled down to $3.60@4.00, at which range they closed steady. All but about 25,000 head were taken by local buyers, the purchases of packers alone exceeding 85,000 head. The arrivals during the four weeks ending to-day have been 401,253, against 224,106 for the same period last year, showing an increase of 177,147 hogs.

To-day there was an active demand from both the packing and shipping interests, and although the receipts were unexpectedly heavy, a tolerably firm feeling obtained, and the prices current yesterday were without much difficulty sustained. The increased activity in the demand for the product and the consequent hardening of prices, has imparted a more confident feeling to packers and the indications are, that with no material increase in the receipts,—and a continuance of favorable weather, present prices may be sustained throughout the coming week. The market closed steady at $3.60@3.70 for common; at $3.75@3.85 for medium to good, and at $3.90@4.00 for choice to extra.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
54	282	$3.90	67	183	$3.90	119	266	$3.75
51	306	3.85	69	229	3.75	52	278	3.80
57	269	3.75	61	195	3.70	53	259	3.80
24	201	3.50	45	194	3.75	38	191	3.95
50	316	3.87½	31	281	3.70	51	322	4.00
62	250	3.75	45	355	3.90	56	332	3.90
38	200	4.00	54	263	3.75	52	320	3.90
49	314	3.90	37	414	3.90	60	275	3.80
55	275	3.80	51	286	3.90	35	260	3.75
45	300	3.80	31	190	3.90	29	270	3.70
51	285	3.90	40	293	4.00	46	271	3.80
47	324	3.90	50	298	3.95	33	265	3.80
51	306	3.90	56	234	3.90	33	200	3.90
46	199	3.80	47	259	3.75	57	290	3.85
33	258	3.80	53	296	3.90	50	279	3.85
44	197	4.00	24	322	3.80	45	256	3.75
40	217	4.00	57	270	4.00	29	327	3.70
24	203	4.00	35	336	3.85	49	276	3.80
51	298	3.85	50	294	3.85	61	261	3.85
49	301	3.85	106	202	3.90	106	295	3.85
55	270	3.85	52	249	3.80	50	305	3.85
26	286	3.90	54	254	3.80	55	287	3.80
47	324	3.90	54	274	3.90	47	282	3.90
25	189	4.00	103	232	3.70			

SHEEP—This market remains dull, and prices rule low and unsatisfactory. During the past week very few sales were effected at over $3.75, while the larger portion of the offerings changed hands at $3.00@3.50. Shippers have done nothing, the demand being restricted to supplying local wants. We quote poor to common at $2.75@3.00; medium at $3.10@3.40, and good to choice at $3.50@3.85.

American Lawyers in the Tichborne Case.

From the Boston Globe.

We learn that Clarence Seward, of New York, and Mr. De Costa, of Philadelphia, have been retained by the prosecution as counsel in the interminable Tichborne case. The recent developments in the testimony of the assumed steward of the Osprey, who testified that he recognized the claimant as one of the survivors of the Bella, doubtless have a good deal to do with these retainers. This witness gave to Mr. Whalley the names and addresses of seamen of the Osprey, and thus led to that gentleman's recent visit to this country. To obtain rebutting evidence to that furnished by the defense in connection with the bark Osprey, is undoubtedly the object of retaining distinguished American counsel in a case which has not only attracted world-wide interest, but for the testimony in which the four quarters of the globe seem to have been ransacked.

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TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.

Artificial Sets .... $10, 15, $20 and $25
Pure Gold Fillings .... $2 to $4
Silver Fillings .... $1 to $3
Extracting Teeth, each .... 50 cents

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169 South Clark-st., bet Madison and Monroe.

Artificial Sets .... $10 to $20
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All Work Warranted.

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NEW & POPULAR DRESS GOODS

Will be opened to-morrow, Nov. 17,

AT STILL GREATER REDUC[TIONS].

All Wool Cashmeres, 48 inches wide, [illegible] per yd., former price $1.75.
Wool Cashmeres, 45 and 60 cts., former 75 and 90 cts.
Poplin Alpacas, 30 and 37 1-2 cts., former 50 and 60 cts.
Cloths reduced.
Flannels reduced.
Cotton and Prints reduced.
Cloaks and Shawls reduced.
A few of those Japanese Cloths left at 25 cts., former price 40 cts.
A few of those Soiled Kid Gloves left at 30 cts per pair.
A large lot of Black Silk remnants at half price.
Bargains in every department and more than extra inducements will be offered.

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Miner T. Ames & Co.

We have REDUCED Soft Coal, as follows:

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Wilmington,	from $6.00	to $5.00
Minonk,	" 8.00	to 6.00
Indiana Block,	" 8.00	to 6.50
Hocking Valley,	" 9.00	to 7.50
Walnut Hill,	" 9.50	to 8.50
Walnut Hill, Nut,	" 8.00	to 7.00
Erie & Briar Hill,	" 9.50	to 8.50
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No charge for delivery. (No reduction in price unless money accompanies the order.) Liberal reduction made to Coal Dealers and Manufacturers, and by car-load to the country. All our Coal is supplied from our own Mines in our own Cars, enabling us to sell cheaper than any other Shipper or Dealer.

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SEWING MACHINES

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Best Sewing Machine,

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The Best Made Set of Harness,
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No other Sewing Machines received Premiums on their Merits, which we will prove by evidence at our Office, and that all reports relating to the contrary are false.

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On and after this date we will sell our Safes at prices to suit the times, for cash, and on a strict specie basis. If you want to buy a good Safe cheap, call and see us.

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And Corner Fourteenth-st. and Indiana-av.

FOR SALE.

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250 feet No. 1 Riverside property for house and lot in city. Address [illegible]

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

The Elegant New Edifice of the Church of the Messiah.

Its Formal Dedication to Occur This Forenoon.

The Rev. Dr. Bellows and Robert Collyer to Conduct the Services.

Description of the Building and History of the Society.

Allegorical Chicago---Religion and Politics.

Programme of Services in the Churches To-Day.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.

ANOTHER NEW TEMPLE,

whose magnificent proportions and architectural beauty place it among the first in the country, and finest in the city, will be dedicated this day to the solemn services of Almighty God. It is the Church of the Messiah. The exercises will take place this morning, the Rev. Dr. Bellows, of New York, officiating.

On Sunday, the 2d inst., we gave a detailed description of the Memorial Chapel, which is connected with and forms a part of the Church or the Messiah edifice, and now we give a concise description of the church proper, which will be dedicated to-day. The edifice is situated on the southeast corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-third street. The plan of the church is a rectangle; the auditorium is 63 by 94 feet; the pulpit is placed at the rear end of the auditorium, and at the south side of the pulpit is the organ chancel, 16 feet wide by 10 deep. At the front corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-third street stands a campanile, through which is one of the main entrances to the church, with a grand doorway 8 feet wide. The interior of this campanile forms a large vestibule, 13 feet 6 inches span. From this vestibule we enter an inner vestibule 10 feet square, and from this can be entered the auditorium through large doorways. At the corresponding southwest front corner is a vestibule built in projection, with entrances the same. The auditorium is arranged to seat 800 people, there being no galleries, and is lighted by five windows on each side, and five in front for the lower section, and a large window above. The organ chancel is lighted by a large window. The south wall of the church is placed 8 feet 8 inches from the lot line; the front wall is 9 feet from the wall on Michigan av, and the north wall is 23 feet 6 inches from the line on Twenty-third street. The corner campanile projects from the front wall line of the church 4 feet, and 12 feet from the side wall toward Twenty-third street. The vestibule at the other corner projects 3 feet from the front wall of the church. The seats are arranged for three aisles, the centre one 6 feet wide, and the other two 5 feet wide. The pulpit platform is 3 feet high, while there is a platform 8 inches high around the same, with a chancel rail. The choir platform is raised 2 feet 8 inches above the floor, on the top of which is a paneled front, 3 feet high.

EXTERIOR DESIGN.

There is a retaining wall on both the street fronts next to the sidewalk, 2 feet high, of limestone, laid in regular courses, rock-faced work, on the top of which is a massive cut-stone coping. The base line of the building is set 4 feet 8 inches above the level of the sidewalk, and from the top of the retaining wall to the base line of the building there is a sloping terrace, handsomely sodded, which presents a fine appearance. This feature is quite novel and very appropriate in our city, where the ground surface is so level; for, while it gives a variety of outline, it also presents a massive base to the structure. There are two entrances to the church in addition to the one through the Memorial Chapel. These are reached by wide flights of stone steps, flanked on either side by solid stone buttresses, with massive stone newels at the bottom. Upon these newels are to stand ornamental lamp-posts of a beautiful design. There is a base course 2 feet high all around the entire building, made of soft-faced stonework. The plain wall-surface is entirely faced with limestone from the Lemont quarries, laid in regular courses, rock-faced ashlar, and the trimmings are of the Berea sand-stone, of a blue tint. There is a water-table 1 foot high, with steep wash.

The campanile is 20 feet 4 inches square at its base, and it might be said that it is started with a solid buttress at each of its corners, finished in regular steps, producing an appearance of strength and solidity which is characteristic of the entire design. These corner buttresses extend up to the height of 9 feet, when the four walls start square, of 18 feet on a side, and extend up the height of 6 feet 8 inches, to the belt-cornice. This forms the lower section, or lower story, of the campanile, on the north side of which is the grand entrance door-way. On the other two sides are placed single windows. On a line with the top of the corner buttresses is a moulded belt course, which strikes the spring of the arches of the first window and door-caps, and over this for the windows and door are massive pointed cut-stone window-caps. Above the lower section, or first story, is a massive moulded cut-stone belt course of cornice, 2 feet high, with heavy projection, and on this, at the corners of the campanile, are placed angle blocks of stone, the tops of which are rounded up to receive the chamfer of the corners above. This chamfer has a square of 1 foot, and continues up for a distance of 7 feet, when there is a plain belt course of sandstone, 8 inches wide, which is on a level with the spring of the arches of the windows in this story. From this point the chamfer increases, until at the height of 7 feet 6 inches, it is 2 feet on the square. This height is the top of the second section or story of the campanile. Next is a heavy cornice, three feet and six inches high, with heavy projection. This connects with a corresponding one on the front walls of the church, which forms the coping of certain parts. Next above this story is the belfry story or section; the chamfered corner, continues up for a distance of 13 feet, when they cease, and the campanile assumes the square again.—14 feet square. Above this is placed a wide moulded cut stone band, 2 feet 8 inches high, upon which springs the grand arches over the belfry-openings. This story or section is still carried up the additional height of 10 feet and 4 inches, and here receives the cornice. This story is furnished with one large window 6 feet wide by 20 feet high. At the bottom is a paneled stone railway. In each of these openings is placed a frame with rich tracery heads, filled with stained glass, while the floor portion is left open, giving it the design of the original Italian Tower; but in order to fully carry out the design, there should be the bell with its large wheel exposed to view, which probably will be furnished at some future time.

Above this story or section is the main cornice, and the attic story, lighted by sharp-pointed dormer windows, filled with rich stained glass. This cornice and dormers are made of heavy galvanized iron. The roof or steeple of the campanile starts on the cornice line, is square and is 37 feet and 6 inches high above the cornice line, is covered with slate, with massive hips at the corners, and surmounted at the top with a finial 16 feet and 6 inches high, of galvanized iron; making the total height of the campanile, from its base to its top, 190 feet and [illegible] inches.

THE BUILDING.

The front of the church proper is quite broken in outline. There is a centre portion 35 feet 8 inches, projecting 12 inches, the first section of which is pierced with five pointed windows, with heavy storm sills and-caps. Next above is the moulded cornice cover, corresponding and connecting with that for the campanile; above this is a large raised panel, within which is placed a rich tracery window, 17 feet in diameter, filled with the most elaborate stained glass. Within this panel, above the window, is rich panel work in stone; over the arch is a moulded cut stone cap, resting upon foliated corbels; over this, and in the gable, is a trefoil window, with rich moulded work around. The cornice line in front is broken up with stone corbels, and at the foot of the cornice of the centre portion are side gables, and at the apex is a rich cross. That portion of the front wall, between the centre portion and the campanile, is finished, for the first section, with three pointed arched windows, and the next above with a single circular window. The wall over is finished with a heavy paneled balustrade or coping. At the south side of the main centre projection is the frontice-piece or projecting vestibule. This is finished with projecting buttress sides, with massive doorway, with heavy cut stone cap and sharp gable fronting the street. This continues back until it strikes the wall of the church, on a line with the inside of the vestibule, making a bold set-back, or angle corner, at this point.

The two sides of the church are finished similarly. There are five windows on the south and four on the north side. These windows are 4 feet wide and 16 feet high. The sides set up 6 feet from the ground, and the side walls being only 16 feet high. The windows extend above the wall line, and the tops of them are finished as dormers, with sharp gables. These tops are stone, and rest upon solid corbels built in the wall. Above these windows and on the roof are five triangular dormer windows, on each side, filled with rich stained glass. The roof is covered with Pennsylvania and Vermont slate, in variegated colors, laid in the most artistic manner. The ridge is to be finished with an ornamental iron-cresting, painted in blue and carmine, and the tips gilded.

The side walls are finished with massive buttresses between the windows, the whole, taken in connection with the memorial chapel, produces the varied and broken outline, and presents a perfect picture, in perspective, and is decidedly the most picturesque and beautiful design of any structure of the kind in the city.

THE INTERIOR.

The auditorium is spanned by four arched trusses, which carry the roof. These trusses spring from a solid stone corbel, 9 feet only from the floor. At the foot of the trusses are massive brackets, and upon these spring a semi-circular arch, the entire width of the church auditorium. The roof is what is called half-open timber roof. That portion of the trusses exposed is filled with rich tracery. The height of the ceiling is 48 feet from the level of the floor. The rear end of the auditorium is finished in three panels, the centre one being finished on either side with massive cluster columns, with moulded base and foliated cap, and over these are clustered mouldings. On the one side of this centre panel is a recessed panel, within which is an entrance door to the memorial chapel, and on the other side is a corresponding arch which opens into the organ-chancel. In front of the organ-chancel is the choir, the front of which is richly furnished in panel work. The front of the pulpit platform is that taken from the old church edifice, also the chancel rail. While it does not harmonize architecturally with the rest of the design, it looks quite well. The pews are also those taken from the old church, and are of the same style.

The most attractive feature of the interior is the fresco painting, and we are of the opinion that it is the finest work west of New York. The walls are a soft buff color, the jambs of the windows and doors a deep maroon color, richly stenciled, the cornice at the eaves is in the richest colors of cobalt, ultramarine blue, carmine, gold, and black, in handsome patterns. There is a rich stenciled band on the walls of the auditorium, just above the tops of the pews. The columns at the sides of the panel back of the pulpit are in rich gold and drab color, and stenciled and gold-leaf on certain parts; the base and the foliated caps are finished in gold-leaf; the panel within them is laid off in the richest patterns and colors, and stenciled; the other panel at the side is tinted and stenciled somewhat to harmonize with the organ on the opposite side. The choir front is finished in fresco to correspond.

The organ has no case above the section which contains the key-boards. The pipes above are left exposed, and are illuminated and gilded. These pipes are placed to fit in the arch, and are the most effective. The inside doors are in fresco, and are beautiful. All the interior woodwork is finished in fresco, except the pews and pulpit. The pulpit is a beautiful specimen of workmanship and design, of mixed woods and gold. The chairs upon the platform are made to correspond. The glass for the windows is of a new style, and very rich. The ceiling of the auditorium is, in the main, blue, with rich stencil bands. The trusses are finished in fresco, richly stenciled and illuminated.

HEATING AND VENTILATION.

The building is to be heated by furnaces, but is planned so that steam can be introduced without changing the structure in the least. The system of ventilation is on the Ruttan principle, with air-ducts from each register direct to the shaft. The ventilating shafts are each 2x4 feet, and are arranged to enter each shaft in the second story of the chapel, by means of small doors. Within these shafts there is a gas-pipe extending around the same, with jets in the pipe to light, in order to rarify the air sufficient to create a strong upward current.

It is proper to mention two facts in connection with this church edifice: First, that the whole building or buildings, including the memorial chapel, did not cost to exceed $90,000; and the contracts, too, were let at the time prices were very high; and secondly, that it is not six months yet since the corner-stone was laid, and to-day the structure is dedicated. The architects are Messrs. Cochrane & Miller. Mr. Cochrane has personally superintended the work to its final completion.

HISTORY OF THE SOCIETY.

The first Unitarian preaching in Chicago was by Dr. Follen, in June, 1836. The services were held in the old Lake House, on the corner of Michigan and Rush streets. A society was organized June 29, 1836, under the laws of Illinois, with the title of "The First Unitarian Society of Chicago," and $800 were subscribed at once for the purchase of a lot. For several years after the organization there was no settled pastor, and the Society was dependent upon such occasional preaching as they could obtain. The Rev. Mr. Huntoon preached for some time in 1837. In June, 1838, the Rev. James Thompson, of Salem, Mass., preached three Sundays with much benefit to the Society. In the early part of 1839 the Rev. Crawford Nightingale preached for some months. Services were held at this period in the "Saloon Building," so-called, situated on the southeast corner of Clark and Lake streets. In the same year the Rev. Mr. Barrett preached two Sundays, and the Rev. Dr. Hosmer, of Buffalo, three or four Sundays with great acceptation. In October, 1839, the Rev. Joseph Harrington arrived and took charge of the Society as their pastor. The first Sunday he held services in the "Saloon Building," with an audience of ten persons. Mr. Harrington preached in the same place during the winter to a constantly-increasing audience, so that in the spring of 1840 he determined to go East and ask for help in building a church. He was successful in his mission, and a lot was purchased on Washington street, between Clark and Dearborn, 80 by 200 feet. A building was contracted for with Alexander Loyd in October, 1840, and it was dedicated by the pastor, the Rev. Joseph Harrington, in May, 1841. The cost of the church was $3,758.45; cost of the land, $500; making a total of $4,258.45. Of this there was collected at the East, chiefly through the exertions of Mr. Harrington, $2,888.46; collected in Chicago, $1,369.99; cost of steeple, built afterward, $461.

The Rev. Mr. Harrington closed his pastorate in the fall of 1844, after which the church had the services of the Rev. William Lord, the Rev. Henry Giles, the Rev. William P. Huntington, and the Revs. Messrs. Ripley and Conant at various times. In February, 1847, the Rev. William Adam was called to the pastorate of the Society, and entered upon his duties in the following June. He remained about two years, and was succeeded by the Rev. R. R. Shippen, the present Secretary of the American Unitarian Association, who began to preach in the fall of 1849. Mr. Shippen continued as pastor of the Society until July, 1857. Under his ministrations the congregation attained such prosperity that the church building was twice enlarged. The Rev. George F. Noyes succeeded the Rev. Mr. Shippen in September, 1857, continuing as pastor until the spring of 1859, when he resigned. Under his auspices, the Ministry at Large was organized in the autumn of 1857, and the Rev. William H. Hadley placed at its head. His failing health, however, compelled him to abandon the work he had most successfully commenced. He was followed as Minister at Large by the Rev. Robert Collyer. When Mr. Collyer was called to the pastorate of Unity Church Miss E. P. Newcomb was chosen by the Trustees to conduct the business of the Ministry at Large, and continued to fill that position until July, 1866.

After the resignation of the Rev. Mr. Noyes, the Society remained without a pastor until the summer of 1861, but their pulpit was supplied during the greater part of this period by various clergymen, among whom may be mentioned the Rev. Messrs. A. B. Fuller, E. H. Sears, Horatio Stebbins, Thomas Hill, A. D. Mayo, and Robert Collyer. In the spring of 1862 the Society determined to sell their church-property on Washington street, with a view of building a new house of worship. To facilitate this object, Mr. Jonathan Burr generously donated to the Society forty feet of land located on Wabash avenue, near Hubbard court, and, by the purchase of forty feet adjoining the same, an eligible site was secured for the new church. The old lot on Washington street was sold for $15,060. The Building Committee of the new church, appointed in May, 1862, consisted of the following gentlemen: Messrs. E. K. Rogers, Jerome Beecher, D. A. Gage, and Daniel Thompson. In June, 1862, the designs of T. V. Wadskier, architect, were adopted, and in the fall of that year the foundation was laid. The corner-stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies, April 9, 1863, and the work of building prosecuted with energy during that year. On the 22d of May, 1863, the old church-building on Washington street was totally destroyed by fire. About the 1st of December, 1863, the Society were enabled to hold services in the lecture-room of the new church, and continued them without interruption until about the 1st of July following.

The completion of the church was unavoidably retarded in the years 1864 and 1865 by the settling of the tower, which was taken entirely down after it had been completed, and nearly the whole front and one side of the structure had to be rebuilt. In February, 1866, the Trustees, on behalf of the Society, extended a call to

THE REV. R. LAIRD COLLIER,

to become pastor of the Church, which was accepted by him, to take effect upon the completion of the church edifice. The Church of the Messiah having been completed, was dedicated with imposing ceremonies to the worship of Almighty God on the 15th of April, 1866, and on the evening of the 17th of the same month the Rev. R. Laird Collier was duly installed as its pastor. Immediately after the great fire the building was surrendered for the use of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, and the congregation being somewhat broken up and scattered, it was deemed expedient to sell the church for business purposes. A sale was made to Mr. H. M. Wilmarth in December, 1871, and the Society purchased a lot at the southeast corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-third street, on which the present new church stands. During the years of the present pastorate, the Third and Fourth Unitarian Societies have been organized. The first year after leaving the old church the congregation worshipped in the hall of Bryant & Stratton's business college, on the corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-second street, and during the winter and spring of 1872-'3 in Martine's Hall, on the opposite corner of the same street. The plans of the present church were presented by Messrs. Cochrane & Miller, architects, and adopted by the Society. The foundation was laid during the autumn of 1872, the corner-stone was laid on the 13th of May, 1873, and the building has gone forward under the efficient direction of a Building Committee, consisting of the following gentlemen: Messrs. H. J. Macfarland, D. L. Shorey, Louis Wahl, and A. C. Badger. The present Trustees of the church are Messrs. H. J. Macfarland, James L. Ward, and John T. MacAnley; Treasurer, C. D. Bickford; Secretary, C. F. Sinclair. The Standing Committee of the Church consists of the following gentlemen: Messrs. Louis Wahl, Murry Nelson, A. G. Burley, Daniel Thompson, D. A. Gage, Jerome Beecher, George P. Gore, H. K. Elkins, C. C. Merrick, A. S. Gage, N. S. Higgins, B. D. Slocum, S. G. Bailey, J. E. Grass, and George W. Montgomery. Among the old citizens, who are members of this congregation, and not already mentioned, are H. G. Loomis, Stephen L. Gale, A. H. Burley, Joseph Gray, E. L. Jillett, M. L. Satterlee, Col. J. L. James, D. B. Shipman, E. K. Rogers, E. W. Densmore, Dr. Brock McVickar, and E. B. Talcott. Among the prominent citizens who are identified with this Society are: Messrs. Horace White, E. J. Chapin, W. M. Derby, E. G. Asay, Charles E. Coburn, E. M. Phelps, W. R. Page, William H. Thompson, T. W. Wilmarth, W. F. Wentworth, J. L. Clark, and C. H. S. Mixer.

GENERAL RELIGIOUS NEWS.

ALLEGORICAL CHICAGO.

Now that the Exposition is over, some of the religious editors are taking a look at the celebrated "Allegorical Chicago," and pronouncing upon the same in very plain terms. It is a "grand painting," says one, and yet to a novice in art there seems to be several defects in the design, etc. He does not like the monopoly service of England and America that appear. Chicago arose by the help of other hands and with the sympathies of other hearts, than those recognized by the artist, and therefore Germany and France, he believes, should have had a subordinate position in the picture. Then he does not like the nudity of Chicago at all, and asks "Would not a better design have been a stained and wasted face with a more depleted form, better clad, albeit in smoke and tatters?" He next objects seriously to the contrast between the lion and the eagle. The former is bold, and the latter seems to be making his will. That the eagle should look sad the editor admits, but in this case he looks a "little too much used up" for the facts. The best hit of the editor is the grandmother part of his criticism, which we give in his own language:

The unnatural youth of England's countenance, we pronounce the most striking blemish of all. Chicago is young, which is proper. The contrast between the smitten daughter and her sympathizing mother, America, we think can hardly be improved, the latter appearing as a matron of scarcely middle age, and yet finely matured. But when we turn our eyes to England's face we experience a twinge, and as we look, another. It is much younger than young America, and we think most persons would judge it the youngest of the three. We cannot be reconciled to this. We wouldn't like it if Gabriel had been the artist. If America is Chicago's mother, England is her grandmother. England might have been a smaller form than America, but she should have shown an older countenance. An Englishman at our side offers a crumb of comfort in the information that the countenance we are criticising is true to that of "Britannia"—the "Columbia" of the Briton—which at once expresses and molds the Englishman's conception of England. But this is only a crumb. The artist should have placed his easel in [illegible] rather than England [illegible] on entering on such a task as [illegible] this.

RELIGION AND POLITICS.

The editors of the city religious press manifest great surprise at the result of the late city election. They evidently expected no such figures. However, they have taken it as mildly as possible, and great has been the philosophizing. Little has been said about the "Committee of Seventy," and still less about what any other such committee may attempt to do in the future.

The Catholic organ, through a contributor, eliminates the following:

There is no use in denying it; the principal cause of the defeat of the ticket alluded to is, that a majority of the voters believed that, if successful, the party of restrictive and sumptuary laws would not stop at what they pretended to want. The leaven of the old spirit of Puritanism and intolerance was at work, and step by step would the party of restriction advance until it would be impossible to tell what principle would be assailed next. I say this was the idea which led to its defeat, and whether it is correct or not, it is not my province to say.

The Baptist organ is more gloomy, and has this to say:

We may expect, on the advent of the new Government, the inauguration of the scenes which have disgraced the former history of the city. The result is a deplorable one, every way, and was brought about, partially, at least, by a large number of the better class of our citizens failing to do their duty, while whisky, by expending money profusely, was able to bring all its voters to the polls.

The Congregational organ is much more hopeful, believing that things might have been worse, and that at the bottom there is solid rock. It says, after admitting its great surprise at the result:

We shall have noisy Sundays for the next two years, and an increase of crime. But the situation is not half as bad as it might be. The responsibilities of office usually sober men, and they never carry things with quite so high a hand as they are expected to. Our German fellow-citizens, too, are frugal, and will not stand very much squandering of public funds, and a corresponding increase of taxes, even by officers of their own choosing. And no city in the land has a better judiciary to fall back on as a check upon official rascality than we have in Chicago. Moreover, the present coalition cannot last. No political ring can long keep the Irish and German elements pulling in the same traces.

The Methodist organ is quite cheerful. After making its usual shot at the daily press, it breaks out as follows:

Our laments are not very loud. Of course we regret that the country will believe that Chicago is no longer "a law-and-order" city, but matters are not by any means desperate. We do not believe that the vote expresses the real sentiment of the city, or the ideas that will reassume control at the end of two years. Meantime, though our Police Superintendent, who has gained the ill-will of all wrong-doers, must go out, though a Roman Catholic takes the place of a Protestant as County Superintendent of Schools, though a majority of the Council is anti-temperance, and though our City Board of Education may become prevailingly infidel or papal,—we yet hope that the new Mayor, who is a reputable gentleman, may show himself worthy of support by citizens who would fain have found him in company better than that which disgraced the successful ticket.

The *New Covenant* announces the fact of the election and candidates elected, and "nothing more."

MOODY'S WORK CONTINUES.

Mr. Moody's work in England continues unabated. He is still assisted by Mr. Sankey. Mr. Moorehouse is also with him. The co-operation is very general, and the results are almost marvelous. We clip the following from one of our foreign exchanges, written by Henry Moorehouse:

Our brother Moody's meetings everywhere are as crowded as ever, and scores of souls seem to be sweetly resting upon the finished work of Christ. In fact, I have never seen anywhere a deeper work of grace than in these towns. I have myself personally spoken to many of the converts, and find in most cases that the work is deep and of the Lord, so far as one can judge. A deep sense of sin, an utter need of a Savior, and then a calm resting upon the person and work of Christ alone, seem to me to have been realized by many. I could tell you much that would gladden your heart, but have not time now. God, the loving God, is working mightily, and dear Mr. Moody and Mr. Sankey need much, very much, prayer. And then the noon prayer-meetings,—I must tell you of them. They are just delightful. Mr. Moody leads them now. Every day they have increased and increased, until I suppose from 600 to 800 attend them. The dear ministers come and help. They have thrown open many of their chapels, and their kind words and loving deeds cheer us much. The Bible lectures have been a great blessing, and I have no doubt about this work, for the desire to hear what God says about Jesus in the Bible is very great. This week, if the Lord tarry, Mr. Moody has arranged for no less than thirty-four different meetings, in various places.

THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

A new serial topic appears in the *Standard*, entitled "Perfectionism," by "Ralph," which is quite severe on those who believe in that doctrine. Editorially, the paper speaks of the "Men who Never Learn" and the "Educational Campaign," the latter being premised with the following encouraging outlook on the general efforts of that Church to raise $10,000,000 for educational purposes:

Both in New England and New York, however, representative brethren have met and organized for work, with a degree of earnestness and enthusiasm that promises large results. In the South, also, the proposition to commemorate our Baptist share in the great favor God has shown to the American people, and to signalize those facts in Baptist history which lay upon us as a people special obligations of gratitude, by giving to the cause of denominational education a sum worthy of it and of ourselves, while warmly welcomed, has already, in the case of Richmond College, been nobly acted upon. Immediate effort in the West may for a time be somewhat stayed by the same cause which has made some delay necessary in the East; yet it is none too early to organize and prepare for work.

THE WESTERN CATHOLIC

is prolific in both news and original matter. In the latter department the subjects which pass under review are "Sophisms in Religion," "A Contrast," "The Golden Rule," "Mole-Blind," and the "Letter of Mayor Medill." The editor has this to say in the closing words about the Mayor's letter:

As for us, whose ancestors and ourselves have been constrained to endure such a frightful existence, political and social, as Mr. Medill witnesses, we feel our angry passions boil within us, and the blood rush warmly through our arteries, from indignation at the tyranny and cruelty, received at the hands of another nation.

These feelings are the natural impulse of the human heart, outraged by suffering and wrong. We must control them till the time comes when strength will be given us to rectify the evils which unhappy Ireland has suffered for 700 years.

It is certain that the Irish people would not allow themselves to be treated in this way were it in their power to be free. But a powerful nation, which has fattened on rapine, keeps them down. Not for ever.

The *Advance* treats on "Elections" (generally), "No Fear of Panics," and "Church Discipline Discarded," the first named philosophizing in the following strain:

Still, party ties are evidently loosening. Never were such marked Republican reverses accepted with such indifference by Republicans themselves. The number of intelligent, honest men who will not hesitate to bolt bad nominations and scratch "regular" tickets, and who will hold themselves ready to support whatever party is likely to give us the most honest and capable Government, is rapidly increasing. It is a hopeful sign of the times. They hold the balance of power, and may be able to compel the rival parties to set up good men, and support good measures, as they could not while wearing party blinders and pulling in party traces. In these local elections this fall they have declared their belief, not that the Republican party has outlived its usefulness, but that it needs to turn over a new leaf if it will meet as it ought the responsibilities that await, during the next decade, the party of economy, reform, and true progress.

The *Advocate* devotes a page to editorials, treating on such subjects as "The General Matter of Confidence," "Vague Yearning and Common Sense," "National Political Parties," and "The Western Book Committee." The "Common Sense" article closes as follows:

We shall only make ourselves useless pain and intense disgust by venturing away from the duty written large upon our doors. We must always go wrong when we reject the lights made for all who pass along the streets. God educates us in masses, tells our fathers the truth that shall save their sons; puts energy and ardor into our blood, God-ward inclinations into our education, and breathes the Holy Ghost all around us and all through us. The struggles to resist these best tendencies and divine inspirations is an effort to unsphere our own world and to reorganize God's world to suit our caprice or to harmonize with our ignorance.

The *New Covenant* contains an interesting article on "Growing Aged Together," from the pen of the Rev. Robert Collyer, from which this extract is taken:

I think the average novel is making sad mischief in the average mind in its pictures of true love. It is no such thing; it is true passion, that is all; a blessed power purely and rightly used, but no more true love than those little books and tendrils we see in June, on a shooting vine, are the ripe clusters of October. For true love grows out of reverence and defence, loyalty and courtesy, good service given and taken, dark days and bright days, sorrow and joy. It is the fine essence of all we are together, and all we do. True passion comes first, true love last. "It is raised a spiritual body," and so it is written, "The first man is of the earth earthy, but the second man is the Lord of Heaven."

BISHOP CUMMINS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your article in relation to the withdrawal of Bishop Cummins from the Episcopal Church, you state that "He was involved in a sharp controversy with Bishop Whitehouse, growing out of some interference in the Cheney matter." The difficulty was not in relation to Dr. Cheney. Bishop Cummins came here to preach in behalf of one of the missionary societies of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and was requested by his former parishioners of Trinity Church to deliver the sermon there. This Bishop Whitehouse forbade (though he had no authority over Bishop C). The latter, notwithstanding, preached to crowded congregations, in the morning in his old parish (Trinity), and in the evening at Christ Church (Dr. Cheney's). At that time no formal action had been taken against Dr. Cheney.

CHICAGO, [illegible] DONATIONS.

The ladies of the [illegible] Universalist Church, who gave [illegible]-dinners recently for the benefit of the church, donated the proceeds of the last day, $200, to the sufferers at Memphis, which has been acknowledged as received by J. J. Busby, Chairman of the Citizens' Relief Committee. The ladies acknowledge the following donations from other societies and individuals: The Union Park Congregational, two donations; Third Presbyterian, one donation; St. Paul's Universalist, five donations. Also donations from Shepard & Goodrich, Case & Martin, Mr. Vanderburgh, Lyman & Silliman, Lewis Moss, Mrs. Russell, C. L. Woodman, and use of hall by the Messrs. Andrews. Two cakes, donated by Mrs. Russell, brought at auction $47.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Rev. Dr. Bellows, of New York, is in the city, and will officiate at the dedication of the Church of the Messiah, to-day.

The Rev. J. B. Thomas, who has been called to the United Churches, the First, and Pierpont, Baptist, Brooklyn, on a salary of $6,000, it is thought will accept.

A. B. Tucker, son of the Rev. Silas Tucker, D.D., has been ordained to the work of the gospel ministry, and installed pastor of the Baptist Church in Aurora. The Rev. Dr. Arnold of the city assisted at the services.

The Rev. B. A. Condit, son-in-law of the Hon. S. M. Moore, Judge of the Superior Court, is in the city. He has just accepted a unanimous call to the Fulton Street Presbyterian Church at Peoria, Ill.

The Rev. William B. Truax, of Chicago, has been invited to take charge of a religious and educational enterprise in San Diego, Cal. He will give the matter due consideration previous to decisive action.

There is considerable religious interest in the Western Avenue Baptist Church. A number of accessions have been made, and prayer-meetings are being held every evening during the present month. The congregations are very large.

A Council for the recognition of the Ashland Avenue Baptist Church will be held in the United Presbyterian Church, corner of Paulina and Monroe streets, on Thursday Nov. 20, at half-past 2 p. m. Delegates from the different Baptist churches will be present to participate in the exercises. Friends of this interest are especially invited to attend.

The Executive Committee of St. Michael's Association have sent within the last two weeks a contribution of $2,200, for the relief of the suffering at Memphis. $100 of this comes through Father Dealy, S. S., from the Xavier Alumni Association, and $250 of it from the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick "for the relief of the suffering Irish."

One of the Methodist church organs has this to say about fine church edifices and the tax-exemption question: "We believe that Methodist churches should be larger, and less costly. The proper practical application of the principle of taxation of churches would regulate the matter of useless and wicked extravagance in building. Why, for instance, have a costly spire, especially in cities?"

A committee has been appointed by the Baptist Ministerial Association to consider the question of occupying the fields opening in Chicago and vicinity through the aid of ministerial students, and also a plan for raising means to supply the wants of beneficiaries, etc. This committee recommend a meeting to be held on next Tuesday evening, in the First Baptist Church, to consider the question still further. A full attendance of all interested is requested. The Executive Committee of the Baptist Theological Union, in co-operation with the movement, unanimously passed the following resolution: "That we cordially approve of the movement of the pastors to employ students in the mission work of this city and vicinity, thus promoting the work of city missions, and aiding needy students in the most efficient and economical manner." This is undoubtedly a move in the right direction, and will certainly prove successful.

WHERE TO WORSHIP.

PROGRAMME OF TO-DAY'S SERVICES.

Strangers and others will, by consulting the following directory, be enabled to find places to worship both this morning and this evening:

PRESBYTERIAN.

The American Reformed and Jefferson Park Congregations will be preached to by the Rev. U. D. Gulick. In the evening he will preach to young men on "True Prosperity."

—The Rev. Ben E. S. Ely will preach as usual at Grace Church.

—The Rev. James Maclaughlan will preach this morning in the First Scotch Church, referring to the life and labors of the late Dr. Candlish, and in the evening on "Elijah's Ascension."

—The Rev. James Harrison will preach as usual at the Tenth Church.

—The Rev. Charles L. Thompson will preach as usual at the Fifth Church. The evening subject is "Religious Signs."

—The Rev. Dr. McKaig will preach as usual at the Ninth Church.

—The Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge will preach this morning at the Third Church on "Christ in the Judgment Hall," and this evening on "Pitching the Tent Toward Jordan."

—The Rev. Arthur Swazey will preach this morning to the Ashland avenue congregation in the Washington Street Swedenborgian Church.

—The Rev. Dr. Patton will preach in the morning, and the pastor in the evening, at the Fullerton Avenue Church.

—Prof. Swing will preach at McVicker's Theatre to-day at 10:45 o'clock.

EPISCOPAL.

The Rev. Dr. Stocking officiates as usual at the Church of the Epiphany. The morning sermon is the third in the course on Elijah.

—The Rev. Dr. Locke will officiate this morning, and the Rev. C. H. W. Stocking this evening, at Grace Church.

—The Rev. Henry G. Perry will officiate as usual at All Saints' Church.

—The Rev. H. C. Kinney will officiate as usual at the Church of the Atonement.

—The Rev. J. T. Walker will preach this morning at Calvary Church, on "Manœuvre-Tuesday, or Field Day in the Temple," and in the evening on "A New Attempt to Adjust an Old Quarrel."

—The Rev. Charles Edward Cheney preaches this morning at Christ Church on "The Kiss of Submission," and this evening on "The Knock at the Door."

—There will be services as usual at the Church of the Holy Communion.

—There will be full cathedral services this morning and evening at the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul. The Bishop of Illinois will officiate.

—The Rev. E. Sullivan will preach morning and evening at Trinity Church (Martine's Hall), corner of Twenty-second street and Indiana avenue. Morning subject: "Bishop Cummins' Secession from the Protestant Episcopal Church."

METHODIST.

The Rev. W. X. Yindam, of Evanston, will preach to-day in the Centenary Church.

—The Rev. J. L. G. McKown will preach this morning, and the Rev. S. McChesney this evening, at Trinity Church.

—The Rev. S. McChesney will preach this morning in the Wabash Avenue Church. In the evening Dr. McKown will preach to young men, on "The Uses of Things."

—The Rev. O. C. Felton, D. D., preaches this morning at Grace Church on "Hope Elemental and Completed," and this evening on "The Unrecognized Benefits of Christianity."

—The Rev. Dr. Thomas will preach as usual at the First Church. The evening subject is "The Philosophy of Life."

—The Rev. A. Youker will preach as usual at the Western Avenue Church. The evening subject is "Truth."

—The Rev. J. W. Phelps will preach as usual at the Michigan Avenue Church.

—The Rev. A. G. Parrish will preach this morning and evening at the Dickson Street Church.

The Rev. P. Hinners will preach morning and evening in Immanuel (German) Church.

BAPTIST.

The Rev. Jesse B. Thomas will preach as usual at the Michigan Avenue Church.

—The Rev. G. W. Northrup, D. D., will preach this evening for the Ashland Avenue congregation, in the church corner of Monroe and Paulina streets.

—The Rev. A. J. Frost will preach as usual at the University Place Church.

—The Rev. A. G. Eberhart will preach this morning, and the Rev. N. F. Ravlin this evening, at the Temple Church.

—The Rev. W. W. Everts preaches this morning at the First Church. In the evening B. F. Jacobs will lead the Gospel-meeting.

—W. W. Everts, Jr., will preach this morning, and the Rev. Dr. Everts this evening, at the Indiana Avenue Chapel.

—The Rev. Florence McCarthy will preach as usual at the Union Park Church.

—The Rev. L. T. Bush will preach this morning and evening at the Twenty-fifth Street Church.

—There will be services as usual in the Second Church. The subject in the evening will be "The Dishonesty of Some Ministers and Christians, and Its Bearings."

—The Rev. J. Malvern will preach morning and evening in the Free Church, corner of Jackson and Loomis streets. Morning subject, "The All-Important Question."

CONGREGATIONAL.

The Rev. C. D. Helmer, having just returned from his annual vacation, will preach this morning and evening at the Union Park Church.

—The Rev. Albert Bushnell will preach this morning and evening at the Leavitt Street Church.

—The Rev. L. T. Chamberlain preaches this morning and evening at the New England Church.

—There will be preaching as usual at the Oakland Church.

—The Rev. William E. Holyoke will preach this morning and evening at the Wicker Park Church.

—The Rev. E. P. Goodwin will preach as usual at the First Church.

—The Rev. William Alvin Bartlett will preach this morning and evening at Plymouth Church.

—The Rev. Frank P. Woodbury, of Rockford, will preach this morning and evening at the Tabernacle Church.

UNITARIAN.

There will be no services at Unity Church, on account of the dedication of the Church of the Messiah.

—The new Church of the Messiah, corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-third street, will be dedicated this morning. The Rev. Dr. Bellows, of New York, will preach the dedicatory [illegible] there will be a service [illegible] others [illegible] Bellows. [illegible] will be no [illegible] day in the Fourth Church.

UNIVERSALIST.

The Rev. S. H. Pullman will preach this morning and evening at Murray Chapel.

—The Rev. J. E. Forester will preach morning and evening in the Church of the Redeemer, corner of Washington and Sangamon streets. Morning subject, "Christian Manhood;" evening, "Amusements."

CATHOLIC.

The Rev. J. De Blieck, S. J., will lecture this evening in St. Patrick's Church on "The Pope King and the Robber King."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Samuel Maxwell, trance speaker, will lecture this morning and evening to the First Society of Spiritualists in the hall over No. 181 South Clark street.

—There will be a Friends' meeting this morning in the Methodist Church Block.

—Elder George G. Mullins preaches this morning in the Central Christian Church, on "Go Preach the Gospel," and this evening on "The Transfiguration of Christ."

—The Progressive Lyceum meet in Good Templar's Hall, corner of Washington and Desplaines streets.

—The Rev. C. Day Noble will preach this afternoon in Plymouth Church to the Second Swedenborgian congregation, on "Money."

—The Rev. Dr. Cooper will officiate this evening at Immanuel Church.

—The Rev. Prof. Beck will preach this morning in the English Lutheran Church.

—The Christadelphians meet for worship this morning at 10½ o'clock in the upper hall of Dyhrenfurth's College, Randolph street. Strangers are invited.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

EPISCOPAL.

Nov. 16—Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Nov. 16—Twenty-fourth Sunday after Pentecost.
Nov. 17—St. Gregory Thaumaturgus, B. C.
Nov. 18—Dedication of SS. Peter and Paul.
Nov. 19—St Elizabeth of Hungary, W.; St. Pontian, P. M.
Nov. 20—St. Felix of Valois, C.
Nov. 21—Presentation of the B. V. M.
Nov. 22—St. Cecilia, V. M.

NOT WHOLLY TRUE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Cincinnati rumor that the suspension of Hoyt, Sprague & Co. was occasioned by their payment of a $2,000,000 German draft to Mr. A. D. Breed is not correct. The silver-mine referred to is the "Cariboo," 40 miles northwest of Denver, and was owned and sold by A. L. Scovill & Co., patent-medicine manufacturers,—the partners being Mr. A. D. Breed and Dr. D. B. Miller, of Cincinnati, with Theodore Curran, of New York. The price of the mine was $3,000,000. The purchasers—the Netherland Mining Company, capital $5,000,000—paid $1,000,000 about six months ago through Jay Cooke & Co. The remaining $2,000,000 may have been paid by Hoyt, Sprague & Co. Mr. Curran is my brother-in-law, and told me in June of the $1,000,000 payment, and then stated that the remainder was to be paid about the time of the H. S. & Co. suspension; and, as he put $250,000 into the firm of John F. Henry, Curran & Co. on Oct. 1, I presume the $2,000,000 was paid as rumored.

Yours truly, J. W. B.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14, 1873.

—A man in Kentucky, all alive and well, recently saw a statement of his own death in a newspaper. He did not so much resent the general statement as the inaccuracy of the details; and so he wrote to the editor: "Sir, I notice a few errors in the obituary of myself, which appeared in your paper of Wednesday last. I was born in Greenup County, not Caldwell, and my retirement from business in 1860 was not owing to ill-health, but to a little trouble I had in connection with a horse. The cause of my death was not small-pox. Please make correction, for which I enclose fifty cents."

METROPOLITAN MODES.

The Fashion in Furs.

Lower Rates than Usual---Seal-Skin Still the Most in Vogue.

The Manner of Making Sacques---Crown Russian Sable.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13, 1873.

Some of the "oldest inhabitants" in the regions hereabout are predicting a mild winter, and the autumn has certainly warranted the hope. One prophet, whose peculiarly wan, spectre-like appearance gives an unreal reality to all he says and does, declared last year that we should have an exceedingly severe winter, because of the birds going earlier, or staying later, than usual, or for some equally occult reason. Now, he asserts that the coming season will be comparatively ethereal, and we are all waiting for the fulfillment of his pleasant prognostications.

Notwithstanding our charming fall, than which, meteorologically, none has been more delightful in the last decade, Metropolitans seem determined to jump from September to January, so far as clothes go. When they leave off grenadine and foulard, they get into flannels and furs. This may be—probably is—an economic measure. We are not too rich this season, as I have said, and we must make our one dollar go as far as five in ordinary times. For those of us who have not more than one, it is extremely difficult to skrimp more than usual. Indeed, from a feminine point of view, there is nothing particularly attractive in saving money for defaulting cashiers to pocket, or for "sound" banks to land on waste-paper security. I have heard more than one pretty financier wish that she had put into dry goods that which her father, or brother, or husband had lost during the panic.

FURS,

in their various forms, and fur-trimmed garments, are the subject of much consideration at present. Though we be poor, we must not, therefore, freeze; and furs are wonderfully comfortable, and, just now, cheap withal. Perhaps cheap is too strong an expression; less expensive than common may be nearer the fact. It will only be after the Millennium, when we shall live in a beautifully-equable climate, where furs will be unnecessary, that they will be cheap. I suppose one difficulty is, that the animals whose skins are taken for our benefit are mostly very small, while we are the contrary; and there are not nice skins enough to go round. Nobody can buy furs for a song (a prima-donna would find it hard to do that); if one could, what a burst of melody would fill the surrounding air!

Seal-skin is, as it has been for two years, the most fashionable of pelts. There never was anything that slipped so quietly and unexpectedly into popular favor as this soft, brown stuff. It pleases everybody; babies wear it, and so do their grandmothers. The color is, perhaps, more generally becoming than that of any other fur, and a whole set of it forms a good part of a winter's wardrobe. Among the choice skins, it is one of the least expensive. To be sure, the lowest price for a seal sacque is $65; and from there the hundreds rise to five or six. The expense may be largely increased by having the garment bordered with plucked sea-otter, the most beautiful of the short brown furs. Possibly you are not aware what plucked otter is. I was not, till the other day. The original otter is covered with long brown hairs that grow wide apart, having no ostensible relation to the delicate silky surface of the pelt. With these hairs on, it presents a totally different appearance from what it does with the hairs off; and, therefore, the "plucking," or pulling-out, process—done by hand—is resorted to. This takes so long, of course, that a high rate must be charged for the fur when finished. It is often used for trimming, "unplucked;" but, except for fashion's sake, few would choose it when the other could be obtained.

NEW STYLES.

Fur sacques are made this season with a seam in the back, slightly shaping to the figure, which is a great improvement. They gain a "style" they have always lacked, and are preserved from that awkward "bulginess" they were wont to present. A new style of collar is added; the collar rolling behind, with broad, fur-lined revers in front, so cut that they can be lapped to form an extra protection for the lungs in very cold weather. Fur buttons are another novelty; but, besides these, there is little change. Seal boas are flat, as heretofore, and generally about half a yard shorter than any other kind. Muffs of all sorts are of medium size, and finished indifferently with tassels, gros-grain bows, or left plain. The latter is the newest, and probably will be the most "taking," style. Comparatively, sets of muff and boas are cheap, since they come between $20 and $75. For $50 anybody can be satisfied; leaving a little margin for a cap that costs $5 or $20, as you choose. You [illegible] tribute to your favorite [illegible] the non-op[illegible] for the caps [illegible] remains the Alpine, bearing [illegible] generation dent (not of the reigning family) in the crown.

How you would have sighed could you have seen a set of

CROWN RUSSIAN SABLE

that lately spurred me to a minute examination of my exchequer! It was dark, and long, and soft, and seemed—well, it seemed more like itself than anything in the world. The dealer said the short boa and tiny muff were cheap at $1,000; but they would have been very dear to any woman's heart. You can pay $1,500 or $1,600 for no more square inches of pelt, if you care to; but then you may be economical, and spend between $80 and $750. Of course, the quality and color will not equal the most expensive; but it is doubtful if your nearest and most envious friend appreciates the difference.

Hudson's Bay sable is quite contenting to many people, and, when it drops as low as $50, and goes no higher than $400 a set, its virtues become manifold.

A superb black velvet carriage-dress, just completed, and trimmed with Hudson's Bay sable, does not fairly represent the stringent money-market. The demi-train skirt is rather narrowly gored, and cut very round at the bottom. Three five-inch bands of the fur follow the outline of the skirt (the width of the bands apart) until they reach the second gore, when they gradually slope upward, and, on reaching the front breadth at the knee, turn a square corner, and are carried straight across the breadth. The polonaise is open to the belt, slightly draped behind, and looped very high on the sides. It is bordered around the edge and up the fronts with the fur, which, after arriving at the waist, passes up over the shoulders, vest-shape, down the back, meeting again at the belt, spreading once more, and outlining a short square basque on the skirt. The sleeves are coat-shape, with a band of fur following the back seam and round the hand. A Marie Stuart bonnet of black velvet, edged with a narrow strip of fur, and a boa and muff of the same, finish the toilette. The weight of the costume must be frightful,—only equaled by the price. There are over twenty yards of trimming, which may have cost anywhere between $12 and $50 a yard; so that it is confidently believed that the gentleman who is expected to pay the bill will announce an early suspension.

As for the

OTHER FURS,

silver-fox and chinchilla have entirely superseded ermine. The latter is so woefully unbecoming to most complexions that vanity has demanded its withdrawal from the position of the "only thing," which it has held so long. In the form of opera-wraps and sacques alone does it have a steady sale.

This reminds me that a new fur wrap, in the dolman form, is much more convenient for the purpose than a sacque. It invariably crushes a nice gown more or less to put a sleeved garment over it; and the dolman, which is made in seal and ermine, has all the virtues and none of the defects of the older style. To persons who can afford them, $300 or $500 does not sound high; but, to my thinking, the sum could be more advantageously laid out.

The newly-awakened liking for chinchilla, at one time almost wholly resigned to children, is a favorable augury of the growth of pure taste. Its exquisitely beautiful shading is warm and tender enough to suit any face from 5 to 50; and the fancy for it is so wide-spread that the price has naturally risen. Many very elegant carriage dresses of black velvet are trimmed with it, and the effect is more refined than of ermine and velvet. Indeed, fur bands on velvet, notwithstanding the expense, are by no means a rare design of the present season. There are deluded mortals who imagine they are economical because they find they can purchase a set of chinchilla for between $15 and $75, and by the yard from $1.50 to $12. Let them look before they leap! Chinchilla is a tempting trap to the touch and the sight; but, its other name is frailness. Two winters of most careful use will generally render it useless for further service. Dealers say that, for a lady who habitually wears it, there is no more expensive fur, cheap as it may appear at first.

Silver fox, dainty as is its flossy fineness, has proved so unsatisfactory, that its admirers have largely gone over to its new rival. More costly than chinchilla, its endurance is not so great, and it is a thousand pities to give from $50 to $150 for what will be but a ghostly remembrance the second or third winter.

Blue fox, of the same texture as silver fox, has the color of stone-marten, and is fashionable, though not nearly so attractive as its relative. The same objections belong to it, and the same delicacy of aspect does not. In price it rises to the same altitude as chinchilla, but falls not so low.

Grebe, whose peculiar whiteness, subdued by the faint brown stripes, is not at all unsuited to the majority, has, through caprice, fallen out of modish ranks. In my judgment, its tiny, close-lapping feathers are far prettier than the yellow-white and staring-black tails of ermine, but, this year, it is even less desired. It is very reasonable,—too reasonable, mayhap, to make it strictly fashionable,—$30 getting a handsome set. Young maidens will monopolise it for a while at least; but it is to be hoped its banishment from mature complaisance will not be extended.

Furriers say their goods will not be so low again for years as they are now. The panic has affected them like everybody else, though in rather less degree. Nevertheless, they have marked down their wares to what they are pleased to consider "attractive prices," and expect an active trade. They are never compelled to make so large reductions as other merchants, for their stocks are less subject to changes of style; and, if they do not meet with ready sale here, they can be shipped to Europe, where there is a steady and increasing demand for American furs.

FURBELOW.

THAT "PRUSSIAN" FLAG.

Mr. Hesing Explains Why and How He Displayed the German Flag on His Building on the Day After the City Election.

From the Illinois Staats-Zeitung.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 10, 1873.

To the Editor of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung:

A great many Americans have asked me the question, Whether it is true that you displayed on your building, on the day after the election, a large German flag, and immediately *under* it a very small American flag. I have denied it numberless times; still, in my opinion, it is the general belief among Americans, and, I think it creates an unnecessary and unpleasant prejudice. Knowing the love which the American (native-born) has for his national flag (and, I think, the German-American shares it equally), I deemed it best to call your attention to this current rumor, so that you may do what you consider best in the premises. Yours, truly, A. F. St.

In reply to this kindly letter, let us first state the facts.

Upon the 5th day of November, as on a great many previous occasions, the *Illinois Staats-Zeitung* displayed on the top of its building two flags, viz.: the national American flag over its principal front on Washington street, and the flag which is the emblem and symbol of German nationality over the side front on Fifth avenue. Both flags are of equal size; neither of them is hoisted below the other; only an unmitigated fool could believe us capable of offering such an insult to either the national emblem of the country of our choice or the country of our birth. But, as far as there is any difference in the position of the two flags, it is in favor of the American flag, since that waves over the main front of the building. As stated above, both flags have been displayed in the same relative position upon many former occasions, but this is the first time that anybody objects to it.

Now, to those who object from "sheer cussedness," because they hate the idea of having been defeated by a number of as good American citizens as any who happen to have been born on American soil, but whose mother tongue is not the English, we have nothing to say at all. It would be of no use. For they, in all probability, spite of all we could say, would hate us and look down upon us as "foreigners" with the same supercilious contempt with which the only *genuine* "American," Mr. Lo, looks down upon *them*.

But with those of our fellow-citizens who sincerely believe that the displaying of the German flag alongside of, or *next to*, the American flag is an improper thing to do, we are willing to reason in the kindliest manner. In the words of the late Mr. Greeley we address them as

"*Men and Brethren:*" Many and many a time you have seen processions of American citizens of Irish birth, carrying the green flag of Erin side by side with the American flag. Have you ever believed that these citizens were desirous of returning under the benign rule of the British Queen? Have you not looked upon that flag—not as the emblem of foreign allegiance, but as an emblem expressive of the kind remembrance in which the country that gave them birth is held by a number of American citizens, who have become so by choice, not by accident, as you have? For, as for that matter, you know very very well, men and brethren, that none of you were asked whether you would or would not be born on American soil, but that you had to, because you could not help it. Now, we do not blame you for it, but neither should you blame us for kindly remembering [illegible] displaying of [illegible] and we want you not [illegible] to celebrate it (*for that* you could not claim any special credit, because we shall do it anyhow, whether you do or do not appreciate our reasons), but to understand why we do it and why we are not any the worse American citizens for showing that we honor our native nationality.

That "Prussian flag" as you call it—some of you do in spite and hatred, but most of you out of bona fide ignorance; that German flag as we call it, does not mean that the German-speaking citizens of this country consider themselves as "subjects of Emperor William;" it does not signify an allegiance to any foreign potentate. Hence, it would never be displayed, if there existed the slightest possibility of its being construed as an evidence of our taking sides with Germany, as a nation, in any conflict between that nation and the United States. Our allegiance belongs to this Republic, which we have voluntarily chosen for our country; our *final love* (no *more* than that, but no less either) belongs to that country, from which, men and brethren, *your* ancestors, too, have emigrated to England.

Cannot you understand that sentiment? Only try to! You that have been born near Plymouth Rock, do you not, through all your lifetime, fondly remember the "Old Commonwealth" as your mother, and, though you may have helped in building up new glorious States or cities "out West," does not, on all joyful occasions, your memory carry you back "down East" to the place where your cradle stood, where a loving mother guided your first tottering steps in life, where all your remembrance of the associations of childhood and early youth centers? And if there were particular symbols of that perfectly legitimate sentiment, would you not display them whenever you wanted to express your joy and exultation at some public event? If you answer that question in the affirmative, then, men and brethren, you have stated the reason for which citizens of Chicago, born a few thousand miles east of Plymouth Rock, love to give outward expression to their remembrance of their place of birth.

What the display of the German flag does not signify (viz.: allegiance to a foreign country) you have been told. What it does signify is this: That we, conceding to no one, who happens to have been born upon American soil, that he is a truer and more faithful citizen of the United States than we are, shall fully insist upon the fullest equality of rights and duties of those citizens who have been born upon German soil, and whose mother-tongue is the original German, with those other citizens whose ancestors have been born in England and whose mother-tongue is a compound of German roots with Norman-French and accessories; that the German-speaking accretion to the population of this Republic is an integral element of the American nationality, which, as long as the country has not a population of at least 200,000,000 of inhabitants, is yet in the process of formation; that we are resolved upon contributing all which may be good in our character, convictions, habits, and customs toward the formation of that American nationality, and that no narrow-minded bigotry of those who may consider themselves the privileged landlords, and us the subordinate tenantry of the country, shall deter us from feeling and acting as equal and independent American citizens.

To sum up: In displaying the German flag alongside of (neither above nor below) the American, we mean to say that, while loving and honoring our wife, we shall continue to honor and love our mother.

Now, men and brethren, if you do understand and appreciate these sentiments, you are welcome to it; if not, we are sorry, but can't help it. In that case be contented with the assurance that, although the German flag may often yet be displayed on top of our building, it will never appear, as it never has appeared, above the American.

—One female clerk in the Treasury Department can count 9,000 notes in an hour, and has counted 4,000 in twenty minutes.

THE DREAM-WOMAN.

The following is the story of the Dream-Woman, as read by Mr. Wilkie Collins, in Boston:

The Dream-Woman, in four narratives. Dramatis Personæ—Mr. Percy Fairbanks, an English gentleman; Mrs. Fairbanks, his wife; Alicia Warlock, the dream-woman; Francis Raven, the groom; Rygoband, a servant; M. Bernell, proprietor of a vineyard. The scenes partly in England and partly in France.

First narrative—conducted by Percy Fairbanks, an English gentleman who resides the greater part of his time in Farleigh Hall, England, but is obliged, in connection with his business, to make occasional visits to France. Mr. Fairbanks is traveling with his wife at the time the scene opens. One of his horses has fallen lame on the road, and what is to be done? They look around them, but see no signs of human habitation. There is a hill before; they ride to the top of this and see a town on the other side; it is the town of Underbridge, composed of one muddy street, on which is situated the Eagle Inn. Leaving him in charge of the horses, Mrs. Fairbanks saunters down the yard, opens the door and peeps in.

Mr. Fairbanks is on the point of calling the hostler, when he hears Mrs. Fairbanks' voice. Mrs. Fairbanks, it seems, has opened the last door at the end of the yard, and there she sees a strange sight—a dingy stable, and in one corner horses munching hay, and in another a man breathing convulsively. She calls to him "Wake up! wake up!" but he only stirs restlessly in his sleep. While she watches him, he mutters as if some vision was passing across his troubled brain: "Fair hair with yellow in it; gray eyes, with a droop in the left eyelid; little hands flushed around the nails; a knife with a buckhorn handle—murder, murder!" Then he stops; grows restless. When he speaks again his tone is altered: "Say, you lovely being, I am so fond of you." The words die on his lips; he speaks no more. Mrs. Fairbanks gets over her first terror excited by his words, and calls her husband, tells him what she has heard, and gives her opinion that there has been a murder committed, and requests him to go and get help. Just as he, yielding to her solicitations, is on the point of going, he stumbles on a stranger at the stable-door, a man with a bald head and surly manner, who turns out to be the landlord of the inn. "Good morning," he says; "I am a little hard o' hearing; say, did you call?" Mr. Fairbanks' wife interposes: "Who is that man asleep on the straw? Did he fall in love with a murderess? Did she stab him or not?" The old fellow waits till she's done, and then says: "His name is Francis Raven, 45 years of age his last birthday; he is my brother." The landlord then enters the stable, and stirs the man up as if he were a wild beast. The man looks around him with a horrid glare of suspicion at first, and then becomes calm. They question him; ask him why he was asleep at that time of day. He replies that he was tired, and tired out. "Tired out, eh? hard work, I suppose?" "No, sir." "Well, what then? Up all night? Nothing going on in this town; is there anybody ill?" "Nobody ill, sir." And they can get nothing more from him. Mrs. Fairbanks is not satisfied; her curiosity is aroused; and, as he is to be their driver, she places her husband behind, and takes a seat beside the driver, and during the journey succeeds in getting from the man his story. But now let Francis Raven tell his own story.

This is the story of Francis Raven—the second narrative: "It is now ten years ago since I got the great warning of my life. Suppose yourself in a little cottage with me and my mother. We were talking about a great journey I was to take the next morning—the morning before my birthday—to a neighboring town, to get a place. My mother was dead-set against this. 'You cannot walk there and back again by night,' she said; 'you will have to sleep away from home on your birthday.' I, however, held to my opinion, and set out the next morning, calling out as I leave, 'I will get back in time for my birthday, never fear.' It was then the last day of February. Be pleased to remember that the 1st of March was my birthday, and 2 o'clock in the morning the hour of my birth. I will tell you what happened on my journey. I reached the house and made application for the place, but found I had been anticipated, and the place was already taken. Swallowing my disappointment I made some inquiries at the inn, and found I could save some time by taking another route back. I started, but a storm came up, and I lost my way, and was forced to take refuge at an inn. Here I will say that I am a temperate man, and my supper that night consisted solely of a slice of bread and a small glass of wine. Nothing was said at the time which could in any way excite my mind; nothing to excite my mind to play tricks with my common sense. I got ready for bed; the wind was still the [illegible] next subsided; I [illegible] conscious of, I light[?] awake, with a terrible shivering fit upon me, and a horrible sinking at my heart. My candle had burned low in its socket, and the last part of the wick had just fallen, and there, between the foot of the bed and the closed door of the room, was a woman, standing and looking fixedly at me with a knife in her hand. I was struck speechless with terror. There the woman stood, with the knife in her hand, her eyes fixed upon me. She said nothing, but moved slowly towards the bed. I saw a fair, fine woman, with light-gray eyes, with a droop in the left eyelid, and a knife with a buckhorn handle. She came round to the side of the bed without any change in the stony expression of her face; came nearer, nearer, with the knife raised to stab. As I saw it coming, I jerked to the other side of the bed just as the knife descended. She drew the knife slowly out of the bed with her delicate white hands, with a flush under the finger-nails. She went to the foot of the bed, stood there a moment, and then passed round to the other side and again struck at me. It was a large knife,—such as men used to cut bread with,—made of buckhorn, and looked as good as new. A second time she drew the knife out of the bed, and hid it in the sleeve of her gown. At that moment the wick fell, there was a moment of darkness, and the woman with the knife was gone. When I came to myself, my heart was beating violently, and I cried out, 'Wake up! wake up! murder! murder!' I groped around the room and found the door; it was locked. Could she have come in at the window? That was locked, too. Then the landlord came with a gun and a light. 'What is it?' said he. I told him there was a woman in the room with a knife in her hand. He looked at me a moment, and then said, coldly: 'Well, she seems to have missed you.' I told him to look at the bed. He went, and came back in a passion; there was no such thing as a cut of a knife on the bed. 'What do you mean?' he said, 'by a woman with a knife trying to stab you? Ho! ho! it was a woman seen in a dream!' What! a Dream-Woman tried to stab me,—not a living woman,—not a living human being like myself! Horror got hold of me, and I left the house, and rushed out into the rain, and reached home, I hardly knew how. I told my mother all that had happened. She asked me what time it was when I saw the woman. Allowing for the time it took me to get home, it must have been at 2 o'clock in the morning,—the morning of my birthday, and at the very hour of my birth. My mother opened her desk, and said: 'Tell me, my son, what she looked like.' I described her fully, as I have already described her to you,—the light-gray eyes with the droop in the left eyelid, and the knife with the buckhorn-handle. My mother wrote it down carefully, and put it away in her desk. This is the story of the warning. Now, judge whether it is true or false when you know what happened on the next birthday. The night preceding my next birthday found me at the surgery, in quest of medicine for my mother. While it was being prepared, a young woman entered the room and asked for laudanum. The doctor refused to sell her any, and I, fearing she intended to poison herself, against the advice of the doctor, followed her out and questioned her. She confessed the desperate straits to which she was reduced, and I—well, in a word, I fell madly in love with her, took her home with me, and, after a short time, married her, against the advice of my mother, who thought she recognized in her 'the Dream-Woman.' Her name was Alicia Warlock. Time passed on, and she turned out to be a drunkard. Mother died, and my wife, in a state of intoxication, insisted on attending the funeral. I got angry with her, and in a fit of rage I struck her. When I returned from the funeral I found her awaiting me with a terribly calm and fixed expression upon her face. 'No man has ever struck me before,' she said; 'my husband shall never have another opportunity.' She shut the door, and I saw her go up the street. All that night I watched, but no one came. The next night my slumbers were undisturbed; but on the seventh night I awoke again with that strange sinking at my heart. I looked, and there was the Dream-Woman again? No; but my own wife, with her arm raised in the attitude of the dream. I sprang for her, but she hid the knife in her sleeve,—a knife with a buckhorn handle. It was all I could do to keep from dropping on the floor. 'You meant to kill me!' I said. 'Yes,' she replied, 'I did want to kill you with that knife.' I do not know what possessed me, but I acted like a coward, and fell down, like a woman, in a swoon. When I came to, the knife was nowhere to be seen; she had probably taken it with her. I opened the window; a policeman was going by. I asked him what time it was. Two o'clock, he replied. Two o'clock in the morning; it was my birthday. The connection with the dream was complete. There was not a link wanting. That was my second warning. Since then I have lived round from place to place, waiting for my next birthday, which I fear is to be the day of my death. My wife is looking for me. I don't believe in dreams. I only say that Alicia Warlock is looking for me. I may be wrong, and may be right; which of you can tell?" This is the end of the second narrative.

The third narrative is by Percy Fairbanks, who continues the story. He tells how he talked the matter over with his wife, and, she desiring very much to have the servant in their employ till his next birthday, so that she might see what would happen, he yielded, and they took him with them into the south of France. Shortly before the time of his next birthday, he was so unfortunate as to have his leg broken by the kick of a horse, and he was laid up in consequence. The hostler was looking forward with much anxiety to the 1st of March, his birthday, and Mr. Fairbanks tried in vain to comfort him. The physician suggested that, if the groom did not know that, in that year, leap-year, February had twenty-nine days, he would have the climax of his fear at the wrong time. This turned out to be the case, and Mr. Fairbanks went to him on the morning of the 29th, and rallied him on the groundlessness of his alarm; but the man only gave him a strange look, and said that something was wrong.

At the time that the hostler was laid up, Mr. Fairbanks was driven, in consequence, to employ a French groom named Joseph Rygoband. The man was left in charge of the hostler during the night preceding the 1st of March; and the testimony of this man before the Judge forms the fourth and concluding narrative. His testimony: "I am 32 years old, a groom in the service of Mr. Fairbanks; remember the 29th of February of this year; I was on that day in the City of Metz, and there I met a charming lady. She was English, but could speak French as well as a native; the result of our interview was that she should meet me at the Maison Rouge at 10 o'clock, when the other servants had retired. She came, and I received her at supper in the room adjoining the apartment where the hostler was lying. As we were sitting down to supper, the sick man called out to me by name, and, at the sound of his voice, the lady became very much excited, and inquired his name, and what was the matter with him. On my telling her, she made me take her down stairs, and show her which horse it was that had broken her brother's leg, and, when I had told her, she kissed him. Then she ran back upstairs, and I stayed to lock the stable. When I came up I found the woman at the door of the sick man's room; I went in, and found the man in a very excited condition, and he implored me not to leave him. He made such a noise that I went and got some handkerchiefs and gagged him. Then I heard my mistress call, and I went away, and left the woman there and the man thus bound. My mistress wanted to know how the man was getting along, and if anything had happened. I said, 'Nothing whatever, ma'am. If he is not disturbed he will fall into a sound sleep.' I was on my way back to the room, when I heard a sound like the creaking of a door on its hinges. I looked and found the west door open. I supposed it was the wind. I shut it and went to look for the Englishwoman, but I could not find her. I then went to the door of the hostler's room and listened. There was not a sound. I called, but there was no answer. A dim presentiment of evil came over me. I opened the door and looked in. I noticed something dark creeping in a crevice of the floor near the door. I examined it close. The dark, moving object was a stream of blood. I rushed into the room and saw the Englishman stabbed in the head and heart; there was a knife lying near with a buckhorn-handle." "Have you anything more to tell me?" asked the Judge. "No, nothing," said the trembling man, "except that I am innocent. Oh, Judge, don't send me to trial for murder!" Upon this the Judge closed the examination, and the prisoner was carried to his cell.

Percy Fairbanks then concludes. Joseph Rygoband was tried and found innocent. Of the woman, Alicia Warlock, nothing more was heard, and it remains doubtful whether she died by drowning as they traced her tracks near the river, or not. At any rate, she was never seen again. Thus the "Dream-Woman" passes from your view. Was she a ghost, a spirit, or a living woman? What was it? Remember that dreams are around you on every side, and the greatest of poets has written:

We are such stuff
As dreams are made of; and our little life
Is rounded with a sleep.

ELEPHANTS.

Interesting Facts About Them.

From the London Saturday Review.

The popular English notion of elephants is ordinarily derived from the Courts and camps of the East. They are rightly enough believed to play a prominent part in reviews, Durbars, and other solemn pageants in which Oriental magnificence is seen side by side with British symmetry and order. Most Englishmen are aware that a considerable number of the tigers annually slain in our Indian dependency are shot by sportsmen securely seated in howdahs on the backs of elephants; but these useful beasts are employed for many domestic purposes, and are often maintained all over India by native gentlemen who never faced a tiger or handled a gun in all their lives. Under the Mogul Emperors the "Fil-Khanah," or "Mansion of Elephants," was a regular department of the State; and the officer in charge of it had a rank and significance analogous to that of the Master of the Buckhounds with us. The Great Akbar used to beat the jungles with a line of elephants extending for a quarter of a mile. Some native Princes have derived a vile pleasure from witnessing a duel between two of these well-matched antagonists; and their services have been often called into requisition to put ignoble criminals to a barbarous death. Scott, whose knowledge of India, derived from members of the civil and military services, was invariably correct and striking, has introduced an elephant to contribute to the denouement of one of his least read novels. In the finale of the "Surgeon's Daughter," the apostate, Richard Middlemas, who has just received what was his due from the bounty of Tippoo, is told to accept the fruit of the justice of Hyder, and is crushed, in open Durbar, under the foot of a well-trained elephant. "The cry which the victim uttered," we are told, "was mimicked by the roar of the monster, and the sound, like an hysterical laugh, mingling with a scream, which rung from under the veil of the Begum."

It is not very long since that the indignation of the Government of India was expressed to the ruler of Baroda, who had fastened an unlucky offender to the feet of an elephant, and had had him pounded to death in this fashion through the main streets of the city. Bernier's entertaining travels contain sundry notices of elephants as forming a part of the royal establishment. The Emperor every year went away from "Agra or great Mogul" to escape the hot season in the cool and picturesque valleys of Cashmere. In fact, he did what the present race of English Viceroys is now and then attacked for doing; he sought a climate where life could be enjoyed, instead of being merely endured, in the hot winds and rainy season. On one of these expeditions some elephants of the King's household took fright in a mountain pass, and fell over a precipice some hundreds of feet in sheer depth. Bernier, who came up in the cortege three days afterwards, saw the unfortunate beasts still alive at the bottom of the pass, moving their trunks and dying by inches.

The possession of an elephant or two is, as we have intimated, by no means confined to royal or princely families. Landholders and English gentlemen engaged in commercial or agricultural pursuits in the interior of the country, find such an animal well worth his keep in many ways. It brings in the collection of rent from an out-station to headquarters. It takes important letters or supplies right across country. It will carry half-a-dozen servants, with bed, baggage, and cooking apparatus, to any place where these adjuncts or necessaries cannot be relied on. It enables the native agents of a factory to travel about with security against accidents or robbery. Where roads have not been constructed, or are impassable for vehicles during the rainy season, the elephant is equal to any emergency. To swim rivers, to skirt or wade through swamps, to step cleverly over fences, to fray a path through reeds, to break down forest trees firmly connected by long trailing creepers, is a comparatively easy task to this sagacious, powerful, and obedient servant. It is true that 3 or 4 miles an hour is the average rate of progress, and that it is hardly fair to exact of an animal more than 15 or 20 miles of march in the day. It must be admitted, too, that practice is necessary to accustom the traveler to the motion, and that the paces of all elephants are not the same. Some are so smooth as almost to invite slumber; on others the unlucky occupant of the cushion rolls about as at sea, and arrives at his journey's end with sore pains in all his joints. But the docility of the beast and the security of this mode of conveyance are, where rapidity of communication is not essential, of the very greatest convenience to residents in the plains. The owner of an elephant has besides a far greater guarantee for respectability than the owner of a gig. It is not to be imagined, however, that elephants cost nothing, or can prosper without care or attendance. A prudent person will guard his elephant from the deluge of a tropical rain, and to this end a high-roofed barn must be constructed with open sides large enough to admit something of the size of an ordinary haystack. Then the bath is as indispensable to the elephant as it was to an old Roman, or a good breakfast to the juryman of Dickens; and after a daily plunge and swim, during which nothing is seen of the animal but the tip of his trunk, it lies down on its side at a signal from the driver, and submits to be oiled, cleaned, and brushed, while thorns, or foreign substances are extracted from the toes. When these operations are concluded, a chain is fastened round one hind leg, and made secure to a post or tree, and the remainder of the day is passed by the elephant in obliterating the traces of the bath by showers of dust, or in driving away the flies with a leafy branch. The food generally consists of several pounds of coarse rice, the stem of plantain tree, and a whole cartload of tender branches recently cut. To procure this latter supply is the daily duty of one of the attendants, who in Indian phraseology is termed "a mate," the title of Mahout being reserved for the head-keeper. Not every kind of leaf is palatable, and whole tracts of country covered with forest trees are absolutely useless for the feeding of elephants. When on a march, or in the jungles, elephants will endeavor to feed all day, and will snatch at anything edible. Those who are now groaning over the price of coals will hardly be consoled by the knowledge that the price of an elephant's keep has almost doubled in the last quarter of a century. Formerly in the Gangetic Delta an elephant, with its two attendants, cost little more than £2 a month. The amount is now fully double, and in other and drier parts of India, where forage is scarce, it reaches the high figure of £6 or £7. Elephants are also very liable to be disabled by sore feet, or to get out of condition. Thorns, stumps, and stones cause laceration and lameness; sores and ulcers arise from neglect or carelessness in fitting on the howdah; and internal disorders are betrayed by the animal itself, which literally consumes lumps of earth to show that it needs a purgative. Then an elephant may, under bad management, become as fertile a source of quarrel as rabbits or hares. Some have a vicious habit of getting rid of their fastenings, and making nightly expeditions into fields of rice or sugar-cane. A Mahout, with the recklessness or nonchalance of Asiatic menials, will take his elephant right through a field of rice, wheat, or pulse, to save a circuit of a few hundred yards, or he will permit it to pluck the finest fruits of the orchard, or, as he passes through a village, will slily connive at a push or a shove that annihilates a line of storehouses or huts made of wattles, mud, and thatch. Incensed land-owners, defrauded of their rents or defied by their tenants, have often been known quietly to send a posse of servants on an elephant into the garden or field of their adversary, and to trust to subsequent chicanery and corruption to meet and counteract the tale of a plundered homestead and a ravaged crop.

About a quarter of a century ago elephants played, or were made to play, a very active part in boundary disputes, or contests for new tracts of alluvial formation, with which the Executive was then wholly incompetent to cope. Districts were at that time of enormous extent. The laws against what are termed agrarian outrages were palpably lax, the police was wholly officered by natives, and encroachments were either attempted or resisted, on the part of the proprietors, by the aid of organized bands of strong-limbed and well-paid club-men. A desultory engagement ensued, in which, so the police report stated, a couple of men were transfixed with spears and died on the spot, and three or four more were wounded; and then the fight was fought over again in the criminal and civil courts. In a long and acrimonious litigation it was minutely described how the aggressor had sent one servant on a bay pony, a second on a white ditto, and a third on the elephant; how, at a given signal from the howdah, the ripe corn had been fired or the well had been choked; how this tenant had been speared with a javelin because he would not give up the inheritance of his fathers, and that he had been riddled with buckshot because he [illegible] huge oath [illegible] had been employed to finish the work of the club-men, and to pound hearth and homestead into a chaotic mass. Unluckily, in these statements, graphically detailed and sworn to in essential particulars by a score of respectable witnesses, there was a substratum of truth and a vast superstructure of falsehood. Two men had possibly been killed, but they belonged to the opposite party, or they were not dead at all, but had been conveniently kept out of sight to give color to the story; no four-footed animals had appeared on or near the battle-field; the servants whose dignity and position required ponies or elephants for locomotion had in reality kept quietly out of sight in some friendly or neighboring village, and had allowed the rough work of violence to proceed through the agency of subordinates, who had been instructed as to what was required of them in the interests of their master by a few words as significant as the old Latin formula to the Consuls—*ne quid detrimenti respublica capiat.*

These tales are happily almost obsolete, and the iniquities, real or imputed, of the elephant are now more often confined to the abstraction of two or three sticks of sugar-cane, or to the treading under of some perches of a newly-planted crop. But occasionally damage to property and life is done by a tame elephant which gets loose in the rutting season, and is transformed from a drudge as serviceable as the "lubber fiend" into a demon of inventive malice and deliberate revenge. An elephant has been known, when in this state, to take up a commanding position on a high-road and near a village, and to deal death and destruction round him for a week together. Old women and children caught and pounded to a jelly; others carried round in mockery by the trunk of the infuriated animal; several houses unroofed or thrown down; portly native gentlemen flying out of their palanquins; communication stopped, and the whole neighborhood in a panic,—this has not unfrequently been the tenor of the police reports for days, until a spherical bullet from the practiced hand of a sporting magistrate or indigo-planter gives the destroyer his quietus. Sportsmen accustomed to the jungles well know that there are only two or three places where a shot is effective. Either the charge of the animal must be awaited, and the aim must be taken at the hollow just above the trunk, or, if the sportsman has not coolness enough for this venture, a side shot through the eye will do equally well. More than forty years ago the elephant that went mad on Exeter Change exhausted something like a barrowful of bullets before he could be destroyed, the assailants being either ignorant of the vital part, or being unable to catch the animal in the position. It is well known that the late Major Rogers, had killed some 1,200 wild elephants in the jungles of Ceylon, and rarely failed in dispatching his victim at one shot. But then he had thoroughly studied the habits of the animal, whether single or in herds, was a first-rate shot, and had the assistance of a native so cool and daring as to be able to walk up to a herd and pull the tail of an unsuspecting beast, which, in consequence, looked round and presented a favorable shot to the experienced sportsman.

Elephants live, it is generally believed, to the age of 100 or 120 years, and average six to seven feet in height. A very few years since one died at Benares, which was believed by local tradition to have carried Warren Hastings. At 70 years old the animal is quite in its prime, and will perform long marches, beat the jungles for a whole day, and receive unmoved the charge of the solitary buffalo, a greater test of staunchness and confidence than the rush and roar of a tiger. The price of a docile elephant, free from disease or vice, and with many seasons of usefulness before it, varies from £60 or £70 to £120. Much higher sums are constantly given for those which have a reputation in the sporting world, or which are conspicuous for their height or symmetry, or are peculiarly fitted to play a part in festivals or social pageantry. An elephant of nine, ten, or eleven feet is rare, but is magnificent to behold. Each animal has its name. The female is "the Pearl," the "beloved" one, or the "golden mouth." Recent history or ancient tradition is called on to supply appellations for the males, which range from the familiar sounds of Hyder Ali and Tippoo on the one hand, up to the mythic heroes of the Indian epics on the other; Bhima, who wielded a mace like Athelstan the Unready, and Arjuna, who, like Ulysses, distanced all competitors in the use of the bow. Herds of these animals in a wild state are still to be found in Central and Southern India, in the jungles of Assam, and also in the forests which skirt all the Eastern frontier of the Indian peninsula. It is scarcely necessary to add that elephants cannot be used for practical purposes except in hot climates.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

Merciful and Merciless Modes in Different Ages.

From the New York Times.

This article proposes a succinct review of the methods by which obnoxious criminals have been, at various times, among various peoples, invited to "shuffle off this mortal coil." Capital punishment, like Cleopatra's charms, has been of "infinite variety," the variety, however, as a rule, being simply among the most horrible possible methods. No records remain to tell how the contemporaries of the Saurians and the Megatherium, the ingenious dwellers in caves, and warriors of the flint age, disposed of their malefactors, but the fullest accounts have been preserved of the proceedings of our more modern ancestors since the days of Adam in the way of executions. The Jews, who led the bead-roll of antique nations, appear to have usually stoned the criminals of their own race—a democratic sort of penalty, where every good citizen had a finger in the pie, and hurled his righteous rock, and even the little Hebrew boys could enjoy the fun of the stoner. To the stonee it must have been something of a lingering torture, requiring much patience to bear. For their enemies they reserved the sharper practice of hewing them in pieces, or they burned them alive, or turned them to agricultural account and fertilized the sites of their smoking cities by harrowing them in with considerable vehemence. The Chinese, another ancient and highly cultured race, have been similarly merciless. It is singular how little difference there has been in this respect of ingenious cruelty between the most cultivated peoples and the mildest savages. Decapitation is the mildest of Chinese extreme penalties, and is usually performed with much skill and sang froid by means of a sword, the criminals, male and female, taking the matter most philosophically and making no indecorous remonstrances at their summary taking off. There is a tariff, too, for substitutes,—a plan which might commend itself to our wealthier homicides. But our Celestial neighbors across the Pacific prefer killing the doomed by not allowing them to sleep, or starving them to death in cages of straitened limits, in which they are exhibited during the process of skeleton formation in peripatetic rambles on the shoulders of the local Deputy Sheriffs. And chopping them deliberately into fragments, at intervals of an hour or so, is much to their taste. There is a cage, part of the *spolia opima* of the first Chinese war, among the archives of the Royal Artillery, at Madras, India, in which they carried about Col. Rowlandson, and the London *Times* has a liberal annual payment on its pension list for the family of Mr. Bowles, a special correspondent, similarly disposed of just before the last Chinese war. The torturing propensities of the pleasing red man, whom Cooper immortalized, and Custer occasionally assists to the happy hunting grounds, are too well known to require much notice. The use of fire is a prominent feature in their social circles, complicated with the facetious tomahawk and the insinuating scalping-knife. But we know the Modocs, the Sioux, and others like them, only too well. The Assyrians, Medes, and Persians, ancient Egyptians, and other Orientals, seem to have employed similar agencies to their Israelitish neighbors for lopping off the rotten branches of their family trees. The processes are faithfully depicted and chiseled on the walls of Thebes, Persepolis, and Nineveh. The Greeks were somewhat tender-hearted in some cases; for instance they allowed Socrates to poison himself comfortably among his friends. They objected to parricides, however, and for them reserved a punishment adopted from the Egyptians, like their alphabet, and naturalized at a later date by the Romans. They confined the too impetuous slayer of his father in a bag with a snake, a monkey, and a cat to keep him company, and then gently dropped the congenial party in the sea. The Romans seem first to have hit on the idea of crucifixion, a singularly torturing refinement of internal, external, and mental pain. It was esteemed an ignoble death, and must have been anguish to a sensitive mind; the cruel nails rending the flesh, barely supporting the weight of the writhing body, must have been exceedingly severe, while the dreadful thirst of the fevered victim must have been a culminating horror. Their State criminals were sometimes flung over the Tarpeian rock, and smashed into pulp below. This has been emulated by Theodore, of Abyssinia, at his mountain fastness of Magdala, and by Tippo Sahib at the Droog, one of the peaks of the Neilgherry Mountains in Southern India, where is a convenient precipice over 1,000 feet clear of sheer natural wall. The Roman taste for the joys of the circus stimulated their imagination to devise novel torment, and criminals or Christians, or simply prisoners of war, were exposed to combat wild beasts or each other to "grace a Roman holiday." They sometimes, however, executed distinguished folks in polite fashion, merely sending a civil message for them to "stand not on the order of their going, but go" out of the world at their earliest convenience. A good deal of bleeding to death in warm baths and sudden insertions of the "bare bodkin" resulted. The chivalric Japanese custom of harikari is a similar concession to the conventionalities of society, and is also eminently useful as a dueling agent, necessitating the absolute retirement of both disturbers of the peace and their friends' serenity. It is hardly requisite to dilate on the ceremonious surroundings of these interesting occasions, when the accomplished gentleman who has offended the laws, or has been offended by a friend, calls his relatives and acquaintances together, and, supported by a second, a veteran in the punctilio of the local code of honor, makes his little speech, drinks his farewell toast, and, then proceeds to carve himself in the most approved style, proudly feeling as he dies that he has done his duty to his country, his family, and the world at large, and that the gentleman he had the difficulty with cannot survive him. The Druids, like the Huns, the Aztecs, and the Ashantees and Dahomeyans of the present day, were rather sanguinary. Funerals were fittingly honored by the sacrifice of a proportionate number of slaves and criminals to form a retinue for the worthy departed in the world of spirits. The Druids usually burned a few hundreds in a great wicker image of the human figure. It is recorded that many thousands of men, women, and children, with horses, jewels, arms, and domestic necessaries, were sacrificed when Attila, "the Scourge of God," died, and were buried with him in the bed of a river, diverted temporarily from its course for the purpose, and similar formalities are observed in the African kingdoms mentioned, on, perhaps, a somewhat more restricted scale at any one event, but repeated annually as a "custom," to keep the *manes* of the deceased in good humor by the polite remembrance implied by the observance. But Christian Europe, in the Dark Ages, could vie with any race or century in the ingenuity and refined cruelty of capital punishment. The preliminary tortures of the rack, the boots, the thumb-screws, the strappado, must have tended to make the recipient of these attentions desirous of the relief of death. The noble Barons who harried each other, and revolted at brief intervals throughout their tumultuous lives, pressed air, earth, fire, and water into their service for the purposes of execution. Men were judicially pressed to death as late as the Titus Oates conspiracy, in the reign of Charles II. They were hanged in chains to starve; they were buried alive, half hanged, mutilated, and then burned; they were scorched with hot irons, their eyes seared out, their limbs plunged into molten lead or tar; they were spitted like cock-chafers on stakes, they were drowned with merciful rapidity, or chained to stakes at low water to be more slowly suffocated by the rising tide; they were broken on the wheel, or torn apart by wild horses, while the ax for the noble kept up a perpetual refrain like the ticking of a clock. The Inquisition, in the garb and under the name of religion, invented and applied more exquisite barbarities. To drive a man mad first and into the grave afterward by the incessant trickling of a single drop of water was a torment worthy of Satan himself. The thousands burned to death in Spain, France, England, China, India, Germany, attest the gusto with which the reverend brethren of the Holy Office snuffed in the flavor of roasting humanity and were enraptured with the shrieks of the martyrs, as now-a-days we are when Capoul or Tamberlik rouse our enthusiasm with the ringing C in alt. In those good old days men were slain for sneezing in improper places, for constructive disrespect, or for stealing a loaf, and the severity remained till within comparatively recent times. Some of the middle age methods still survive. In Naples, three years ago, of three women condemned for infanticide two were beheaded, the third, the principal culprit, was *mazzolata*, or knocked on the head with a mace, like an ox, her abdomen then slashed open, while the executioner executed a *pas de fascination* on the quivering trunk, spurting the blood out like a fountain. In Spain, Spanish colonies, and the sister Republics who once owed allegiance to that haughty country, malefactors are garroted, or strangled in an arm-chair with a steel cravat which is jammed to the choking point by the dexterous twisting of a screw behind. They also shoot considerably, evincing a peculiar fondness for shooting people in the back with a remarkably bad aim, and then finishing them with a shot in the ear at close quarters, or a dagger under the fifth rib. It was in this way they disposed of William Walker, "the gray-eyed man of destiny," at Truxillo, in 1860. The French weakness for the guillotine, an exaggerated edition of the domestic bread or meat chopper, has disposed of many multitudes of Kings, Queens, nobles, ragamuffins, *petroleuses*, and others, with business-like rapidity and cleanliness. The baskets, sawdust, and brightly-polished cheese-knife employed are familiar, and almost inviting in comparison with the gallows adhered to by Anglo Saxons. Hanging nowadays seems a "lost art." We have improved the machinery with patent drops and weights warranted to jerk up the hanged with satisfactory promptitude, but the education of the hangmen has been neglected. The knot is rarely tied with scientific accuracy, or the rope in as good condition as it might be. The consequence is, but a small proportion of the sufferers enjoy the sudden death they would prefer, if they must die in so hasty a manner, and instead of their necks being broken they are slowly strangled, if the rope does not break and necessitate a repetition of the performance. Physicians and anatomists say this slow strangulation must be exquisitely painful. Humanitarians have accordingly suggested "painless extinction." Chloroform applied long enough would soothe the slumberer to awake no more here below, with absolutely no pain. An overdose of laudanum might be an improvement, as bestowing positive pleasure before he lapsed into unconsciousness. Both these and other plans are warmly recommended, and discussed with some heat by their respective advocates. Some gentlemen have even hinted at the possibility of doing good at the same time by dissecting the brain of the living but unconscious subject during his calm retreat from the sins and follies of his life. Another method of painless extinction is by blowing the patient from a gun. This was invented by the Mahommedans of India, was employed by the British during the mutiny of 1857, and is still in favor with the Ameer of Afghanistan. It has one great advantage as a preventive of crime in its application to Hindoos, as they believe when a man's body is split into filaments, as it must be by such a process, that his chances of future existence are very slim. Their ideas of resurrection are peculiar and Pythagorian, but they object to this total obliteration, and accordingly dread the blowing-from-gun procedure above all other penalties. Physically, it cannot hurt, however. The conclusion and distribution of the fragments are so sudden and complete that pain must be entirely wanting as an element. Destroying a hanged Brahmin's body with quicklime is also objectionable to Hindoos, on accounts of similar doubts as to his future rehabilitation. A Hindoo punishment, of gradually crushing a criminal under the foot of a trained elephant, is repulsive, and is discountenanced by the British Government. Any Rajah who reverts to these ancestral amusements renders his tenure on the throne insecure. It has not been practiced for some years.

[illegible] COMPLETE P[illegible]
[illegible] tasteful Diamond edition; also in a the holiday Red-Line edition, with a fine [illegible]trait of the noble woman and true poet, added attraction of sixteen excellent engravings. Jean Ingelow is not a [illegible] our own Whittier, to be loved as well [illegible], to be praised with perfect consent of [illegible] heart.
[illegible] Plon's excellent book on "THORWALDSEN," [illegible] caught up so eagerly by [illegible] will appear in an enlarged [illegible]

Wicked Wicks—burning a candle at both ends.

—A four-year-old boy recently complained that his teeth "had trod on his tongue."

—An English publisher who advertized "Joaquin Miller, half calf," is threatened with a libel suit.

—Mrs. Partington says she gets up every morning at the shrill carrion of the chandelier.

—It was an Irish Coroner who, when asked how he accounted for an extraordinary mortality in Limerick, replied sadly, "I cannot tell. There are people dying this year that never died before."

—A man in Duluth is so mean that he quarrels with his wife about the politics of the paper she expands her bustle with.

—A Western paper, describing an accident, says: "Dr. Crawford was called, and, under his prompt and skillful treatment, the young man died on Wednesday night."

—"My wife," said a critic, "is the most even-tempered person in the world—she's always mad."

—A happy misquotation by a young lady, whose gentleman-caller staid too late, caused a speedy good-by. The clock struck 12, and she remarked: "Now is the witching hour of night when people yawn."

—An inquisitive boy scaled a garden fence in Joralemon street last evening, to explore a grape-vine, and ran right into the "teeth of Disaster." "Disaster" is the name of a dog.—*Brooklyn Argus.*

—A young lady, in conversing with a gentleman, spoke of having resided in St. Louis. "Was St. Louis your native place?" asked the gentleman. "Well, yes—part of the time," responded the lady.—*Exchange.* Born on a lightning express possibly.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

—A girl of the period thus comments on Mormonism: "How absurd! Four or five wives to one man, when the fact is, each woman in these times ought to have four or five husbands. It would take about that number to support one decently."

—A good mother was trying to explain to a young hopeful the other day about fighting against the devil. After telling the little fellow who the devil was, and how hard he was to successfully resist, he turned around and said: "Mamma, I'd be scared of the old devil, but if I was to come across one of his little devils I'd knock the stuffing out of him."

—Whenever we hear a man making a disparaging insinuation in regard to his mother-in-law, we always feel like saying to him, "Sir, you never would have been anywhere if your father had never had a mother-in-law."—*Harper's Bazar.*

—A smart little boy in New Orleans was reproved by his mother for telling a fib. He insisted it was only in fun, but his pious mother told him he must ask Divine pardon. So the little boy knelt down and said: "O, Lord, forgive me. I wouldn't have done it, only I thought you could take a joke."

—"Little Tommy didn't disobey mamma and go in swimming, did he?" "No, mamma; Jimmy Brown and the rest of the boys went in, but I remembered, and would not disobey you." "And Tommy never tells lies, does he?" "No, mamma, I couldn't go to heaven." "Then how does Tommy happen to have on Jimmy Brown's shirt?"

—A wife of nearly ten years, giving her servant a holiday, was attending to culinary matters herself, and, hearing her husband coming into the kitchen, thought she would surprise him as soon as he opened the door by throwing her hands over his eyes and imprinting a kiss on his brow, as in the honeymoon. The husband returned the salute with interest, "Mary, darling, where is your mistress?" The wife discharged "Mary, darling" the next day, and has adopted a new plan of "surprising" her husband.

—"How pleasant it is in this wicked old world," says the Peoria *Review*, "to meet a man in the busy walks of life, whose face is an open book, bearing the imprint of honesty, whose nobility of soul speaks in his very glances, whose whole demeanor inspires you with a yearning platonic affection for him that only needs cultivation to inspire the possessor to know more of him, and borrow money from him, as it were. Ah, yes!"

—A day before the execution, the Chaplain at Fort Klamath was endeavoring to convert Capt. Jack, and among other things told him glowing stories of Heaven. His remarks seemed to have an effect on the Captain, who asked him if he knew all about the happy land. The Chaplain said he thought he did. "Well, said Jack, "You know all about him, me give you ten horses you take my place to-morrow."

—Two negro women met upon the street the other day, when the following conversation took place: First woman—"Is you gwine to set up wid the corpse to-night?" Second woman—"No, my husband won't let me." First woman—"Pshaw! I never seed such a husban' as you is got. He never wants to let you see any plea-sure."—*Woodford County (Ky.) Weekly.*

—Mrs Perkins, on Friend street, who has just finished a new house, has been so much annoyed recently by lightning-rod men and insurance agents that, as a protection, she put out a sign stating that four of the family were ill with the small-pox, but strangers would be cordially received. A blind beggar was seen to pause in front of the house for an instant, the other day, to read the sign, and then he quickly sought an adjoining street.—*Columbus Sunday News.*

—The pancake season has not got around to Richmond, Ind. A hired girl employed in a family there, while baking cakes the other morning, stepped backward to a chair in which reposed the batter, and deliberately sat down in the pan. As she subsequently refused to sit down on the stove, the breakfast was finished with bread.—*Danbury News.*

POET OR PIG?

From Tinsley's Magazine.

It was at Teplitz, in Bohemia, in the summer season of 1822, in the last decade of August.

The famous sanatorium was crowded with rank, fashion, and beauty.

Among the most distinguished "latest arrivals" figured His Excellency Privy Councilor Goethe, Minister of Weimar, and his intimate friend, Gen. von Pfuel, the renowned German historian of the Franco-Russian campaign of 1812.

The Minister came there to rest him from the exhausting labor of governing the nigh upon a quarter-million people inhabiting the extensive Grand Duchy of Saxe-Weimar and Eisenach.

The General, then the most expert and elegant swimmer in Germany, and head-master general of all Prussian swimming-schools, came for his annual plunge—if we may be permitted to use a figure of speech—in the hot alkalo-saline springs, which the experience of years had proved to be the most efficacious means of restoring the impaired springiness of his rheumatic joints, and the pristine gracefulness of his natatory evolutions.

The great Johann Wolfgang took up his quarters at the Prince de Ligne Hotel, whilst the General, who was a finished gourmet, went to the Hirsch, which at the time deservedly enjoyed the highest culinary reputation.

On the second or third day after his arrival in Teplitz, the prince of poets fancied he saw certain suspicious signs of preparations going on, in and about the hotel, as for some intended festival. He saw that the garden was being extensively decorated with colored lamps and leafy garlands, and that a platform was being constructed in the lower end of it. A mysterious-looking large picture-frame was brought in one night, with a show of the profoundest secrecy.

It so chanced that Goethe's birthday, falling on the 28th of the month, was drawing near; and, remembering him of this fact, and putting this and that together, he very naturally came to the conclusion that the proprietor of the Prince de Ligne, with a keen eye for a promising chance of profit, was meditating an opportune exploitation of his distinguished guest's world-wide fame, and had, in fact, resolved upon an investment in the approaching birthday of the great man.

Now the cold, haughty, self-contained nature of the said great man was most sensitively averse to being subjected to a process of lionizing. In this special instance, moreover, he felt disposed to resent it as a personal indignity that an hotel-keeper should presume to make free, as it were, with his most intimate personal affairs, and try to turn his birthday to profitable account in the way of business, making the event the chief feature of a festival entertainment, evidently conceived on a large scale and with sanguine hopes of a most profitable return; and the man had not even thought it worth while to ask his sanction to the contemplated proceedings. Such presumption surely deserved to be visited with condign punishment. This the indignant poet resolved to mete out to the offending hotel-keeper who would thus impudently dare dispose of him and his birthday, quite irrespective of his own wishes in the matter. He resolved to be even with him; he would sell him, to use an expressive vulgarism. He would let the preparations go on quietly, without seeming to take the least notice of them; then, on the great day, he would take care to be out of the way from the earliest dawn of day; and he chuckled in gleesome anticipation over the blank disappointment of the would-be celebrators of his birthday. Then at night he would appear on the scene to enjoy the success of his little malice; and he would then tell Master Boniface that he might have spared himself and his guests the cruel deception of the day, had he but condescended to ask the sanction first of the most important personage in the programme of the festival. So, on the evening of the 27th of August, His Excellency privately chartered a coach and pair for an excursion to Dux-Waldstein next morning, instructing the driver to await him at 6 o'clock a. m. punctually, at a short distance from the town.

Then he bethought him of securing an agreeable companion for his intended trip, that he might pass his birthday in a pleasant manner; his old friend Gen. von Pfuel was the man whom he chose. There was a trifling difficulty in the way, however,—Goethe knew full well that it would never do to let the kind-hearted old soldier know the true motive of his wanting to absent himself from Teplitz next day, as he felt quite sure he would do everything in his power to thwart the ungracious design. So he told the General he had a sudden ardent longing to revisit the Castle of Waldstein, and to view once more the famous library in which poor broken-down Jacob Cassanova de Seignalt had found a kindly refuge and shelter in his last declining days. The poet knew that the General had never yet seen the castle. He therefore gave him a most glowing description of the attractions of the place, promising, by way of additional temptation, to show him the Latin inscription traced by the old human ruin, with his own half-palsied hand, in sad remembrance of the gay young cavalier he had once been.

He found it a much tougher task than he could have anticipated to persuade the General, who was a man singularly wedded to his own easy habits of life and to the comforts of a good table, to tear himself away for an entire day from the sumptuous banquets of the Hirsch, to court instead, perchance, the dubious dishes of a Dux-hostelry. The General did not wish to visit Waldstein; the famous library had no particular attraction for him; he vastly preferred a "vol-au-vent au Grand Lama," a dish of "saucissons soulise aux pommes Pompadour," and a Nesselrode pudding to Cassanova's Latin inscription, and all and any other "Memories" left by the man in the Castle of Waldstein. He could not see the reason for the proposed early flitting in the morning, and why he should not be permitted even to take his breakfast before starting. He wanted to know what the Councilor's little game could possibly be.

It required, indeed, all Goethe's irresistible power of suasion to induce the obstinate old man at last to consent to join in the proposed trip next morning; he exacting, however, a promise that on the day after the excursion it should all be fully explained to him what had made the Councilor so anxious to visit Waldstein just on that particular day.

On the morning of the 28th, a little after 5 o'clock, His Excellency cleverly managed to leave the Prince de Ligne unobserved, and about an hour after he and the General were rolling along on the road to Waldstein.

The two celebrities passed a most agreeable day. They went all over the castle, the poet acting as cicerone to the General, whom he completely fascinated by the charming witchery of his conversation, and the exuberant wealth of illustration and anecdote which he poured out before him. From the castle they proceeded to the monastery, where Goethe, in a mischievous freak, introduced himself and his companion to the good father, who took them over the place, as lay brethren of the Society of Jesus, and, artfully leading the conversation up to the subject, entrapped the poor priest into expressing his candid, most unflattering opinion of that "son of Satan and pestilential perverter of men's minds," the author of "Faust." He cheerfully joined in the abuse heaped upon himself by the unwitting monk, and adduced numerous convincing instances, in illustration and proof of the man's demoniacal impiety, finally capping all by asking the pious father whether he had ever read the most abominable production of Goethe's, the "Harmony of Colors," which he denounced as a thinly-veiled, blasphemous attack upon the holy mystery of the Trinity! Whereat the poor friar, who, most likely, had never even heard the name of the incriminated book, crossed himself over and over again, shuddering with holy horror, and protested most earnestly that he had never in his life read, or even seen, a line written by the godless man Goethe. Upon which the visitor congratulated him most warmly, gravely adding that he ought to have seen this patent fact without needing to be told of it, since such wholesale wholesome denunciations of these pestilential books as he and his friend had been privileged to listen to could only proceed from a mind entirely unbiased by the remotest mental or intellectual contact with their contents,—an opinion in which he was sure his friend and companion fully concurred. The General, who intensely enjoyed the mystification of the holy man, here narrowly escaped a premature termination of his mortal career from the superhuman efforts he had to make to suppress an explosion of laughter.

The General's good humor was still further increased by an exceptionally good dinner at the principal hostelry of Dux, which Goethe had expressly ordered, with wise forethought, immediately upon their arrival in the morning.

So, on the drive back to Teplitz, the General expressed himself thoroughly pleased with the delightful day he had spent in his friend's company.

It was 8 o'clock in the evening when they reached the Hirsch. After taking leave of the General, Goethe wended his way back to the Prince de Ligne, gleefully chuckling over the success of his [illegible] and over the long faces of mine host and the [illegible] celebrators, which he saw before him in anticipation; for he was, of course, quite sure that all danger of an embarrassing demonstration had passed away then. Fancy his annoyance when, on the way to his own apartment, he found himself suddenly laid hold of by mine host, in full festival attire, who looked quite jolly, and showed not the least trace of disappointment in his rubicund face. The worthy Boniface warmly, though respectfully, remonstrated with His Excellency for having withdrawn himself from the celebration of this most auspicious day—auspicious for the world in general, but more particularly for Teplitz. Fortunately, it was not yet too late, however, for His Excellency to take his legitimate share in the crowning act of the great rejoicings. This was the first time that Teplitz had been honored by the great Privy Councilor's august presence on this thrice fortunate day, and every one of the company assembled in the garden of the hotel had been regretting the untoward absence of him who truly was expected to crown the feast. He trusted His Excellency would graciously condescend now to rejoice the company in the garden by his auspicious presence.

The manifest tenacity of purpose with which mine host and his guests seemed to cling to the celebration of his birthday fairly overcame the great man. He saw that these people were determined to bend the knee to him in adulation whether he might like it or not. And, consoling himself with the thought that the affair must soon be over now, he yielded with sufficiently good grace to mine host's urgent solicitations, and followed him like a lamb led to slaughter.

His appearance in the garden was loudly hailed by all present. "Fill your glasses, ladies and gentlemen!" shouted mine host; "bring a bumper for His Excellency, and then for the toast of the day!"

The warm enthusiasm of the people around him kindled something like true contentment in Goethe's breast. Poets and Privy Councilors, however high they may soar and tower above the rest of mankind, are, after all, but men, with the foibles of poor humanity about them. What wonder, then, that the personal vanity of the man felt highly flattered by the undisguised heartiness of the demonstration. His heart expanded, and his pulse beat responsive to the general gladness around him; and when mine host led him up to a large transparency in the background of the temporary stage, which he felt was to reveal to his delighted eyes his own august, bay-encircled brow, he thought it incumbent upon him to express his gratified and grateful feelings in a few appropriate words. He was just going to open his mouth to do so, when, lifting his eyes, he suddenly espied before him, on the transparency, in brilliant colors, the image of an immense hog! Just then the head waiter came up with the bumper ordered for His Excellency, and another for mine host, who at once proceeded to propose "the bright and joyful memory of piggy, who, in his native intuitive wisdom, had discovered the curative properties of the Teplitz waters, with three times three—hip, hip, hurrah!" Here was a sad disenchantment of the great man. He joined in the toast, of course, but certainly not very enthusiastically, as his self-love could not but feel a slight shock; for it was quite clear now that nobody had troubled about his birthday. They had celebrated the 28th of August simply as the supposed anniversary of the discovery which had made Teplitz what it is,—a discovery ascribed by popular tradition, like that of the Bath Springs, to a hog. Nay, it was quite clear that no one had even known or thought of the coincidence of the poet's birthday falling on the same lucky day. Piggy had engrossed the universal mind of Teplitz, to the total exclusion of everybody and everything else.

However, the great poet was a great philosopher also. So he made the best of it he could; and he even bore with stoic calm the laughter and the chaff with which his friend the General greeted next morn the narration of the affair.

THE MODERN MAIDEN.

I fear thee, modern maiden,
With thy lean and lengthy shape,
For I know thy slim proportions
Are made of wire and tape;
Yet surely there is something,
A—so to speak—*per se*,
But what that something is remains
A mystery to me.

Tight gloves pinch up thy little hands,
And boots thy feet distress;
Though small thy head, 'tis smaller made
By fashion's last compress;
Thy skirt is drawn so snug by bands
That thou canst scarcely walk;
Thy redingote does fit so close
I marvel thou canst talk.

I judge that thou hast bones and blood,
And flesh to keep thee warm,
But hidden are they now in that
Attenuated form.
How dost thou shrink upon thyself,
And so diminish all,
That thou shouldst from a massive maid
Become exceeding small?

So, I fear thee, modern maiden,
With thy lean and growsome shape,
And wonder how a walking-stick
So closely thou canst ape.
But, seeing thee thus lank and long,
And thinking on thy state,
I grant, at once, in foolishness
Thou canst be very great.

—*New York Graphic.*

Absent-Minded.

The Boston *Traveller* says that Sunday in one of the churches of that city a steady church-going man became absorbed in some train of thought, not exactly suggested by the sermon, it is presumed, took a cigar from his pocket, put it in his mouth, folded his arms, leaned contemplatively back in his seat, and was only aroused from his reverie by the courtesy of a friend, who happened to sit near.

Another story is told by the Hartford *Courant*. It says that a gentleman of that city, who was riding in the smoking-car on a train from New York to New Haven, noticed that a man sitting directly in front of him gave the conductor a bill to pay his fare. Some change was to be given back, but the conductor handed the passenger a roll of bills, and passed on. The man who received the money appeared no less astonished than the Hartford gentleman, and was about to follow up the conductor and return the bills, when the Hartford man suggested to him to hold on a little while, and see what the ticket-puncher would do. When the train stopped at Bridgeport the passenger said he would stop into the refreshment room a moment and would return, but did not make his appearance again, having perhaps forgotten, in a fit of absent-mindedness, that he had the money. This, of course, made the Hartford man feel a little queer, as he had stopped the fellow from paying back the money, though with the best intentions in the world. Soon after the conductor and the brakeman came through the car together, and made a very careful search for something, and it is probable that the conductor still thinks he dropped a roll of bills in that or some other car, or that someone stole it. Instances of absence of mind rarely take this form among railroad conductors.

The Pope and the Kaiser.

From Judy.

I.

Pope Pius the Ninth to the Emperor of Germany:

MY SON: You imagine that you are an independent monarch, of Protestant proclivities.

You are wrong.

In your interesting infancy, you were baptised, and so were your subjects, probably.

Therefore, you are all my children; I am your long-lost father. Bless you.

Would you mind telling Bismarck to let the Jesuits alone, just to oblige me? PIO NONO.

II.

The Emperor of Germany to Pope Pius Ninth:

YOUR HOLINESS: You think I am a fool.

You may be infallible, but for once you are wrong.

In my own country I do what I please, or, what is the same thing, Bismarck does. We mean to go on doing so.

We won't have you for a father at any price.

You may go to Jericho, and take the Jesuits with you.

Perhaps you will take your Holiness' change out of that.

(Signed) WILLIAM.

Chambord's Horse.

New York Times' [illegible] Letter.

Just before the visit to [illegible] the Comte de Chambord sent to Reuts's [illegible], in Vienna, to buy a horse which had been long in training for the ring. It was a beautiful pure white animal, and very gentle. Although its education was complete, Adonis had never appeared in public, and Henri V. sent to purchase him in order to make his royal entry into Paris. The heir to sixty Kings is very lame, and, not being able to sit a horse well, desired a tame one for his entry amid the acclamations of thousands of people. The Germans have a good word for designating a gentle or well-trained horse. He is called *fromm*, which means a "pious horse." In buying an animal one asks with all the gravity in the world if he is "pious." The wit of such language is almost untranslatable, but in German this is exceedingly droll, and one can understand the bon mots made in Vienna upon "Henri V.'s entry into Paris upon a pious white horse called Adonis." It is jokingly said that the Prince carries his ultramontane tendencies into every minute detail, even in the selection of his stud.

PERU.

Characteristics of the People — A Pious Donkey.

A Chinaman Worried By Drunken Sailors.

Popular Interference in Rows Between Man and Wife.

How an American Naval Officer Had Some "Fun."

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LIMA, Peru, September, 1873.

In my former letters, I have mentioned the disastrous rain-storms which have visited Peru, and which have been laid on the shoulders of Henry Meiggs and his corps of engineers, on account of their opening up the inner resources of the country; and now we are in danger of a still more serious series of calamities from the immense

LAND-SLIDES

which have taken place down the mountains, on the new Oroya Railroad, and which threaten Lima with inundation. These land-slides have destroyed life and property, and still seriously threaten the city, as Lima stands in a valley surrounded by mountains. But, as your papers have given accounts of the dangers that may occur from these land-slides, I shall not enlarge upon them.

I believe that in no other country in the world is there such a complete absence of the fitness of things as among the inhabitants of Peru. They are constantly doing and saying the most grotesque and inappropriate things, with the same unchanging air of dignity and sober earnestness, that makes it only the more ridiculous. To illustrate:

A PIOUS DONKEY.

Daily there passes my door an old Cholo waterman carrying his water-jars, on the most diminutive and stunted of donkeys; and daily is the same scene enacted. As Peru is a Catholic country, there is erected in the centre of four streets a large wooden or stone cross, and it is the universal custom for every man, woman, and child, whenever they pass one of these wayside crosses, to stop, and, making the sign of the cross, to bow before it. Some of the more devout kneel, and mutter an Ave Maria, while every one doffs the hat and makes the sign of the cross. Either this little donkey of the aquador (or water-carrier) has been brought up by a priest, or else he possesses more devotion than the rest of his species; for he invariably stops square before the cross, sets his four legs sturdily at right angles, puts up his long ears and straightens his stubby tail, and obstinately and persistently refuses to move an inch. The waterman dismounts, pulls at him, kicks and shouts, tugs at his bridle, and belabors him with a stout cudgel; but all to no purpose. Standing as immovable as a rock, the donkey brays and brays again, his nose fairly rubbing the cross, and, at every blow, only plants his feet more firmly and brays the louder. Little donkey-boys say: "Let him alone,—he is at his devotions;" bystanders cry, "Look at the piety of the beast;" and the waterman, looking around in despair at the crowd, says, "What *shall* I do? What *can* I do?" in the most hopeless tones; then turning to the donkey, he says savagely to it, "Beast! stop your braying; you are nothing but an old fool, and your mother was a fool before you!" This settles the donkey, for he moves on, amid the jeers of the lookers-on and my own laughter.

A CHINAMAN WORRIED BY DRUNKEN SAILORS.

I have been much amused at the drunken antics of a couple of sailors, ashore for a spree after a long voyage. In front of a Chinese eating-house (called a fonda), these reeling tars see standing a donkey, whose Chinese waterman has just gone into the fonda with his jar of fresh water, leaving the little donkey patiently waiting for him. In a moment one of the sailors is across the street, and has mounted astride the poor donkey, with his face turned towards the animal's tail, and his long legs almost or quite touching the ground. The other sailor takes the poor beast by the bridle, and by blows and curses tries to induce the donkey to go on; but in vain,—he will not move or stir, and only plants his legs more sturdily, and sets his head stiffly in the air. Out comes the Chinese waterman, and begins to reason with the drunken sailor to get off from his donkey, and let him load on the empty water-jars. But the sailor is drunk enough to want to have a little frolic, and refuses to get off, or to allow the Chinaman to pull him off. The waterman now waxes mad, and begins to scold, going from Spanish to shrill Chinese, and screaming higher and louder. The sailors, who can neither understand Spanish nor Chinese, retort in oaths and in English; so that neither can understand the other. One sailor pulls at the donkey's bridle-rein, and the one seated upon the animal jerks the beast's tail up and down, and digs his knees into the donkey's sides, shouting and kicking at him to go on. A crowd assembles, and some side with the sailors, and some with the Chinaman. After exhausting all his arts to dislodge the jolly tar, the Chinaman appeals to the crowd, and says in Spanish, "Gentlemen, pity me and help me! See how I am hindered and tormented by this drunken Americano. Will not some of you be good enough to bring his mother, that she may coax him to get off and leave me to go in peace?" The idea of bringing his *mother!*

A CONJUGAL ROW.

And still another queer thing occurred as I was passing a blacksmith's shop the other day, and it serves to illustrate the peculiar humor of this people. Standing in front of a large blacksmith's shop was a crowd of people, all looking in at the open doors and through the grating of the windows. Some were laughing, some were scolding, and, making my way through the crowd, I gained a peep into the shop, and this is what I saw: The blacksmith—a hale, hearty man of about 50 years of age—had become tired of the scoldings and upbraidings of his wife, and, it seems, had told her that he was not going to live with her any more; she was old,—she was [illegible],—she was faded and a terrible scold; and so he had left her and taken a younger and better-looking wife. She had come into the blacksmith's shop, and asked him if he intended that she and her children should starve. "No," said he, "send the children here daily and I will feed them; but, for you,—you had better go and drown yourself; you are good for nothing but to scold." "Well," said she, "we will see who is the strongest, you or I;" and she began chasing him round among the scraps of old iron, and over broken tools, until he hid behind the forge. [illegible] she had him where she could do him some harm; for, going to the furnace, she took therefrom a red-hot iron-bar, and began to burn him with one end of it. She singed his hair; she singed his beard; she scorched his hands and arms; she belabored him and singed him here and there, until he began to beg for help, like a child. The crowd kept calling out to her "Give it to him!" "Served him right!" "Make him treat you right!" etc., until she had pinned him to the wall behind the forge, and was going at him like a very fury. Then their mood changed in an instant. As she scratched his face with her long nails, until the blood flowed freely; as she bit him, and tore out his hair, they cried out, "What a fury!" "What a she-devil!" "No wonder he left her, poor man!" "She will kill him!" "He ought to defend himself!" &c., until, becoming exasperated, the crowd rushed in the place, took the woman prisoner, tied her hands, and marched her off to the lock-up.

[illegible] BETWEEN MAN AND WIFE.

I was walking, one evening, down the street where the [illegible] (soldiers) live, in small tents. One of these [illegible] was beating his wife most ferociously, and, attracted by her cries and his blows, a large crowd had assembled in front of his tent. "[illegible] brute!" "The drunken fool!" "He will kill her!" "We will interfere!" say they, and, tearing down the tent door, they shout "Courage, madrina (stepmother), we are come to help you." In an instant she flew at them, a very tigress. Never shall I forget her looks. Bare of head, of neck, of limb,—her long black hair sweeping to the very ground, and her eyes aflame—with blows from her brawny, naked arms she soon sent the crowd flying in all directions, crying after them, through her set teeth, "Fools! he is my *husband!* Am I not his *wife?* Has he not a right then to beat me. Can he not beat his own?"

Another laughable occurrence: The Peruvian ladies and gentlemen both have a great deal of the old Spanish

JEALOUSY

born in their very blood. Wives mistrust their husbands, husbands suspect their wives, and (as the morals in this country are very easy) not always without reason. The Peruvians especially delight in intrigue. A wife suspicious of her husband will borrow a black skirt, and, disguised in the everlasting manta of black (which shows only the eyes, and serves as a complete disguise), will manage to meet her husband, and so coquet with eye, and fan, and gloved hand, that he will often follow her into some shaded garden, only to find confronting him, her manta thrown back, an angry and outraged wife, who delights in telling him she has found him out. But to my story:

HOW AN AMERICAN OFFICER HAD SOME "FUN."

A Peruvian officer, stationed on board a man-of-war lying in Callao harbor, had a lovely and devoted Peruvian wife, and both were devoted to each other, but both unreasonably jealous. An American officer, a friend of mine, fond of a practical joke, and a great favorite with husband and wife, conceived a very clever trick, as *he* thought, to break them of their unfounded jealousy. He caused a note to be sent to the wife, that her husband was in the habit of going to a certain street and number, and asking at the door for a Signorita Mercedes, each week, on such a day and hour. He also had an anonymous note sent to the husband, that the wife was seen weekly going at the same day and hour to such a street and number, and asking at the door for Signora Mercedes. It was a large dressmaking establishment, but never patronized by the wife. Securing in some way the aid of a servant of the establishment, he awaited the "fun," as he supposed. The wife, true to her womanly curiosity and jealousy, came first, closely veiled, and, in a trembling voice, said, "Signorita Mercedes," and was shown into an ante-room. The husband, a few minutes later, and punctual to the hour specified, presented himself at the door and rung. To the boy who opened it he said simply, "Signora Mercedes," and was at once shown into the room where sat his wife! Both began at once: "I have found you out!" "I have caught you!" &c. Neither would listen to explanation or reason. The wife screamed and cried; the husband swore and stormed,—each accusing the other. After both were exhausted, the lady of the establishment, hearing the noise, came in, listened to the parties in astonishment, and protested that she had seen neither of them ever there before. The boy was called in; in fright he confessed to the money paid him for the "fun;" was cuffed, kicked, and discharged; and the husband and wife went home arm in arm, happy and ashamed. But the friend who had gotten up the "fun": The evening of the denouement, while in his room, a knock came at the door. He said, "Come in," and in walked the husband and wife. Without a word they "went for" him then and there. They scratched him and tore out his hair; they banged and beat him, and pulled out his beard; they cuffed and kicked him, and left him with torn clothes, bleeding and disfigured. He kept his bed for a week, his eyes were closed for a fortnight, and his friends on shipboard never dared to ask him what was the matter with him. But he only got his deserts, after all.

WALDO.

WHO ARE OUR FRIENDS?

Who are our friends? We'll try the test,
The proof of which will tell us best.
When Fortune smiles and all is well,
It's somewhat difficult to tell;
But change the scale, let Fortune frown,
Let dear ones die and health go down,
Then let our fortune leave us too,
Ah! then indeed we'll know who's true.
If, in that day of dark despair,
You find one friend who'll for you care,
Whose home and hearth are free to you,
Just count that one as tried and true.
When loved ones die and health departs,
And we are left with breaking hearts,
The fickle goddess Fortune falls,
And all Earth's woes our life assails,
'Tis then we need a friend sincere,
Our weary, hapless life to cheer.
In this, Earth's darkest, saddest hour,
Oh! how we prize true Friendship's power,—
The blessed power that dries our tears,
That soothes our doubts and calms our fears,
That bids our hopes revive again,
And gives us joy in place of pain.
Oh! when the way is dark as night,
Without one cheering ray of light,
You stand amid the deep'ning gloom,
And wish that you were in the tomb;
Helpless, alone, and sore-distressed,
With varied ills your life oppressed;
Then, if one takes you by the hand,
And by your side doth firmly stand,
And is a brother unto you,
You *know* that one is tried and true.

Who are our friends? In times of woe,
When waves of trouble o'er us flow,
When, in our anguish and distress,
We feel there's none our life to bless,
And hope goes out in dark despair,
Who then are friends? And where, O where?
Those are our friends, both tried and true,
Who in our trouble help us through,
Who give us love and tender care,
And oft remember us in prayer.
Oh! may each weary sufferer here,
Whose life is crushed with pain and fear,
Be blessed at least with one true friend,
To cheer him till this life shall end.

P. L. DE LANO.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9, 1873.

When You Go to Africa Don't Buy a Horse of a Widow.

Mr. G. Gerard, now of Philadelphia, but formerly American Consul at Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, communicates to the *Press* of the former city the following amusing reminiscence of his African Consular experience: "There is a very singular custom among the farmers—how to get a wife. If you desire to get married you should first make inquiry whether the lady you love has a horse; if so, you must ask her whether she has a horse for sale. If she says 'No,' then you had better quit the house at once. She does not like you. But if, on the contrary, she says 'Yes,' it is a good sign, but she will ask you a very high price. If the amount named is paid on the spot, the engagement is concluded, as fully as if the marriage was consummated by the parson.

"On my arrival at the Cape, I did not know of this custom. I wanted to purchase a horse, and I was informed by an old Dutch resident that Widow —— had one to sell. I followed the address given, and soon arrived at the door of the widow (who, by the way, was not bad-looking). I asked her whether she had a horse to sell. She looked at me very sharp; then asked me whether I had some letters of introduction. I said that I was the American Consul, and would pay cash for her horse. 'In that case,' said she, 'letters are not necessary.' I paid down the sum demanded; then, after taking a cup of coffee, she sent her horse by her groom, and both accompanied me home. On the road the groom asked me a thousand questions. 'Master,' said he, 'will my mistress go live with you in town, or will you come live with us? You will love my mistress, for she was very kind to my old master (laughing). Where will the wedding be?' (looking at me and laughing). 'Truly,' I thought, 'the poor fellow has drank too much or he is an imbecile.' I felt sorry for him. When I arrived home I found many people at my door congratulating me, not for the horse, but for the acquaintance of the widow. 'Truly,' said one, 'you have been very successful.' 'She is very rich,' said another. I really did not know what it all meant, and I began to be very uneasy, when, to my very great surprise, a lady alighted on my steps, and at once I recognized the widow! She very coolly asked me when I desired to have the ceremony of the wedding performed. Then, indeed, I fully perceived the scrape in which I was, and told her frankly that it was a horse I wanted, and not a wife. 'What,' said she, 'do you mean to act thus to a lady like me? If so, I shall send back for my horse, and will repay you the money.' In a few hours her groom was at my door with the money. I gladly gave back the horse, thankful to have thus escaped. A few weeks after, however, the widow was married; a more ambitious man had bought her horse."

A Remarkable Operation.

From the Whitehall Times.

B. Franklin made his name famous when he flew his kite and brought down lightning from the clouds which had been flying around without paying its way. Now we not only flash through on wires, but science has crippled electricity and used it to perform miracles. The *Times'* readers will remember when Gen. Kilpatrick returned from Chili, three years since, of his having a remarkable operation performed upon him by a physician in New York, who removed a large fleshy formation from the General's neck by filling it full of needles and then attaching a galvanic battery to it. Ten minutes after the current of electricity was let on the bunch had entirely disappeared. A remarkable operation was performed by a Whitehall physician a few days ago. A gentleman who had been suffering from a superabundance of adipose tissue consulted a physician, asking for relief from its burden. The doctor told him he could relieve him if he would consent to a painful operation. The gentleman consented, and with the medical practitioner, entered the telegraph office at this place. The fat man was requested to remove his coat and vest, after which the physicians surrounded him with wires, attaching the ends to a powerful battery. At a signal from the doctor, Manager W. A. Eddy let on the current. The patient writhed and twisted when he felt the current passing around him; still he stood like a martyr. Presently he began to shriek; he grew smaller and smaller; his clothing hung in bags about his fast-diminishing form. The doctor felt much pleased at the result of his experiment, while the formerly fat man's joy was very great, although he seemed to be suffering acute pain. All of a sudden there was heard a loud clicking at the instrument, as if Pandemonium's great hall had been let loose. The operator sprang quickly to answer the call. He ascertained it was from the New York office. He quickly asked, "What's up?" An answer came back as if some infuriated demon was at the other end of the wire, "What in thunder are you about? Cut off your wires quick—you are filling the New York office with soap-grease."

ST. PETERSBURG.

The Recent Inundation of That City.

St. Petersburg (Oct. 16) Correspondence of the London Times.

Fortunately, it seldom happens that, in time of peace, the inhabitants of a great capital are awakened from their sleep by the sudden firing of heavy artillery in the very heart of the town. St. Petersburg is, however, not entirely free from such unpleasant surprises, which are rendered the more disagreeable by the knowledge that these guns are intended to warn the inhabitants of the city and its suburbs of the sudden rising of the river, which, if it were to continue for any length of time, would in all probability prove most fatal both to life and property. Peter the Great must, indeed, have done great things for Russia, when he is pardoned for his choice of this site for the Capital, and although the colossal statue representing that monarch, and which was erected to his memory in the open space between Isaacs Cathedral and the Neva, seems to defy the waters of that fine river, the day may not be far distant when they will treat his image with as little respect as was once shown to another sovereign by the waves on the shores of England. Before selecting this spot for his capital, in order to possess "a window looking into Europe," the founder of St. Petersburg would have done well to ascertain whether that window could be made water-tight. Subsequent events have proved the contrary, to which the inundations of 1728, 1729, 1735, 1740, 1750, 1777, 1824, and, lastly, of 1873, bear ample testimony. Except in 1824, when the river rose to more than thirteen feet above its normal level, it has not for a century and a half risen to so great a height as on last Tuesday night. But I cannot do better than quote Murray, in order to show the danger to which this city is always exposed. He says:

"No one can have a just opinion of the daring position of St. Petersburg who has not mounted one of her artificial heights and viewed the immense body of water in which she floats, like a bark overladen with precious goods, while the waves seem as if, deriding her false foundations, they would overturn in a few hours that which the will of man had raised by such untiring labor and energy."

Although in this instance the fashionable part of the town has suffered to a considerable degree, yet, being on higher ground, it is less liable to damage from the frequent rising of the river than those quarters [illegible] situated on a [illegible] three guns [illegible] and if it is daytime [illegible] on the Admiralty Spire; [illegible] after dark four red lights will be shown instead.

"2. When the water rises more than 4 feet four white flags will be hoisted in addition to the red ones; at night four red lights.

"3. When the water rises more than 2 feet, besides the above-mentioned signals a gun will be fired from the Admiralty every half hour.

"4. When the water rises more than 6 feet a gun will be fired every fifteen minutes.

"5. When the water rises more than 7 feet two guns will be fired in quick succession from the Admiralty as well as from the fortress."

In addition to the above warnings it is ordered that after the river has risen more than 7 feet, two or three barges, manned by a boatswain and thirty sailors, under the command of an officer, with extra hands for the rescue of drowning persons, are continually to row backwards from one bank of the river to the other. Your readers will understand to what dangers the inhabitants of this city must be exposed if such regulations are considered necessary.

On last Tuesday night all the canals, more especially that of St. Catherine, overflowed, filling the cellars of the neighboring houses with water. A perfect hurricane was blowing at the time, and the guns of the Admiralty and fortress kept announcing the rapid rise of the river. Huge barges employed for bringing wood for fuel from the interior to the capital were in many instances thrown longitudinally across the canals, and, being longer than the breadth between the banks, have, by the subsiding of the water, been left high and dry to break in the centre by their own weight. On the Court Quay, in front of the Winter Palace, the sentries had to be taken off, the gas went out, and the water, rising from beneath, literally raised up bodily the wooden pavement along nearly its entire length, and deposited it on the stones alongside. The pavement being made of octagonal pieces of wood fastened together by means of pegs, presented the appearance of having been taken to pieces and fitted together again alongside of its proper position. The floating bridges across the Neva were much damaged, and all traffic over them was stopped. In speaking of one quarter of the city, the *Journal de St. Petersburg* says that the "streets were literally turned into rivers, and that in the 'Fonarnoli' Pereoulok (or small street) the waters were flowing in torrents." A friend of mine who lives near Mr. Baird's works, on the river, was driving home at night, and was not a little surprised when he turned into the "Officiersky" street, to find the water up to his horse's girths, and to meet four small boats with men in them, being paddled about in the very street he had driven along on his way to dinner only a few hours before, and then in its normal condition. In Mr. Baird's works, where the engines are being built for the new iron-clad Peter the Great, the water rose to a considerable height,—indeed, it is to be hoped that, when finished and placed in the ship, they will never have such a narrow escape of being submerged as they had on Tuesday night. All along the Nevsky (the Regent street of St. Petersburg) the cellars were flooded, causing much damage to merchandise, stores, etc., and even to-day pumps are being actively employed to eject the water. In the public gardens many trees were blown down or torn up by the roots.

All telegraphic communication with Cronstadt was stopped, and was not restored until yesterday. At Cronstadt the docks were much damaged, and several barges were lost, with all hands. As if the damage done by wind and water was not sufficient, another destructive element made its appearance, two great fires breaking out in the suburbs, and lighting up the desolation that was being wrought. West of the town an immense lucifer-match manufactory was burned to the ground, while on the northern side, and behind the fortress, a beautiful country house, the property of a rich merchant, was destroyed by flames. Traffic over the wooden bridges being impossible, many fire-engines were, in the latter case, unable to give any assistance.

Your readers will easily imagine the desolation of the scene—fire, wind, and water raging to the accompaniment of the incessant firing of heavy guns.

I might here mention that a Russian daily paper observes that, on the day following the flood, the usual midday gun was not fired from the fortress, and blames the officer whose duty it was to see that duty performed. Surely, after a whole night's cannonading, it was natural to economize a charge of powder and allow those whose business permitted it to sleep a few hours longer.

Fortunately, on Wednesday morning, at 3 o'clock, the wind began to slacken, and consequently the water to subside. Had the wind continued a few hours more, the amount of damage to life and property must have been enormous.

When I breakfasted at Dussaux's on Wednesday morning, M. Hardy, the proprietor, told me that he had been up all night with his servants, bailing the water out of his cellars. Although he has been a resident of this town for more than thirty years, he has never witnessed such a rise in the Neva.

There are many theories concerning the cause of these periodical floods. The most rational seems the following: After a continuation of a strong southerly wind for some days has forced a large volume of water into the extremity of the Gulf of Bothnia, the wind suddenly veering round to the west drives the water as it attempts to recede into the funnel-shaped Gulf of Finland, where it meets the waters of the Neva, and causes the inundation.

A Boy Who Eats Rats.

From the San Francisco Alta.

There lives in this city a boy, a child of 4 years of age, whose tastes for the abhorrent have become so disgusting as to even make his presence among his playmates the signal for a nauseous revulsion of feelings, at least among the most delicate. In a word he has become a veritable rat-eater, and, it is said, relishes the disgusting food. As an instance of the manner in which he deals with the loathsome creatures, it is related by eye-witnesses that yesterday afternoon a grocer at the corner of Mason and Market streets trapped a couple of large, gray, ferocious, mangy rats, whose very appearance would sicken a Scotch terrier. The grocer took the rats to the street to have them killed by dogs. Seeing the approaching excitement, a crowd of urchins gathered, as usual on such occasions, and among them was the little 4-year old fellow in question. His lips quivered and mouth began to moisten as he saw the vermin about to be offered a sacrifice to the yelping curs. His little comrade begged the captor to give them one of the rats for their friend, and they would have more fun than if the dogs got them both. Curious and anxious to know the result, the storekeeper gave up one, when it was immediately taken from the trap by the unnatural boy, seized around the body with one hand, while the other held fast to the back of the head to prevent the animal from biting. Thus having secured his prey, the young monster sank his teeth in the neck, gnawing away at the tough fibrous flesh with as much apparent gusto as though tearing open an orange. He thus continued until he had literally eaten off the rat's head. Nor did it take him long, for scarce had the disgust of the spectators seized them than the boy held in one hand the bleeding carcass and in the other the mangled head, and there held them as he stood gazing and laughing at those whose stomachs had turned during the process. It is hard to say how much further the youth would have gone—perhaps eaten the unsavory flesh—had not older ones dispersed the crowd and driven them home.

SECOND ADVENTISM.

Its History and Principles—Differences of Belief—The Terry Island "Timists."

From the Hartford (Ct.) Courant, Nov. 8.

Since the preaching of William Miller in 1843, predicting the second advent of the Savior and the end of the world in that year, no movement of believers in the Advent faith has caused so much notice in the public press of the country as the present gathering of Adventists upon "Terry Island" in this State, awaiting with perfect confidence the second coming of Christ during the present year. Of course, there has been no such general excitement as existed thirty years ago, for the failure of the predictions of Miller, and of his followers, from time to time, has led the general public to look lightly upon the arguments of those who have more recently predicted the end of the world in any particular year or on any definite day. Then there have been quite wide differences of belief of late years among those who have been identified with the Second Advent movement. The character of the gathering at Terry Island, the confidence of those assembled there that their reading of the prophetic words of Scripture points unmistakably to this very year, and almost to the days of the present week, as "the end," gives to this movement more than ordinary interest, and makes a general review of the progress of this belief, and the points of difference among those who advocate it, quite appropriate and interesting just now. A lady who has long been a firm believer in, and a zealous advocate of, the principles of Adventism, and who is identified with the "Timists" now gathered at Terry Island, has kindly consented to prepare the following concise history of Adventism, and the points of difference among the believers. It will be read with interest in view of the latest extraordinary movement of Advent believers:

TERRY ISLAND, Nov. 6.

The origin of Advent theology is of recent date. In this country it was first entertained by William Miller, whose name was the foundation of the term Millerite. He was the pioneer of the Advent movement as known in America. The principles that underlie the theory denominated Adventism, and upon which was builded all Adventists to the commencement, are the following:

First—The time of the second coming of Christ is revealed, and revealed to be understood.

Second—All prophetic time should be understood each day for a year.

Third—That the 1,290 and 1,335 days mentioned in the prophecy of Daniel should be reckoned "from the time the daily sacrifice was taken away, and the abomination that maketh desolate set up." (Daniel 12.)

Fourth—That the "abomination that maketh desolate," spoken of by Daniel the prophet, is the Papal Hierarchy.

It was a belief in and application of these principles that caused the great Advent movement of 1843. Notwithstanding the disappointment that resulted, a large number still retained the name of Adventists, because of an unshaken faith in the fundamental principles above mentioned. The Advent body remained united in doctrine for a number of years immediately succeeding 1843, but a separation was consummated in 1851, caused by a difference in belief respecting the nature of man and the Scriptural authority of human organizations. The large majority of the body became convinced that man is wholly mortal, and repudiated the doctrine of the immortality of the soul and consequent eternal torment of the wicked, taking as a basis for their belief that "The wages of sin is death"—Romans 6:23. "The soul that sinneth, it shall die"—Ez. 18:4. "The blessed and only potentate, King of Kings and Lord of Lords, who *only hath immortality*"—1 Tim. 6:15, 16. They also believed that there is no authority given in the Scriptures for uniting in any organization with a manufactured creed for a rule of faith and practice. They recognized the Bible as the only Divinely authorized creed, and all human bonds as unscriptural.

The small minority that remained after the withdrawal of the majority have been known since by the name of Evangelical Adventists, and, so far as is known to the writer, they differ in no respect whatever, in point of faith, from other evangelical organizations. The leader in this departure from the commonly-received doctrine of the immortality of the soul was George Storrs, of New York,—formerly a Methodist minister, and also a pioneer in the anti-slave movement, for which latter cause he was excluded from the Methodist Church. He was the first man who publicly promulgated the doctrine of the entire mortality of man, although associated with him prominently were Prof. Wethel, of Boston; J. Marsh, of Rochester, N. Y.; and George Needham, of Providence, R. I.

The company entertaining these views have been known since as Adventists, and remained united in points of doctrine until 1863, when a movement in favor of organization among them excluded a class who still adhered to a belief that all human organizations were unscriptural, which latter class also made a new departure in point of doctrine. This last departure consisted in a belief that the wicked dead would not receive a resurrection, the former belief having been that both wicked and righteous would be resurrected to receive judgment, after which the wicked would be consigned again to a condition of death. They reasoned that if the penalty of the law is death *only*, neither suffering or dying is any part of the penalty for sin, and that when men die they are wholly dead; then the demands of justice are as fully satisfied as if they were made alive to undergo a second dying, which second dying would only return them to the precise condition from whence they are taken. They quote in support of this belief, among many texts, the following: "They shall sleep a perpetual sleep, and not wake, saith the King, whose name is the Lord of hosts." Jer. 51st, 57. "They are dead, they shall not live; they are deceased, they shall not rise; therefore thou hast visited and destroyed them, and made all their memory to perish." Isa. 26, 14.

This division in faith separated the Advent body into two parties, which have existed since 1863, known to the world by the general name of Adventists, but distinguished from one another by the application of the term "Life Believers" to the class last described.

The prominent newspaper organs of these two divisions are the *Herald of Life* and the *World's Crisis*, the former representing the views of the class denominated "Life Believers," and the latter supported by believers in a resurrection of both righteous and wicked. The *Herald of Life*, published in Springfield, was formerly edited by George Storrs, who was the first promulgator of the doctrine of the non-resurrection of the wicked, but at present is managed by two editors—L. C. Thorne, of New York, and W. N. Pile, of Springfield. The name of ex-Chancelor Halstead, of New Jersey, ought not to be omitted from the list of those who were prominent in promulgating the doctrine of the non-resurrection of the wicked, as, perhaps more than any other man he has contributed to the spreading of this theory by the book of which he is the author, entitled "Theology of the Bible." The *World's Crisis* is under the management of John Couch and Miles Grant, both of Chelsea, Mass., and is printed in Boston.

A large number of both these divisions of Adventists now repudiate one or more of the fundamental principles that have been mentioned as forming the basis of Adventism at its inception. There is a remnant, however, of each division who still adhere to these principles, and have never failed to obey the command to "take heed to the sure word of prophecy." This class are denominated "Timists," and belonging to them are the believers in the coming of Christ in 1873, who are at present sojourning on Terry Island. The few, however, who are at the island are but a very small fraction of the entire company who are confidently expecting the second advent of the Savior in 1873.

This belief has adherents in nearly every State in the Union, also in England, Ireland, and Norway. Since the fall of 1872, a paper published in the interests of the definite time of Christ's coming, entitled the *Watchman's Cry*, has been weekly issued in Meriden, Conn., edited by S. W. Bishop, of Eatontown, N. J. The prominent leaders in this last movement on time are George W. Brown, of Orrington, Me.; S. W. Bishop and C. C. Barker, of Meriden, Conn.

R. J. S.

HAROUN AL RASCHID.

Not One Happy Woman in All His Kingdom.

Translated for the St. Louis Globe.

The renowned Caliph rose one morning in a very melancholy humor. He at once summoned his Grand Vizier, who hastened to obey. He thus addressed his Premier:

"I feel very disconsolate; I had a dream last night, when I beheld all the women of my Kingdom at the foot of my throne, beseeching me to help them. Their grievances were that they were unhappy, asking me to remove their wretchedness; and I must admit, it is true, their lot is very hard."

The Grand Vizier replied: "Sire, I assure you that there is no ground for their complaint, and that among all not one would consent to exchange her condition."

"I am aware that my Ministers are always ready to deal in such phrases whenever they are reproved, that the people and their interests are neglected. But I swear by Allah, I shall have you strangled if you do not produce in the space of one month one happy woman. Do you hear? but one single instance out of my whole Kingdom. It is certainly a demand of no great hardship. And now, you may go in peace, and I shall expect your return after one month. But if you have not complied with my commands by that time, fear my wrath."

The Grand Vizier retired disheartened, as you, my gentle readers, may well imagine. He at once sought an interview with the President of the Bagdad police, from whom he obtained poor comfort, who expressed a serious doubt whether one happy woman could be found in Haroun al Raschid's entire Kingdom,—nay in the whole world. Leaving him with a heavy heart, the Premier undertook the task himself, well knowing that his life was at stake. As a man of acute understanding, he commenced his inquiries with the Sultana. Taken by surprise, she replied: "Do you expect me to be happy when the Caliph scarcely devotes an hour to me, but instead, walks the streets all night in disguise, while I must be filled with constant dread of his meeting with some accident at any time? Do not think of it! The very poorest woman is happier than I am."

The Premier, cast down, left the palace, when he met a maiden, with blooming cheeks, carrying a water-vessel on her head, and singing merrily as she went. He called to her, saying, "Art thou happy?" "I happy? Oh, no! I am as handsome as the Sultana, and should like to be in her place. I know I would please the Caliph as well, if he would but direct his attention toward me."

Again defeated, he left her, cogitating upon new adventures. Suddenly he thought of his own wife, and asked her, "Are you happy?" "Happy!" she answered, "with such a man; it would, indeed, be a difficult undertaking."

He had already turned his back upon her, and was about to try his fortune with some other ladies of Bagdad. When the farther he went the less hopeful he was. Wherever he inquired, nothing but complaints, the same fatal result. Admitted, that it was rather a peculiar idea to ask the ladies whether they are happy. Would they tell the truth? The Grand Vizier thought so. In his place I would have seriously questioned it. He went to the market-place, and there asked an honest woman, a vender of dates. In reply to his query, whether she was happy, she said: "Happy? I happy? No, indeed! I work from morning early until evening late and scarcely make a living. I am obliged to rise early and retire late to my rest, not having earned enough frequently to pay for a scanty meal."

Fool that I was, the Minister concluded, that I should come here to look for happy people, and quickly went to the house of a rich Jewish banker. She certainly must be happy, reflected the Vizier, she is comfortably situated, clad in the richest of apparel, decked with the most costly jewelry, and surrounded by slaves to do her bidding. She knows neither care nor want.

"Alas!" was the reply to the general question, turning her handsome dark eyes with longing toward heaven, "Sire, I am the most unhappy of all women in Bagdad. My husband loves nought but money and money matters, leaving his wife to her own sadness. A wife is like unto a flower, but to live and flourish when supported by the majestic palm tree, but, neglected and forsaken, as the wife is without love, she is made to wither."

"By the Prophet, one [illegible] certainly deserves to be [illegible] with such ardor certainly deserves to be [illegible]. Where shall I find the desired person?"

The sigh had hardly escaped his breast when, as if pursued, he ran in great haste to the opposite part of the city. There dwelt a woman who had been married but two months ago. He exclaimed, "I have found her, I have found her," and entered the house with joy.

"Hail to the happy woman," were his words of greeting, making a low bow to the young wife, and waiting with anxiety for an answer.

"Happy, I happy?" replied the young bride, shrugging her shoulders. "Oh, no, no longer; my husband gives me not a moment's peace. He cannot bear to leave me alone for an instant. I know he loves me, but he repeats the story too often, and if a pause does ensue, he thereupon expects me to begin. He swears some thousand times a day that he loves me, yes, he seals it with the most awful oaths, and seems not to be satisfied until I join with him in a like strain. At first this little game was quite pleasant, but now—"

The ill-fated Minister now began to despair. He abandoned his search in the Capital, and was now determined to try the country. But despite of his zeal, he there, too, did not succeed—could not discover the precious pearl demanded by the Caliph. Besides, the time allotted was nearly at an end, and he had but one village more to explore. When about entering it, he observed a peasant and his wife in the field. The latter was crying aloud because her husband had struck her. The Vizier separated them, and said to the man, "It is not right that we should render our wives' lives miserable."

"I miserable, I unhappy!" exclaimed the woman; "on the contrary, I am very happy."

"But did I not see your husband strike you?"

"True, he does strike me at times, but it matters not; he is able, also, to protect me with a strong arm."

"Then you admit to know what it is to be happy?"

"Most certainly; I am perfectly happy."

The Grand Vizier, now relieved of his heavy burden, exclaimed: "Finally, finally, I have found one happy woman;" and he triumphantly took her to Bagdad.

Appearing with his conquest before the Caliph, the latter said: "Well, you have found a happy woman?"

"Yes indeed, Sire."

"Oh, mighty Caliph," exclaimed the peasant's wife, at his feet, "have mercy upon me miserable."

"What is that!" the Grand Vizier became frightened, saying, "Did you not tell me that you were happy?"

"Yes, at home with my husband and children, from whom you have torn me away. How is it possible that I should be happy at this place so far away from them?"

"Be at ease," Haroun al Raschid addressed his Premier, with a malicious smile on his countenance, "I pardon you; for, during your absence, I have discovered a happy woman even here in Bagdad."

Opening his eyes widely, the Vizier asked, "Here in Bagdad?"

"Yes; your own wife. I sent a page to ask her, in my name, whether she was happy."

"And what did she answer?"

"She answered: 'Of course I am happy, my husband being on a journey.'"

How Gen. Badeau was Introduced into English Society.

Donn Piatt, in the Washington Capital.

By the by, Gen. Badeau lives in princely style outside of London, and may be seen by everybody but Americans in one of the neatest little aristocratic turnouts, in the way of a brougham, in or about the city. And the General's circle of acquaintances is of the most select and aristocratic of England. The way he was introduced to this is a little curious. We get the facts from Jones, who had them from the General direct. Now it must be remembered that an American Consul-General in London is not regarded as a large vegetable in a social point of view; and a Consul-General of the United States may live in London until he gains the ripe old age of Methuselah without being recognized or known even to the nobility and gentry of England. This did not happen to Badeau. When that Persian ruffian, the Shah, came to London, General Badeau, in common with other Consuls, was invited to be presented to this brother to the sun and cousin to the moon. In accordance with the invitation, Gen. Badeau donned that uniform covered with the dust and glory of the late war, and, seating himself in his brougham behind two flunkies in livery, ditto, and two handsome horses, was rolling along Londonwood, when he encountered a lot of bloods out on a lark.

Now, to encounter this lot is about as disagreeable a thing as one can find of a summer's morning, or night either, for English play is horse-play, and it is considered a rare joke to give and take black eyes and bloody noses. Unfortunately, our Consul-General was not in a situation to accept such courtesies, as his battle-stained uniform and intellectual countenance had to be presented to His Imperial Scorbutic Majesty of the East. His carriage was surrounded by the bloods, and the first demonstration consisted in covering our elegant and able Consular agent with flour. To this Gen. Badeau remonstrated. He did not like flour applied externally. He said as much. He clothed his ideas on the occasion in anything but flowery language. He called the offenders dirty blackguards. To this they retorted by styling him a cad, and one went so far as to say that he was a howling cad; and when our excellent commercial representative, getting a further advance on flour in his mouth and eyes, grew furious, a resolution was offered and passed unanimously to have the cad out. The Sergeant-at-Arms, which meant the entire party, pulled the noble representative from his brougham, and one of the set proceeded, as he said, "to dress him down." The General called on his myrmidons on the box, and the myrmidons coming to his aid, a general engagement occurred that would have been bad in the end for the General but for the timely interference of the police. Badeau did not ask to have the young gentlemen arrested; he only asked for their names and address. They were given, and the belligerents separated.

When Gen. Badeau, in no plight to be presented to imperial old bile of Persia, returned home, he found on the cards names of young gentlemen connected with the Government, and through our Minister he made complaint. At first they were inclined to laugh at the affair, but their respective relatives, high in office, characterized the act as exceedingly brutal and stupid, assuring these wild cats that to assault and insult a Consul in that way made up a very serious state of affairs. At last it was settled that the youthful ruffians should go in person and apologize for the outrage. They did so. Badeau had the good sense to receive the gentlemen and their apology in a graceful manner.

"Vary sorry, you know," said the spokesman, "rawther awkward, you see—acted like blagaards—aw—fact is, rawther, vary. Hope 'll forget—vary sorry. But had a bad lot of stuff; altogether stupid."

"Don't mention it," cried Gen. B. "I would not have minded a little lark, but the fact is, I was about being put to the Shah, and, although he represents the flowery land of song, flour don't make a good court dress. But it's all right now. Come, let us see if I haven't some better stuff."

The young Lords found the Yankee Consul, as they called him, a "tip-top fellah." And so Badeau was thrashed into good society.

LOVE.

[Joaquin Miller, in his new poem "The Isles of the Amazons," thus sings of love:]

There was one who stood by the waters one eve—
With the stars on her hair, and the bars of the moon
Broken up at her feet by the bountiful boon
Of extending old trees—who did questioning grieve:

"The birds they go over us two and by two;
The mono is mated; his bride in the boughs
Sits nursing his babe, and his passionate vows
Of love you may hear them the whole day through.

"There is nothing that is that can yield one bliss
Like an innocent love; the leaves have tongue,
And the tides talk low in the reeds, and the young
And the quick buds open their lips but for this.

"In the steep and the starry silences,
On the stormy levels of the limitless seas,
Or here in the deeps of the dark-brow'd trees,
There is nothing so much as a brave man's kiss.

"There is nothing so strong, in the stream, on the land,
In the valley of palms, on the pinnacled snow,
In the clouds of the gods, on the grasses below,
As the silk-soft touch of a baby's brown hand.

"It were better to sit and to spin on a stone
The whole year through with a babe at the knee,
With its brown hands reaching caressingly,
Than to sit in a girdle of gold and alone.

"O barren dull days, where never the brown
Sweet hand of a babe hides back in the hair,
When a mother comes home with a burden of care,
And ever the life of her life bends down.

"It were better perhaps to be mothers of men,
And to murmur not much; there are clouds in the sun.
Can a woman undo what the gods have done?
Nay, the things must be as the things have been."

[And again:]

I tell you that love is the bitterest sweet
That ever laid hold on the heart of a man;
A chain to the soul, and to cheer as a ban,
And a bane to the brain, and a snare to the feet.

Ay! who shall ascend on the hollow white wings
Of love but to fall; to fall and to learn,
Like a moth, and a man, that the lights lure to burn,
[And] roses have thorns and the honey-bee stings?

She is sweet as the [illegible]
She is warm to the heart as a [illegible]
And as rich to behold as the rose that grows
With its red heart bent to the tide of the Rhine.

O hot blood born of the heavens above!
I shall drain her soul, I shall drink her up;
I shall love with a searching and merciless love,
I shall sip her lips as the brown bees sup

From the great gold heart of the buttercup!
I shall live and love! I shall have my day,
Let the suns fall down or the moons rise up,
And die in my time, and who shall gainsay?

A Dog Stowaway.

Many years ago, upon returning from a residence in Italy, we took a steamer from Leghorn to Liverpool, to avoid the fatigue of the land journey. On coming into port at Marseilles, we were detained several days, the ship's boats plying between the steamer and the shore, the harbor being, as usual, crowded with ships of every nation and description. On the second day after leaving port a most miserable, half-starved dog (terrier), one side of whose body was a mass of pitch, was observed to crawl upon the companion-ladder, giving a terrified look around him.

Much surprised at the sight of the wretched animal, the Captain exclaimed: "Whose dog can this be?" and the inquiry went round among the several passengers and crew. No one owned him, and the steward, following him on deck, explained that he had found the poor creature hidden away in an empty berth. Capt. M., a kind and humane man, proposed to adopt him as one of the ship's company, and, setting him up on his hind legs, made a pretense of giving him a dozen as punishment for his coming on board as a stowaway, greatly to the amusement of the children, and then named him Jack.

A sailor greased his coat and set him free from the pitch, making him look more respectable; and, with good living and kind treatment, Jack soon recovered his spirits and seemed, out of gratitude, to attach himself especially to the Captain.

If spoken to in any other language than English he would remain quite unconcerned, but "Good dog," "Good old fellow," would make him wag his tail and look happy.

Before coming into the Mersey we took in our pilot. Then a sudden change came over Jack, who had been a most quiet, peaceable traveler; he grew quite excited, running up and down on the bridge, jumping up to get a look over the side; so great was his evident excitement, the nearer we came to Liverpool, that he attracted the attention of every one on board. On reaching our destination, and while as yet the steamer had scarcely stopped, the ropes for mooring being only thrown on shore, Jack was observed to mount a case of oranges placed at the side of the steamer and at one bound leap on shore in a moment.

"Follow that dog," cried the Captain to a man standing on the wharf, "and see where he goes." Off set the man, and after some time returned quite out of breath, saying he had been obliged to give over the chase, Jack having set off with a quick run up one street and down another, evidently taking the nearest road home. The curious fact was how the dog's instinct enabled him to choose out of the many ships lying around one whose destination was Liverpool. How he came on board none of the sailors could tell; but that he was doing wrong he evidently knew by hiding himself away until discovered by the steward.

Madame Bazaine.

Though deeply affected by the suspense she is now undergoing, the wife of Marshal Bazaine does not lose courage. She deems her husband entirely innocent, and asserts that she has never for a moment doubted that the Marshal will be honorably acquitted. This lady, now about 25 years of age, is very handsome—very firmly devoted to her husband, and very boldly acts in his defense whenever the opportunity presents itself. She is a Mexican by birth, and brought the Marshal an enormous fortune. She now resides at Versailles with her two children, in a very retired manner, her only occupation being to visit the Marshal, and make daily appeals to all such persons as she supposes may be of service to him. She makes so light of the charges against him as to greatly encourage the Marshal, who, for some time after her visit, writes less and remains more quiet. She talks to the Marshal of his approaching acquittal—of their immediate departure for Pau—a watering-place the Marechale much likes, and assures him that, in her society and that of his children, he will forget the grief and suspense of the trial and its captivity. La Marechale is very pious. She is a devoted Catholic, and insists upon religious converse with her husband very frequently. Since the commencement of the trial Mme. la Marechale has very diligently read all the newspapers, and endeavors to keep from the light of her husband all comments on the part of the press she thinks would be likely to discourage or wound him.

THE JUDGE'S STORY.

From the Overland for November.

"I don't see how I could have done more for him than I did; but still the man should not have been punished—he should have been acquitted."

With these words the Judge awoke to the consciousness that he had a fellow-traveler; and then, as if some explanation of his remark would be in order, he went on:

"We had a very interesting trial in Austin last week. Tom Carberry—Irish Tom he is called—was tried for murder. I defended him, and never struggled harder for a client in my life. For a week before, and throughout the trial, I worked night and day to look up testimony, and to present the case to the jury in the best possible light. I consulted with all the attorneys not engaged for the prosecution. We got him off with three years in the Penitentiary; but he ought not to have been punished—he should have been acquitted."

The fellow-passenger queried as to the circumstances attending the alleged murder, and the Judge answered:

"They were very peculiar, and that is the reason why the trial was so very interesting. A woman up in Montana, who never saw Tom Carberry, thought that he had done her a great wrong; and so, when she was asked, as the phrase is, to 'take up with a new man,' she named her terms:

"'Kill Tom Carberry, of Austin, Nevada.'

"'But I never saw nor heard of the man,' said the Montana aspirant.

"'Nevertheless,' said she, 'kill Tom Carberry.'

"'It is the depth of winter,' was objected, 'and we are hundreds of miles from Austin. The journey cannot now be made.'

"'Kill him in the spring,' said the unrelenting woman.

"'Yes,' said he, and the compact was sealed.

"With the opening of travel in spring there arrived at Salt Lake City, by the Montana stage, an individual who freely announced that he was on his way to kill Carberry. Salt Lake City is a great way from Austin, but the friendships of border men span much greater distances. Tom was quickly advised of the approach of his visitor, but he took no steps either to get out of the way or to be specially prepared to see company. He was then employed at Keystone Mill, nine miles from town, and he staid there nearly a whole week after he knew the Montana chap was in Austin. You see, Tom is a peaceable man, and he didn't want any difficulty. Most men would have come in at once, and got the affair off their hands."

The listener entertained doubts at this point, but, saying nothing, the Judge proceeded:

"Saturday evening, just as usual with him, Tom came into the city, and after getting shaved and fixed up for his holiday, he went around to the saloons, where many of the people of mining towns spent their leisure, to meet his friends. It wasn't long till he encountered the Montana fellow, who began at once, in Tom's hearing, to make insulting remarks."

Here the listener interrupted with—"Why did he make insulting remarks? If he had made a long journey solely for the purpose of killing Tom, why didn't he shoot him off-hand?"

"Because," said the Judge, "that would have been murder. The community is down on murder, and he would have been dangling from an awning-beam in fifteen minutes. Killing is a very different matter. When two men get into a fight, and all is fair between them, and one kills the other, community don't ordinarily seem to feel much concern on the subject. Under such circumstances, the only way for Montana was to provoke Tom to a quarrel, and lead up to a fight. But Tom wasn't disposed to gratify him—he wouldn't take any notice—didn't seem to hear; but repeatedly left one saloon to go to another, just to keep out of the way. Montana followed him up, until, at last, standing right before Tom, he jumped up about two feet from the floor, and came down with a heavy jar, and said: 'I'm Chief!' Even this Tom didn't resent—he only put his hands over his face and wept! Fact, sir, the tears actually flowed, until his best friends thought he was an arrant coward; and when he got up and went away to his room to bed, there wasn't one of them to say a good word for him. Montana enjoyed a season of glory. He had said, 'I'm Chief!' in a public place, and no man had dared to accept the challenge.

"The next morning Tom was standing on the sidewalk, when Montana came along, and they met face to face. Tom spoke to him in a very quiet, low tone, saying:

"'Stranger, you used me pretty rough last night, but I don't bear malice. Jest say that you'd been drinkin' and didn't mean it, and we'll say no more about it.'

"Montana answered: 'No apologies in mine.' 'And we [illegible],' said Tom, 'you needn't apologize; then Montana [illegible] drink glasses with me, you're generous, or else you're a [illegible] think you're cowardly, an' if I'd known [illegible] the start it's most likely I wouldn't [illegible] in. But the matter can't be let drop, for there's hundreds of people in my section an' between here and there who know that I came here to kill you; so there's but two ways—we must fight, or you must run. If you'll run, it'll be just as good to me as to fight.'

"Tom's almost suppliant bearing disappeared on the instant, and he said: 'Stranger, I ain't much in the habit o' runnin', an' if we're to fight we may as well have it out now as any time. Are you heeled?'

"Tom asked this question, because we have a law against carrying concealed weapons, which is regarded at such hours as people think they will have no use for their arms, and disregarded at all others.

"The answer was, 'No; I left my revolver with the barkeeper of the Exchange.'

"'Get it,' said Tom; 'I'll wait for you here.'

"The Exchange was in a corner building across a street which came in at right angles to the sidewalk where they were standing. Montana went in at the front door, but came out at the side on the cross street, hoping to steal up and 'get the drop' on Tom, but this was not so easy. Tom was wide awake—he had crossed the main street to guard against surprise; so, when Montana poked his pistol round the corner and followed it with just enough of his head to take sight, Carberry was not in range. In a moment their eyes met, and the shooting began. Tom curled down close to the road-bed, to present the smallest possible area as a mark, and because it is comparatively difficult to hit the object lying on the ground. Montana sheltered himself somewhat behind a low row of sacks of potatoes lying on the edge of the sidewalk, and partly behind a small awning-post. This last was a fatal error, for with a tall post for a mark it is the easiest thing in the world to make a line shot.

"I am making a long story of the shooting, which in reality was very soon over. They fired three shots apiece in as many seconds. Tom's third ball passed through Montana's heart, and he was dead before his head rebounded on the brick pavement. Carberry surrendered himself at once, and was kept in jail until his trial came off, although bail to any amount was offered."

After a pause, the Judge added: "I don't see how I could have done more for him than I did; but the man should not have been punished—he should have been acquitted; and he would have been but for one circumstance, which prejudiced the court and jury against him."

"What was the circumstance so prejudicial?" questioned the listener.

"The Montana chap was the fourth man Tom had killed in Austin," answered the Judge, innocently.

Alexander's Specie.

From the Nashville Union.

We handled yesterday a silver coin of the reign of Alexander the Great, 333 B. C., and therefore now 2,196 years old. In diameter it is not quite the size of an American dime, although, owing to its thickness, it has the weight of about two dimes. It bears upon one side the head of the great Alexander crowned with laurel. Upon the other side is the figure of a man resting on a chair, with one arm outstretched, upon which a bird is perched. The images on either side are in alto relievo, giving the coin great bulk. This curiosity of the ancient world has been in the possession of Mr. Bicknell and his ancestors for over a hundred years past.

Wanted "Tater."

From the Detroit Free Press.

At one of the hotels yesterday was a family traveling West from Vermont. The wife was continually badgering the husband for his method of doing this and that, evidently supposing that everybody else was noticing his aristocratic ways. At the table she passed him the potatoes, and he took off a small mountain, and in three minutes held his plate for more. She winked at him, but he was determined, and he shouted: "Elizabeth Jones, you may wink and blink all day, but I'm going to have some more tater or bust the bank!" He got some.

LONDON.

The Largest City that Ever Existed.

Its Population, Its Extent, and Its Wealth.

The Headquarters of the Exchanges of the World.

The Ancient Corporation --- Its Lord Mayor and Aldermen.

The Metropolitan District---Its Boards of Public Works, Police, Fire, Health, and Education.

Parliament the Real Common Council of the Great City.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LONDON, Oct. 24, 1873.

Americans are charged with a tendency to exaggeration of expression in describing anything, or in giving vent to their feelings and opinions. But there is

NO DANGER OF COMMITTING THIS ERROR

in describing London. One may use the strongest adjectives and intensest verbs with safety, and strictly within bounds of naked truth. It is safe to affirm that it is the largest city in the world, or, for that matter, that ever was in the world. It contains more inhabitants, and more houses, and more miles of street, than any other city of ancient or modern times. And it is far the wealthiest city that ever existed. London is to the modern what Rome was to the ancient world, in respect to population and wealth. But Rome, in her palmiest days, was a poor city in comparison with London. The $3,500,000 of souls which compose the population of London need never do another day's work for wages. They have capital enough invested in bonds and stocks, in domestic and foreign securities, and money at interest, and income from real estate and railroad earnings, and other sources from which they derive dividends,

COMFORTABLY TO SUBSIST THE ENTIRE POPULATION,

to purchase them food, clothing, fuel, drinks, furniture, literature, make all repairs of their habitations, pay all their taxes and assessments, and, in short, defray all their household expenses and personal outlays, to the aggregate total of what they now expend in cost of living.

All the productive labor performed by the people of London

ADDS ITSELF TO THEIR CAPITAL

each year, because they do not consume the income of their invested capital. London is in the condition of a family whose income, in the shape of dividends on stocks and bonds, exceeds the cost of their style of living, and who may, therefore, go out of business and live on that income without trenching on a dollar of the capital of the family. Of what other great city can this be said?

But the property of London is not owned and held in common, or in equal portions. One man has a hundred times more than he needs, and a hundred men have less than they need. London has some thousands of citizens worth tens of millions each, and also has 100,000 citizens in the poor-house. But the great mass of the people are prosperous and

IN COMFORTABLE CIRCUMSTANCES,—

tens of thousands of them worth tens of thousands each.

The leisure class—those living on fixed incomes and regular dividends on investments—are very numerous, numbering tens of thousands. Their only business is to amuse themselves and fight ennui. Their lives are a continual picnic. They are habitues of the clubs, patronize the turf, keep fast horses, support establishments, ramble about the island, roam over Europe, and make excursions up the Nile and to the Holy Land and the "farther Ind." London is the headquarters of the landed aristocracy of the Three Kingdoms, who are in receipt of rents aggregating nearly

A THOUSAND MILLIONS OF DOLLARS

per annum. The absentee Irish landlords may here be found during the "season," flourishing like "green bay trees." Here is concentrated the banking wealth of the Empire. Here is held the bulk of the bonds representing the National debt, and a large part of the National, State, and Municipal debts of the world. Here are owned a majority of the railway stocks and bonds of Great Britain and the Colonies, including £100,000,000 invested in the India railway system, besides vast sums in railway stocks and bonds of other countries.

THE UNITED STATES INCLUDED.

Here is the grand depot of the tea, coffee, sugar, spice, and drug commerce of Great Britain. Here are held the largest stocks of woolen, silk, leather, and even cotton goods, in the Empire. Great as is the shipping of Liverpool, it is not nearly equal to that of London, for here is the focus of the shipping trade between Great Britain and the East and West Indies, China and Japan, the Mediterranean, and ports of Africa. The greater part of the wheat crops of California and Russia, and the beef, wool, and gold of Australia, come up the Thames to London for a market. The chief part of the commerce carried on with France, Spain, Italy, Germany, Scandinavia, Russia, and, indeed, all Europe, is transacted in London. It is the

HEADQUARTERS OF THE EXCHANGES OF THE WORLD,

and its quotations fix the value, in great measure, of all the raw and manufactured products of all nations, and go far to determine the current value of the stocks and bonds, of every kind, of other lands. London is the world's clearing-house, its largest warehouse, its biggest bank.

Looking at London geographically, it is difficult to convey an accurate conception of the vast extent covered; indeed, it is hard to describe in any respect, for it is a

THE ELEPHANT AMONG CITIES.

To the clearest day, from the highest point of observation, the whole city cannot be seen, but beyond the range of vision are long streets and thousands upon thousands of houses. Taking Charing Cross as a centre, the suburbs cannot be reached in any direction in less than 8 to 9 miles, and in some not in twice that distance. The Thames runs 25 miles through the city. If London were put down in Cook County it would reach along the shore of the lake from Evanston to the Calumet, and spread far up beyond the Desplaines River. On this space is concentrated a population equaling that of

CITIES OF ILLINOIS AND WISCONSIN,

according to the census of 1873, that of the City of New York, Brooklyn, Boston, Baltimore, Cincinnati, St. Louis, New Orleans, and Chicago, all combined. But immense as is the population of London, it is not stationary, but is constantly increasing and will continue to grow. On the contrary, it never ceased to many people to its numbers as during the last decade. The Board of Public Works report that 149,220 buildings were erected between 1861 and 1871. The addition was but little less than

THE WHOLE POPULATION OF NEW YORK.

Prodigious as is the population of London, it is not disproportionate to the base of support. It is the first place, it is one of the oldest of existing cities. It was a place of importance under the Romans, and was famed in its vast conflux of traders, and its abundant commerce, even in the first century of the Christian era. From the Romans it received its municipal institutions, which have endured, in their general features, to the present day. It was the only city of Great Britain at the times of

THE NORMAN CONQUEST,

when its officers and inhabitants refused to lower the draw on the London stone arch bridge to let William's army cross into the city, until they had wrested from him a pledge that he would respect the ancient rights and liberties of the guilds, burgesses, freemen, and corporation of London. The Conqueror, pleased with their jealousy of their rights, added many privileges not heretofore enjoyed. The new charter was reduced to writing on parchment, signed and sealed by the King; whereupon the drawbridge was let down, and the King and his cavaliers crossed the London bridge and took possession of the Royal palaces. This charter from William the Conqueror is still preserved in the archives of the city.

London has grown in numbers, magnitude, and consequence, with the growth of the nation of which it has been the capital for

MORE THAN TWELVE CENTURIES.

London is now the political capital of an Empire of 250,000,000 of souls, and it is the financial capital of the whole Anglo-Saxon race, including the United States. It is a curious fact that the "Revolted Colonies" are the largest customers of the "Mother Country," and the largest borrowers of London money.

When speaking of "London," the ancient corporation of that name must not be understood. The

CITY OF LONDON PROPER,

ruled over by a Lord Mayor and Board of Aldermen, is only a mile long by two-thirds of a mile broad, containing 450 acres, and less than 75,000 inhabitants. It decreased, between 1861 and 1871, more than 37,000 in population. This Old London, a couple of centuries ago, contained 250,000 inhabitants. But the family population have nearly all moved out of it, and it is now given up to banks, insurance offices, wholesale stores, book and newspaper publishing, government offices, lawyers' offices, and such business as one sees in New York one mile from the Battery up Broadway and the cross-streets.

BUT WHAT THE WORLD CALLS LONDON,

consists of ten districts, the smallest of all the others being much larger than London proper, viz.: Chelsea, Finsbury, Greenwich, Hackney, Lambeth, Marylebone, Southwark, Tower Hamlets, Westminster, and London. Three or four of these districts contain each more than 500,000 souls. The whole are known here as the Metropolitan District. Old London is the only division that is governed by a Mayor and Board of Aldermen. The other districts have Boards of Vestrymen, whose duties are as few and simple as those of the Town Board of an Illinois township. They have very little to do except to look after the paupers in their districts.

The powers of the Mayor and Aldermen of Old London are very peculiar and difficult to understand or describe, as they bear no resemblance to the municipal government of an American city.

THE CHARTER OF LONDON

is not from Parliament, because it is older than Parliament. It dates back to Julius Cæsar, and consists of various special privileges, rights, and modopolies, granted and conferred by various monarchs,—notably by William the Conqueror, King John, Henry III., Elizabeth, and others. Whenever the Kings were hard run for money to carry on their wars, the Corporation of London would give or loan them a sum in consideration of an enlargement of their charter privileges, monopolies in trade, tolls, and duties.

The Aldermen are elected for life, but have no salaries. In addition to Aldermanic duties, they are Magistrates, having certain Justice of the Peace powers. The two Sheriffs of London are elected by the Aldermen from their body, and also two Under-Sheriffs, each for one year. From these Sheriffs

THE MAYOR

is selected by the rule of rotation. He occupies the office only one year, and is rarely ever re-elected, though eligible. His salary is $25,000 per annum, with furnished Mansion-House and liveried servants provided at the city's expense. He is always knighted, and has a "Sir" as a handle to his name. He is expected to spend twice his salary in giving banquets and civic entertainments, and rarely fails to do it. The *honor* of the place is considered an equivalent for the $25,000 of which he is out of pocket at the end of his year. His duties, aside from entertaining distinguished people and giving banquets, consist of presiding over the City Council, and holding a Criminal Court, where he can punish by fine and imprisonment, the same as Police Justice. He has no veto-power, no pardoning power, no power of appointment or removal, no seat in any other Board, and no authority to send messages, general or special, recommending any thing or measure to the Aldermanic body.

The present Mayor has the same powers, and duties, and ceremonies to perform that all the preceding

EIGHTEEN HUNDRED LORD-MAYORS

had,—neither more nor less. I could not learn that the functions of his office had been enlarged or diminished since the Norman, Saxon, or Roman conquests. It would be esteemed worse than sacrilege to change anything connected with the office an iota. Such is the invincible force of habit and love of ancient usage in the English mind.

Aside from these curious old customs, the Metropolitan District of Great London is governed by Parliament, which is really the Common Council of London. Metropolitan London is governed, first, by a

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,—

selected in some way by the Ministry,—whose duties are very extensive and important. They have charge of the river, its bridges and embankment-walls of stone; the sewerage, water, gas; also, street openings and improvements, paving, repairing, and cleaning; and, I must add, the streets are better paved, cleaned, and kept in repair, by all comparison, than those of any city in America.

Next is the

POLICE BOARD,

with a force of 10,900 men under their charge, who are controlled and worked on military principles and by military officers. It is a splendid body of men, under the highest state of discipline and efficiency, and affords a protection to life, limb, and property, and a sense of security I little known or felt in any American city, unless it be Boston. After the men and officers have served acceptably a certain number of years, they are retired on pensions, and, if they are crippled or maimed in the service, they receive pensions. They are all appointed for life or good behavior. I wish the Chicago Board of Police could see and study the London police-force and its discipline as a model for their own force.

Next come the

FIRE-BRIGADE,

consisting of about 500 men and 35 steamers, with other fire-equipments to match. All I need say of them is, they rarely ever permit any fire to extend beyond the building in which it commenced and not often beyond the room or floor. It is hardly necessary to add that the Fire-Brigade are in the highest state of discipline and efficiency. The best class of men are selected to fill vacancies, as is the case in the police force; and the same rules exist as to terms of service and pensions for wounds and old age. The Ministry controls the appointment of the Board.

The Health and Sanitary Department is also under control of the Crown. The

BOARD OF EDUCATION

is elected by the people, on the cumulative-ballot and minority-representation plan, copied from the Illinois Constitution. Women who are rate-payers may vote for members of the School Board, and are also eligible as members of it.

Such, in very brief, is the form of the municipal government of Ancient London and Metropolitan London. It is an excellently governed city; its affairs are prudently, economically, and honestly administered. In a comprehensive sense,

PARLIAMENT ITSELF IS THE CITY COUNCIL,

or legislative body, and the Prime Minister is the Mayor,—or perhaps Her Majesty the Queen. As a matter of fact, the Prime Minister is the reigning monarch of Great Britain. The Queen bears about the same relation to the body-politic as the bonnet with its ostrich-plumes on the head of a lady, who, when she goes a-shopping, thinks of her elegant head-dress, and is influenced by it just about in the same degree and manner as the Queen influences the realm, so far as any will or control she exercises over public affairs and the politics of the Empire.

J. M.

About the Apache Women.

From the Salt Lake Tribune.

The usual presents to parents for their daughters are horses, game, firearms, blankets, and trinkets. Some girls, daughters of chiefs, cost as much as twenty-five horses, not on account of their beauty, but the honor of the thing. A man can discard or sell his wife. She has no voice in the transaction. Physically the Apaches are probably one of the handsomest of the Indian races, especially the females. Their complexion is a nut brown. Many of the women are charming brunettes, black hair and eyes, the latter medium in size and oblique in shape; noses of the Italian shape; magnificent teeth; good mouths; the contour of the face oval and emaciated in the men, round and full in the women. In figure, medium, the men averaging 5 feet 5 inches, the women 4 feet 11 inches; the men deficient in, the women replete with, adipose tissue. The chests, shoulders, and arms of the men are very lean, flabby, and muscles ill developed, those of the women full and round, the result of the former of total abstinence from, of the latter entire monopoly of, labor. The women, with constitutions unimpaired by the vices of the men, attain a greater age and are usually heavier in weight. Men attain full physical development at 20 to 22, women at 14. Many girls become mothers at from 10 to 12, and average 120 pounds in weight at the latter age. Their health is usually good, the only disease prevailing being rheumatism.

LITERATURE.

Tales at Ten-Time.

FAIRY-STORIES. With Illustrations. Macmillan & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.

A series of stories for children, somewhat after the style of the Norse Tales. Just the thing for parents to buy, and thus gratify the ceaseless craving of children for the marvelous.

Samuel J. May.

MEMOIR OF SAMUEL J. MAY. Boston: Roberts Brothers. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.

This memoir will serve not only to give an account of the trials and labors of one of the most earnest workers in the Anti-Slavery cause, but it will illustrate the progress of public opinion on this subject. For instance, it will now scarcely be believed that in 1833, only forty years ago, the good people of Canterbury, Ct., mobbed a school kept for colored girls by Miss Prudence Crandall, and forced her to close it. She was even put in jail under an infamous black law then in existence in the staid old State of Connecticut. The book is full of facts like the above, and will be found a source of easy reference by those who have occasion to use them.

A Strange Story.

A STRANGE STORY. By Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, Bart. New York: Harper & Brothers. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.

The story of this book is one of the most weird and wonderful that have ever been presented to the reading public. It is not a mere collection of fanciful tales; but the great novelist quotes from the most learned authors of the language, and gives an account of their beliefs in the supernatural, and also stories which illustrate those beliefs.

Social Judgments.

LITERARY AND SOCIAL JUDGMENTS. By W. R. Greg. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. Chicago: William R. Keen, Cooke & Co.

This is a collection of able essays on Madame de Staël, Chateaubriand, and on various subjects. Literary readers will find the work well worthy of their attention. Osgood & Co. give no others to the public.

Doing His Best.

DOING HIS BEST. By J. T. Trowbridge. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. Chicago: William R. Keen, Cooke & Co.

Just the book for boys, written in the author's best style. Many a boy will devour its pages during the lonely evenings of the coming winter.

Emma Willard.

THE LIFE OF EMMA WILLARD. By the Rev. John Load, D. D. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Chicago: W. B. Keen, Cooke & Co.

The life and services of Emma Willard have probably blessed more American homes than those of any other woman our country ever produced. The founder, and for many years the Principal, of Troy Female Seminary, her pupils, now matrons and grandmothers, have carried her principles and teachings probably into every State in the Union. Troy Female Seminary, whose high character was due to the labors and the inspiration of Mrs. Willard, was the first really successful institution of its kind in the country. To her, therefore, female education owes its first and noblest triumphs. As an author, her works have had a wide popularity; her History of the United States, especially, has long been a text-book in our schools. Some of her poems, for instance "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep," will live as long as the language. And yet this learned, noble woman did a most foolish thing in her marriage with Dr. Yates; and, as the circumstances are minutely detailed by her biographer, they should be carefully pondered by those who, by their years, are liable to be entrapped by mere fortune-hunters, as Dr. Yates proved himself to be. The work is dedicated to the pupils of Troy Female Seminary, and by them certainly her name will be held in most grateful remembrance. It is a book which every judicious father will be pleased to put into the hands of his daughter. The Life of Mrs. Willard is can scarcely fail to have a most salutary effect upon the welfare of all who read it.

Marcus Blair.

MARCUS BLAIR: A STORY OF PROVINCIAL TIMES, FOR THE YOUNG. By Caleb H. Wright. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott. Chicago: William R. Keen, Cooke & Co.

A very interesting story of travels through the woods, life on the borders, hunting-excursions, all in the colonial days of our history. We commend it to the boys, for whom it was written.

Joshua Davidson.

JOSHUA DAVIDSON, COMMUNIST. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.

The hero of this story is represented as a Scottish carpenter, who went to London, and lived and labored there among the poor and the outcasts of the great Metropolis. The story is written in the style of "Gurney Married," and, in its general features, is a biting satire on that movement with civilization extends to the poor and the depraved. Those who wish a vivid picture of low life in London will find it in the history of Joshua Davidson.

Monopolies.

MONOPOLIES AND THE PEOPLE. By D. C. Cloud, of Muscatine, Ia. Davenport: Day, Egbert & Fidler. Muscatine: Allen Broomhall.

The pressure upon our columns, and the huge pile of books upon our table, each claiming a short notice at least, alone prevent us from writing a lengthy review of this able and timely work. The questions of the day are so clearly stated, and the facts and deductions are so apt and just, that we commend the book to our readers without reserve. Of monopolies, the author says: "They have transformed the Government; while we are in name a Republic, and theoretically the people govern, we are in fact an oligarchy, and corporations rule the country." The means by which corporations have managed to secure this power; the unscrupulous and corrupt manner in which they wield it; the dangers that threaten, not only the liberties, but the life, of the Republic; the necessity that the people should reassert and reclaim their rights; and the constitutional and the legal means by which it can be done,—are all ably and thoroughly discussed. The work is dedicated to the "Patrons of Husbandry;" and so clearly does it show them how systematically they are oppressed by monopolies, that to them especially it will be most welcome. Little wonder is it that they have combined their votes at the ballot-box to save themselves from utter ruin.

One of the ablest chapters is devoted to the Tariff. In our judgment, the author's arguments are unanswerable. Some of the conclusions at which he arrives are as follows:

Protection to a small band of monopolists has caused an annual decrease in the amount of coin in the country, equal to the excess of imports over exports. A few rich factories and furnaces are being benefited and enriched by Protection; the prices of manufactured articles have increased on an average about 80 per cent; the wages of operatives and laborers have increased but 12 per cent; the exports of manufactured articles have decreased; the value of imports has increased; the commerce of the country has been destroyed; the prices of the agricultural products of the country are reduced to a point that has blasted the prospects of the farmer, and made it difficult for him to live; the country is being drained of its precious metals, and an irredeemable currency has become the only circulating medium; values are unsettled, and the country is threatened with financial ruin,—all for the sacred protection to these manufactured "infant" corporations, which is but another name for the systematic plunder of the farmer, laborer, and all the industrial interests of the country, by a class of monopolists that should be classed with the cotton-gamblers, stock-jobbers, and Wall-street brokers, and who are, in part at least, composed of the same men who control the corporate interests of the country.

This was written a few months ago, since which time the crash distinctly foreshadowed by Mr. Cloud has come. The fact that we have for the past few weeks been receiving large amounts of gold from England does not invalidate his reasoning in the least. The crash stopped the importation to a very large extent of foreign goods, and, as the countries from which England generally gets her cereals had short crops, she has been obliged to pay us in coin for our breadstuffs. Never before in the history of the country has America received in so short a time so much coin from Europe, and, as the causes that have produced it are believed to be temporary, this state of things cannot last. Besides the mere payment in coin for our cereals, our shipments of flour and manufactured articles to South America, petroleum to Holland and Germany, and balances due from other countries, are generally paid by drafts on London, as she is the clearing-house of the world. This has tended greatly to increase our receipts of coin; but, in spite of this temporary turn of coin-shipments in our favor, the reasoning and the conclusions of Mr. Cloud are undoubtedly correct. The tariff-laws of the country, as a part of the system of monopolies by which our people are plundered without stint, are an unmitigated curse and a grinding oppression, to be tabated as fast as time and the good sense of the people can reach them.

Issued while the people are writhing under the iron heel of monopolies of all sorts, and written with reference to the measures necessary to remove them, the work is well calculated to give a right direction to the public mind. In its production, Mr. Cloud has shown himself one of the ablest thinkers in the country; and he deserves, and will receive, the cordial thanks, especially of the people of the Northwest.

Chap-Books.

SCOTTISH CHAP-BOOKS. By John Fraser, Librarian to Congress. New York: Henry L. Hilton.

This is a first of a series of papers to be issued as circumstances shall permit hereafter. We are told that Chap-Books were on all sorts of subjects, and were generally hawked about and sold by peddlers among the common people. The specimen before us is full of curious historical incidents, and wit, keen, sparkling, incisive,—all illustrating Scottish character in its various phases. Mr. Fraser will do an excellent service if he completes his design in the same spirit in which he has commenced it.

Through the Air.

THROUGH THE AIR: A NARRATIVE OF FORTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE AS AN AERONAUT. By John Wise. Tri-Day Printing and Publishing Company, Chicago and other principal cities.

This is a work, profusely illustrated, of 650 pages. It gives the experience of Mr. Wise through all the years of his professional life, and also an account of hundreds of ascensions by others, with particulars of disasters, hair-breadth escapes, and incidents without number. To this are added directions for making balloons, the manufacture of gases to fill them, how to manage them, and the scientific principles connected with them; atmospheric observations amid storms and clouds, and the wonderful scenes one traverses in sailing far above them. In fact, the work is exhaustive of the subject of which it treats, and is a most valuable addition to our curious as well as our scientific literature.

Sybil Huntington.

SYBIL HUNTINGTON: A NOVEL. By Mrs. Julia C. R. Dorr. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.

The publishers Lippincott have the reputation of presenting to the public only the better class of literature, and the work before us will be likely fully to sustain their reputation in this regard.

Pater Mundi.

PATER MUNDI; OR, THE DOCTRINE OF EVOLUTION. By the Rev. E. F. Burr, D. D., Lecturer on Scientific Evidences of Religion in Amherst College, Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.

Dr. Burr has given the public a work of great power. He handles the development theory with a grasp and a breadth of illustration which mark him as a master of the subject. We detect no cant, or a mere assertion of theological dogma as applied to science; but a fair meeting of fact by fact, and the arguments of opponents by those from which there seems to be no chance successfully to appeal. The Christian public will thank Prof. Burr for his timely and most able work.

Songs.

SONGS FROM THE OLD DRAMATISTS. Edited by Abbey Sage Richardson. New York: Hurd & Houghton. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.

The friends of Mrs. Richardson—and she has hosts of them—will give this beautiful little volume a most cordial welcome. The selections are made with exquisite taste, and the publishers have done their part with their usual skill, giving us a most beautiful volume,—just the thing for a present, or for the parlor-table, to while away a leisure hour.

Political Essays.

POLITICAL ESSAYS. By J. E. Cairnes, M.A., Emeritus Professor of Political Economy in University College, London. London: Macmillan & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.

This work, by one of the leading political writers of England, is commended to the attention of scholars, and especially to the statesman and philanthropist. It is composed of lectures and essays, most of which have appeared in the Reviews, and which are now collected and published together for convenient reference.

Normandy Picturesque.

NORMANDY PICTURESQUE. By Thomas Blackburn. With Illustrations. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. Chicago: W. B. Keen, Cooke & Co.

This is a beautiful little book, handsomely illustrated. The author travels through Normandy, and gives a graphic account of the people, of their manners, and quaint old customs, of their ancient houses, and a thousand other things curious and interesting. The next best thing to a month's residence in Normandy is a perusal of Mr. Blackburn's book.

Child-Life.

CHILD-LIFE IN PROSE. Illustrated. By John G. Whittier. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. Chicago: W. B. Keen, Cooke & Co.

The publishers have given to their youthful readers one of the most beautiful and intensely-interesting books that have fallen under our observation for many a day. Nothing less could be expected from one of America's greatest poets. The stories are selected from Hawthorne, Higginson, Dickens, Miss Phelps, Mrs. Beecher-Stowe, Whittier, and perhaps a score of others. They really embrace the very cream of this kind of literature. It will form a most welcome and charming present for the holidays.

"Across the Continent."

THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC: WHAT TO SEE, AND HOW TO SEE IT. By John Ernest Lester. Boston: Shepard & Gill. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.

A very readable, gossipy book, derived from the incidents, facts, and observations of the author during a trip to the Pacific coast in the summer of 1872. It contains a great amount of varied and interesting information.

Cachet.

CACHET; OR, THE SACRED SORROW. A NOVEL. By Mrs. M. J. R. Hamilton. New York: G. W. Carleton & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.

The author, Mrs. Hamilton, has chosen the garb of romance to hold up the Union soldiers in the War of the Rebellion to the execration of mankind. Plenty of descriptions she gives of horrid brutality, alleged to have been practiced by them, but not one word of Libby and Andersonville. Of course, writers on the one side and the other will each work out their own thoughts and feelings, both in fact and fiction; but it is better for the world if all such books as Mrs. Hamilton's were never written.

Blanche Seymour.

BLANCHE SEYMOUR: A NOVEL. By the author of "Emma's Engagement." Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Chicago: Western News Company.

Respectfully dedicated to those who have time to study the "light literature" of the day.

Alice and Phœbe Cary.

THE LAST POEMS OF ALICE AND PHŒBE CARY. Edited by Mary Clemmer Ames. New York: Hurd & Houghton.

Beautiful in their lives, the Misses Cary gave to the world some of its purest, sweetest poetry. Their admirers will at once make themselves the possessors of their latest poems.

Homeopathic.

THE HOMEOPATHIC FAMILY-GUIDE. By George G. Shipman, M. D. Chicago: Western News Company.

Dr. Shipman has for nearly, if not quite, a quarter of a century been one of our best known and most successful homeopathic physicians. His work, the result of a life-long experience, will at once take rank as an authority among those who believe in his particular school of medicine.

Rhetoric.

PHILOSOPHY OF RHETORIC. By John Bascom, Professor of Rhetoric in Williams (late) New York: Woolworth, Ainsworth & Co. Chicago: Western News Company.

Banking, as Prof. Bascom confessedly does, among the first thinkers and scholars of his day, his work on his particular specialty contains the latest and best thoughts on that subject. We shall expect to see it become a text-book in many, perhaps most, of the leading educational institutions of the country.

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Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

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Messrs. Roberts Brothers have a habit of publishing books that please both the large public of intelligent readers, and the much smaller public of thoughtful ones. Their catalogue—not a very extended one, but growing steadily and healthily—embraces a rather unusual proportion of books which this generation of readers insist on having, and on reading, too. Not to rehearse the list, the easy proof of my statement is found in the fact that it includes "Ecce Homo," which so exactly appealed to a prevalent type of religious inquiry and aspiration, and was written with so pervading a tone of that "enthusiasm of humanity" which is extolled as the soul of Christianity, that it had a very large circulation, and is still in frequent demand; "Ecce Deus," the eloquent answer, or supplement, to "Ecce Homo," by Dr. Parker, who divided honors with Henry Ward Beecher at the Evangelical Alliance; Jean Ingelow's Poems, whose true-womanly nature lends a sweeter grace to her poetry, and endears it and her to hosts who have known her only through her poems and stories; Miss Alcott's "Little Women," and other stories, which have had a remarkable popularity in this country, and hardly less in England; and such writers as Hamerton, Bartol, Algar, Hale, Whipple, H. H., and others whose works are in steady demand wherever good American literature finds readers.

The Autumn-list of Roberts Brothers has more new editions than new books, though these are not wanting; but every new edition of a good book is a thing to be glad of, whereas a new book is possibly good, but has yet to prove itself so. Their new issues of books that have passed the ordeal, include

JEAN INGELOW'S COMPLETE POEMS

in a very tasteful Diamond edition; also in a handsome holiday Red-Line edition, with a fine new portrait of the noble woman and true poet, and the added attraction of sixteen excellent full-page engravings. Jean Ingelow is not a little like our own Whittier, to be loved as well as admired, to be praised with perfect consent of head and heart.

Eugene Plon's excellent book on

"THORWALDSEN"

which was caught up so eagerly by the public a year ago, will appear in an enlarged edition, with fine illustrations of the great Danish sculptor's most important works.

HAMERTON'S "THOUGHTS ABOUT ART"

manly thoughts, and not so ethereal or transcendently learned as to be incomprehensible to readers of intelligence who happen not to be perfect connoisseurs in art—comes out in a handsome new edition, uniform with his suggestive, yet popular, work on "The Intellectual Life."

Of Roberts Brothers' new books,

CHANNING'S "THOREAU: THE POET-NATURALIST,"

finds sympathetic readers among the admirers of the Concord hermit, and among those who, since the publication of his books, that fairly bristle with his unique personality, yet possess wonderful insight and beauty, have been curious to know more of his character and singular way of life. This Channing is a nephew of the great Dr. Channing, for whom he was named; but he has hardly inherited with the name all the saintly traits which are ascribed to his renowned uncle. He takes occasion to pay off some debts of dislike in his book, and his style is such as ought not to be written in Concord; still, after deducting all the faults of the style, it has a large allowance of virtues in its revelations of Thoreau, and rightly claims a place among the noteworthy biographies of the year.

FLAMMARION'S "STORIES OF INFINITY"

which presses astronomical knowledge into the service of a very exuberant imagination, is a peculiarly attractive book to all who are interested in Spiritualism; also to those who are curious to learn what light from science a thoughtful and speculative mind discovers in the vague future.

The "Records of a Quiet Life," which relates the story of the noble and gifted

MARIA FAIRFIELD,

is a treasury of pure thoughts and rich domestic experiences. Their English solidity of character, high culture, literary tastes, and fortunate social relations, made this family circle one of rare beauty, and in a high degree worthy of being known. Those who have read that pithy and suggestive volume, "Guessed at Truth, will appreciate the literary and moral atmosphere of the book, while the purity and freshness of Mrs. Hare's character make the work exquisitely delightful, as they made her home.

Miss Ellen Frothingham has translated for Roberts' Brothers

LESSING'S FAMOUS "LAOCOON,"

the essay in which the great German critic discriminates so intelligently and sharply between the provinces of painting and sculpture and of poetry. The general idea of this essay is, that while poetry may narrate events and actions, sculpture and painting must represent objects; for, poetry can by words summon before the imagination a succession of pictures, a panoramic view of a campaign or a tragedy; while the statue or the painting, being unsusceptible of change, can seize but a moment's impression,—therefore that moment should be one, not of action, but of repose. It is singular that so important a little book as this was not long ago published here. Miss Frothingham has given sufficient evidence of her genius for translation in her admirable renderings of "Hermann and Dorothea," and Lessing's "Nathan the Wise."

THE REV. DR. BARTOL

whose "Radical Problems" created no slight stir in theological circles two years since, has nearly ready a new work entitled "The Rising Faith." The Doctor is so heterodox that it is to be feared his new book will not, in the judgment of Orthodoxy, give much proof of faith in anything beyond the Doctor's own notions, and will seem merely another radical problem. But those who value the spirit more than the letter, and who are willing every sincere soul shall pronounce it, Shibboleth the best it can, will find beneath the Doctor's heretical words a truly evangelical heart, a deep and trustful faith in the great, simple essentials of all true religion. He sees growing out of the present theological turmoil and dust a beautiful temple of truer faith, purer and more intelligent worship, and holier reverence, than the world has before known or has been capable of producing.

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BOSTON.

The Periodical Press of That City.

Some Gossip About It.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Nov. 10, 1873.

Although the daily newspapers of the Capital of New England—such as the *Advertiser*, *Post*, *Journal*, *Herald*, and *Globe*—are justly obnoxious, in spite of intermittent ability and occasional leadership, to the charge of provincialism; and although, as vehicles of intelligence, they convey nothing, except of local value, beyond the sterile boundaries of the six little historic States which constitute the "East" of the Union; and although, moreover, as educators of the public mind, exponents of public thought, embodiments of public aspirations, and redactors of public discourse, they fall immeasurably below the daily issues from the presses of Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Baltimore, and Philadelphia,—all, with deference, being, in generic sense, provincial towns,—the same does not hold true of its weekly papers or monthly periodicals. Boston is too accessible to New York, in the former case, to allow its slow daily newspapers to become leaders. They are simply heralds in advance,—avant courriers to announce coming news; and they wisely accept the situation. But, in the case of the weekly papers and periodicals, whether secular, literary, scientific, or religious, the conditions are different. These last are not ancillary. There is room for independence. Brains are at work. Boston thinking has fair play. Notions have deep water in which to swim; specialties a fair field where to measure intellectual strength; science a platform on which to try its muscle; and even blind bigotry—which, in spite of the invocation repeated now for nearly a hundred years—

Begone, Old Bigotry, abhorred
By all who love our common Lord,—

still stumbles in and out "meeting-house" doors—a prison-house in which to grind. Of this periodical press of Boston,—meaning weekly newspapers rather than monthly magazines, and asking pardon of the "princely *Atlantic Monthly*" and its satellites for presuming to make their hitherto special title more general,—it is the purpose of this article to treat.

When Landseer, just deceased, asked, at the beginning of his career, of a celebrated artist, "Mr. Opie, with what do you mix your colors?" he received the reply, "With brains, sir." A sturdy Irish laborer settled the question, a day or two ago, in a similar way with his fellow-workman as to why

THE PILOT

did not die. "It has been burned out," said Sawney, "'twa times, and mickle more, wi'in ane year; and yet the pair upholder o' the Pope does na' gie up the ghost." "No more it will," answered Patrick, "so long as the Blessed Mother of Jesus is in the soul of it."

The conclusion of the conversation, though less pertinent here, is too good to be lost:

"How much you Catholics think o' the Virgin Mary, Pat," continued Sandy; "a guid woman, nae doubt, but nae better perhaps than your mither or mine."

"Perhaps not," replied Patrick; "but then ye'll allow there's a considerable difference in their children."

Without accepting Patrick's theory regarding the success of the *Pilot*,—the most widely-circulated Catholic newspaper in the United States,—there is this to be said about it: That it is managed with business shrewdness, and edited with sparkling brilliancy. Just what Sir Joshua Reynolds said about a friend's picture: "Capital composition; correct drawing; color, tone, chaste; execution, excellent; but—I wants—hang it! it wants THAT!" is snapping his fingers: the *Pilot* does not want. Whatever you may call it—genius, sense, brains, sous,—it has got Sir Joshua's THAT, and hence its 127,000 subscribers.

I have said that it was brilliantly edited; but that is not the right word. That Boyle O'Reilly is a brilliant leader, the most promising young Irishman in America, and will, if he lives, make an impress on the world that will last more than one generation, nobody who knows him, or reads what he writes, has any doubt. But it is not brilliancy so much as great sound and gentle pleasantry, unaffected simplicity, and honest earnestness, that make his editorials delightful. He takes high ground, too, without being an extremist, and contends for the right without abating a jot of his Catholicism. During the "Orange" riots in New York, the *Pilot* took a manly course, that in addition to towards a settlement of that question upon considerable, it maintained a high ground as Irish," said, "but citizens of the United the "Radical newspaper of the Hub" excessedingly well. Radical is a good word in Boston. It has been applied to almost everything that is not the right word. That Boyle O'Reilly is a brilliant Radical

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT—BY DREW & NEWBURY, GENERAL Real Estate and Renting Agency, Rooms 6 and 9 Bryan Block, No. 164 LaSalle-st.:
1294 Indiana-av., furnished, $100.
1296 Indiana-av., furnished, $112.50.
1273 Wabash-av., furnished, $100.
In Cottage-place, furnished, $50.
Beautiful marble-front houses in Lake-av., 2-story and basement: each,
1273 Wabash-av., 5 rooms, $20.
19 Oak-st., 9 rooms, $40.
19 Alexander-st., 7 rooms, $35.
25 Silver-st., cottage, $20.
22 West Tyler-st., cottage, $25.
166 North Market-st., 2-story and basement brick, 12 rooms, $30.
Also, a large list of houses in all parts of the city.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT MARble-front dwelling-houses, Manchester-place, fronting Vernon Park; 11 rooms in each, furnaces, etc.; finished in first-class style; brick barns; will be rented to desirable tenants at very reasonable figures. W. J. ONAHAN, 112 and 114 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED 10-ROOM HOUSE ON 1 Warren-av., cheap to prompt-paying tenant. S. DEL AMATER, 45 Washington-st.

TO RENT—THIRTY-SECOND-ST., EAST OF SOUTH Park-av., 2-story and basement brick house. A. A. DEWEY, 155 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—$20 PER MONTH FOR SECOND STORY in private house. Brick, to small family; reference. 178 South Leavitt-st.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE OF 9 rooms near Union Park for board of three persons for the winter. Address H 74, Tribune office.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT MARBLE-front house, 11 rooms, with barn; also modern furniture; on Calumet-av., between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth sts. Call at 161 South Desplaines-st.

TO RENT—176 ROBEY-ST., BETWEEN JACKSON and Van Buren, 6 rooms, closets and water.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE, SITUATED on Wabash-av., north of Eldridge-court. The furniture for sale. Address P. O. Box 1197, Chicago.

TO RENT—UNTIL MAY NEXT, HOUSE OF 14 rooms, all modern improvements, furnished; rent very low. 240 Ry av at 12th, Walnut-av.

TO RENT—HOUSE WITH FIVE LARGE ROOMS, with water and closets, and all conveniences, at 792 Fourth-st., near Oakley.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF FIVE ROOMS, CLOSET, and pantry; 227 Butterfield-st., near Twenty-fifth. Rent low. Inquire at 389 Butterfield-st.

TO RENT—650 WEST MONROE-ST. MARBLE-front dwelling, first-class in every respect. Only $75 per month. Apply next door.

TO RENT—A NICE COTTAGE WITH FOUR rooms and a basement. Good accommodations and cheap rent, at 46 Scott-st., North Side.

TO RENT—CHEAP—A NEW TWO-STORY HOUSE of twelve rooms, for two families or one. Inquire at 61 McGrath-st., between Robey and Hoyne.

TO RENT—NEAR LINCOLN PARK, NEW 2-STORY and basement brick dwelling; $50 per month. A. L. LITHOP, Room 24, 68 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—287 WABASH-AV., 2-STORY AND French roof 12 room house, in good order; adapted for private residence or dental, dress-making and millinery rooms and residence; rent $1,200 per year, without barn. S. W. THOMAS & BEMENT, 165 Madison-st.

TO RENT—ON BURNSIDE-ST., NO. 252, A NEW cottage house containing 6 rooms, with water in rooms. Apply at 194 West Twelfth-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—2-STORY BRICK house, 10 rooms, with 2-second-st.; hot and cold water on every floor; furnace, gas-fixtures, etc.; rent made to suit tenant. T. C. BOYD, 146 State-st.

TO RENT—NEW MARBLE FRONT HOUSE, $80. Two-story house, Congress-st., $30.
Two-story and basement brick house, $40.
Several cottages and tenements on the West Side, cheap till spring.
Apply to CAMPBELL BROS., 191 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, ELEgantly furnished, at Hyde Park, Michigan-court; 15 rooms, all the modern improvements; a first-class place in every respect. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—2 DESIRABLE COTTAGES, 7 ROOMS, Nos. 136 and 140 Western-av.; rent only $20 per month. WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate Agents, Otis Block.

TO RENT—LOWER FLOOR OF FIVE ROOMS AND 1 closets, with water in kitchen; also cottage in rear, of four rooms. Terms, $16 and $10 in advance to responsible parties. Inquire of owners, No. 154 Robey-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE, 13 ROOMS, MODERN IMprovements, central, stable and carriage-house, $75. Furniture for sale at sacrifice. KIMBALL & CO., Room 11 Methodist Church Block.

TO RENT—$80 PER MONTH, 15-ROOM DWELLING 112 South Jefferson-st. Also rooms on Lake and Mayst. C. B. BOYD & WOLFE, 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF A BASEMENT cottage, 6 rooms, closets, pantry, water, etc. No. 20 Wilcox-av.

TO RENT—SEVEN-ROOM HOUSE, AND FURniture for sale at a sacrifice. Apply at 157½ South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE AND LOT ON CALUMET-AV. near Twenty-ninth-st. East front; water, gas, and sewer. Rent low. BASH & SHAPLEY, Room 6, Otis Block.

TO RENT—770 WEST LAKE-ST.—SECOND STORY, six rooms, cheap, until spring. Key in store. HENRY WALLER, JR., 86 Washington-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—NEW HOUSES, WATER ON BOTH floors; $25 per month. 1273 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—THE NEW TWO-STORY AND BASEment cottages front brick dwelling-house, No. 29 St. John-place. The house has all modern conveniences, is within 3 blocks of new park, and has never been occupied. Apply to the owner, 231 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE IN FIRST-CLASS LOCALITY near Union Park; 10 rooms; $30 per month; barn. Also nice cottage with barn in same neighborhood. JOHN F. SHERIDAN, 157 Washington-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES COMPLETELY FURNISHED. 1 House on Indiana-av., above Thirty-second-st. Rent low, as we really need the same to be sold or rented. 2 House on Warren-av. 6 nice rooms, upper part of house on South Robey-st. 3-room cottage on Throop-st. 545 Hurlbut-st., Rice Block, corner Twelfth-st. Part of house West Harrison-st. Nice cottage on Park-av., $25 per month. Apply to F. EVANS & CO., 160 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, TWO-STORY basement brick, all modern improvements, to small family. Owner will board if agreeable. Apply at 62 Twenty-fourth-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, ON CALUMET-av., south of Twenty-third-st. Call on or address T. F. Gould & Son, 74 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—NEW TWO-STORY AND EASEMENT brick, 11 rooms; all modern improvements; barn. Also, two-story frame, 9 rooms. Both near Lincoln Park. Rent now until 1st of May. W. J. DAVIS, 146 Madison.

TO RENT—LOWER PART OF HOUSE 667 MICHIgan-av., e.

TO RENT—GOOD COTTAGE, SIX ROOMS, PANtry, etc., at 261 Butterfield-st. Rent, $18 per month up to May 1.

TO RENT—AT 24 MILLER-ST., FOUR ROOMS; with water and closets, and water in the kitchen. Rent moderate.

TO RENT—730 WABASH-AV., TWO-STORY AND basement residence, with furnace if desired; terms reasonable; immediate possession. Residence on Michigan-av., north of Twelfth-st., furnished. Room 18, 152 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE OF 11 ROOMS, with closets and water, to small family who will take good care; or will board with party renting. Call at house 1502 Prairie-st., near Douglas-place.

TO RENT—BY MOREY & MAGILL, 77 CLARK-ST., furnished cottage, 5 rooms, Van Buren-st. near Throop, to a family of two, who will board the owner, a widow lady.

TO RENT—HOUSE 181 SOUTH PRORIA-ST., 11 rooms. Cottage, 197 North Oakley-st., $20. E. C. COLE & CO., 138 LaSalle-st.

FOR RENT—2161 PRAIRIE-AV., FURNISHED, until May 1, 1874, moderate rent; cottage, six rooms, desirable location. Address H 72, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NEW BRICK HOUSE, SIX ROOMS, gas, and water, at 336 West Polk-st.; marble mantels; rent cheap.

TO RENT—NO. 192 BURNSIDE-ST.—HOUSE OF 7 rooms, in good condition, cheap to a good tenant.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 9 ROOMS, AND BARN; only $15. Paulina-st., near Polk. Inquire of GOGGIN & SCHAFFNER, corner Adams and State-sts.

TO RENT—FURNISHED 8-ROOM HOUSE AND barn; all modern conveniences; rent cheap and tenant must be good. Address P. O. DELLA-WATER, 38 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS BASEMENT SITUATED at 1 Hubbard-court, 2 doors from Lake-st.; suitable for first-class billiard saloon, or wholesale wine and liquor store. Apply at 164 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—A NEAT COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS, GAS and water; 152 Throop-st. Key on premises.

TO RENT—STORE, BETWEEN WABASH AND Michigan-avs. No. 159 Twenty-second-st. Good location for any kind of retail business. Inquire up-stairs.

TO RENT—$15, A NICE COTTAGE, 4 ROOMS AND bath-room. 15 Sanger-st., corner Kinzie-st. Inquire at 236 Hubbard-st., or 383 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—NEW BRICK HOUSE, TEN ROOMS, modern improvements; barn attached; location, 748 West Monroe-st. Apply at 144 West Washington-st.

TO RENT — INDIANA-AV., NEAR TWENTY-fifth-st., a 2-story brick, modern improvements, 8 rooms. West Adams-st., near Wood, new brick, with furnace, 10 rooms. Also, near Ogden-av., near Fifty-first-av., new Hyde Park cottage, $16. Rooms, Fifty-first and 55, 25 to $30. Wanted tan and calf, for short time to overlook and care for house. EDMUND G. STILES, 99 East Madison-st., Room 7.

TO RENT—THE 2-STORY DWELLING, NO. 902 Wabash-av., containing 10 rooms, with bath, water, bath-room, closets, etc. Inquire of M. A. BURNES, No. 159 Calumet-av., near Twenty-fourth-st.

TO RENT—SIX ROOMS, CLOSETS, PANTRY, marble mantels; rent $20 per month. Apply at 20 West Polk-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, large yard, first-class location, near Twenty-second-st.; responsible parties need answer. Address P 79, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A COMFORTABLY FURNISHED house in private family, at 400 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, with or without board. New brick block on northeast corner of Ann and Lake-sts.

TO RENT—FIRST STORY, 5 WILCOX-AV. (NEW) to a small family; rent $22.

TO RENT—HOUSE—715 FULTON-ST., BETWEEN Leavitt and Oakley; 8 rooms; in healthy, quiet and cosy; rent $35. M. J. DUNNE, 99 Madison-st., Room 10.

TO RENT—FROM THE 1ST OF DECEMBER, THE commodious residence 294 West Harrison-st.; bathroom, gas, and all modern conveniences; $50 per month; a tenant who will purchase furniture, carpets, &c., desired. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—GOOD TENEMENT OF 7 ROOMS, WITH water, at 57 Wright-st., at $12 per month, until May 1. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—A SPLENDID BRICK BASEMENT COTtage, 8 rooms, bath-room, etc.; has complete sewerage; suitable for 2 families. R. F. CLARKE & CO., Room 4, 138 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—VERY CHEAP—HOUSES, ROOMS, lots, etc., in different parts of the city. R. M. DUNLAP & CO., 181 East Madison-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—LARGE DWELLING-HOUSE, NO. 1273 Wabash-av., near Eighteenth-st.; 15 rooms. HAMILTON & BLOUNT, 164 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—THE LOWER PART OF HOUSE NO. 77 North Morgan-st., in good order. Inquire at 346 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—THE UPPER STORY OF SMALL NEW house, 26 Pomeroy-st., near Polk. Apply to A. McDONNELL, Room 10, 167 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, WEST SIDE; [illegible] rent low. Apply at 241 West Lake-st., or 1 Hubbard-court, Room 24, 68 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—HOUSES—BY S. M. MOORE & CUMMINGS, 119 and 121 LaSalle-st.:
Groveland-court, No. 7, 2-story and basement, $65.
State-st., between Fortieth and Forty-first, nice new cottage of 6 rooms, $30.
West Washington-st., 835, 2-story house, cheap.
Western-av., 125, cozy cottage at $20.

TO RENT—A FINE PRIVATE DWELLING FOR A family needing about 6 to 8 rooms, with bath-room, all modern improvements, hot and cold water; situated south of Chicago-av., between Cass and Rush-sts. Inquire of A. KNOELKE, Room 12 Ewing Block, corner Kinzie and Clark-sts.

TO RENT—A 2-STORY AND BASEMENT, WITH 16 rooms, warm and cold water. 198 Rush-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 9 ROOMS TWO BLOCKS from corner Madison and Halsted-sts., $45 per month. Address M 78, Tribune office.

TO RENT—BY MOREY & MAGILL, 77 CLARK-ST.: 135, 140, 146 Western-av., near Fulton-st., $18 and $20.
9 Warren-av., brick, modern improvements, $30.
850 West Madison-st., 2-story, $40.
441 West Van Buren, first-class brick, $75.
1795 South Peoria-st., 2-story and basement, $30.
54 West Madison-st., second and third story, $50.
Suites of rooms southwest corner Clark and Van Buren.
63 West Jackson-st., brick, modern improvements, $70.
Offices in Superior Block, cheap.

TO RENT—BY KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, Real Estate Dealers and Brokers, 167 LaSalle-st.:
Rooms in fine Union Block, Union Park, near Madison-st. Best lighted house in the city, and has all modern improvements.
Two nice suites of rooms on Groveland-court.
Part of premises 67 and 69 South Canal-st., with engine; half the power is used in the adjoining building.
Two good houses on Twenty-ninth-st. will be rented at half price until 1st of May, 1874.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE THREE-STORY AND basement dwelling, No. 141 Oak-st. Apply at Second National Bank.

TO RENT—FOUR 6-ROOM COTTAGES ON GARfield-st., near Twenty-sixth; almost new. WM. J. TEWKSBURY, 76 Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED BRICK HOUSE, CORner of Throop and Van Buren-sts.; will take part of rent in boarding owner's family. Inquire at 120 Throop-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT ON WARren-av.; 6-room cottage on West Taylor-st.; 2-story brick on Adams-st.; 6-room cottage on Walnut-st.; 2-story brick, furnished; rent given for board of two persons. J. W. FARWELL, 76 Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS, very desirable; 338 Pratt Place, between Hoyne and Leavitt, and Jackson and Van Buren-sts.

TO RENT—TWO MARBLE FRONTS AND A BRICK 2-story and basement, now; gas and water. Inquire near premises, at 20 Langley-st.

TO RENT—6-ROOM COTTAGE AND BARN, ON Sturtlief-av., south of Thirty-fifth-st; convenient to street cars; cheap. Inquire of M. W. MURPHY, 48 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—VERY CHEAP, UNTIL MAY 1, TWO-story brick House, with all modern improvements, furnace and gas fixtures. Inquire at 67 West Randolph-st., or on premises.

TO RENT—CHEAP, 3 2-STORY HOUSES, ON Hubbard and Ashley-sts., near Lincoln, till May next. N. F. MERRILL, 13 Otis Block.

TO RENT—HOUSE 205 WALNUT-ST., 9 ROOMS; $35, or less if rented for two months or paid in advance. AVERY, MILLER & CO., 143 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—3-STORY BRICK BASEMENT FRAME dwelling, 11 rooms, $50 per month. SNYDER & LEE, 1373 Wabash-av., corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—1373 WABASH-AV., A COMPLETE FURnished house, 14 rooms, all modern improvements, to money but first-class tenants. Apply to SNYDER & LEE, 15 Nixon Building.

TO RENT—SOME CHOICE FURNISHED AND UNfurnished houses low to good tenants. SNYDER & LEE, 15 Nixon Building.

TO RENT—NO. 851 WEST MADISON-ST.; 9 rooms; gas and water; $40 per month. Apply to GEORGE H. HALL, 858 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—313 WEST INDIANA-ST.—COTTAGE OF 5 rooms and barn. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—FOUR (4) TENAMENTS IN THE FINE block now being built upon Prairie-av., between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-sts.; will be completed about the 1st of December next. To the right party who can furnish satisfactory reference, they will be leased for one or more years at very low rate of $300 per year. Apply to JOHN C. LONG, on the premises, or at 2199 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—TWO FIRST-CLASS 2-STORY AND basement brick houses, 10 rooms each, 2 Sedgwick and Huron; rent low. Apply SCHRADER BROS., 129 LaSalle-st., Room 7.

TO RENT—THE ST. NICHOLAS HOUSE, 114 AND 116 North Clinton-st., corner Kinzie, opposite the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad depot, and almost opposite the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis, and Cleveland, Columbus & Indianapolis depots. Rent low to the right party. JOHN EMERSON, 126 North Canal-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 869 WEST ADAMS-ST., 2-story with modern improvements, including gas-fixtures; choice location. Inquire at 862 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—UPPER PART OF A HOUSE, 5 ROOMS, 3 closets and cellar. 466 South Park-av.

TO RENT—597 SOUTH DEARBORN-ST., HALF OF new house, 8 rooms, gas, water, $25 per month.

TO RENT—COTTAGE ON LINCOLN-ST., CORNER of Fullerton; cheapest rent in the city to good tenant. Apply at 161 Centre-av.

TO RENT—520 WABASH-AV., CORNER OF Harmon-court, by WM. R. LOOMIS & CO., 126 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—DESIRABLE 6-ROOM COTtage and barn. Will sell furniture if wanted. Apply on premises, 247 Ada-st.

TO RENT—A FIVE-ROOM COTTAGE IN GOOD repair. 351½ Fulton-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON MICHIGAN-av., south of Twenty-sixth-st; to a good tenant with a small family the rent will be very low. Also, to preserve one room without board. Inquire of BASH & SHAPLEY, Room 6 Otis Block, corner LaSalle and Madison-sts.

TO RENT—3-STORY HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, NORTH-west corner Ellis and Forrest-avs., one block from horse-cars and Hyde Park trains; price, $50 per month. Inquire at house.

TO RENT—A 2-STORY AND BASEMENT STONE front, 654 West Adams-st., for $60 per month; furnace and all modern improvements; also rooms for housekeeping. Inquire at 676 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—BRICK COTTAGE, 803 BUTTERFIELD-ST., between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth; 6 rooms each. Make offer if you want them. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 803 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—UNION PARK HOTEL, 36 ROOMS. Apply at 162 Washington-st., Room 18 and 19.

TO RENT—COTTAGE HOUSE OF FOUR ROOMS and two closets; with water. Rent, $15 per month. 313 First-st. Apply at 306 First-st.

TO RENT—NO. 154 SOUTH DESPLAINES-ST., TWO-story house, 7 rooms, pantry, closets, water, for $20 per month. Apply second door south, or at 151 Fulton-st. EPLIM GOODMAN.

TO RENT—748 MONROE-ST., A FINE TWO-STORY and basement brick house, all modern improvements, 12 rooms, and brick barn, to a good tenant, cheap. Also fine two-story and basement stone front, modern improvements, on Park-av.; near Paulina-st. Also fine 10-room house on Ashland-av., between Adams and Jackson. SIMMONS & CARTER, 167 South Clark-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—2-STORY FRAME DWELLING, NO. 78 North Curtis-st; possession immediately; rent only $20 per month. Apply at 78 North Curtis-st.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF 5 FINE ROOMS, WITH water in the house, and a large cellar; rent $12. 220 North Ashland-av.

TO RENT—BOARDING-HOUSE CONTAINING 10 rooms; for good party. Furniture and lease if only part of furniture for sale. Address P 2, Tribune office.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, 3 ROOMS, 2 CLOSETS AND [illegible] water in the kitchen; rent, $8. 62 Fourth-st., near Milwaukee-av.

TO RENT—FOR $16 PER MONTH, A NEW 6-ROOM cottage, with unfinished basement; also, for first part of month, a 2-story house with 8 rooms. J. H. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—CORNER HOUSE WITH STORE, ON OGden-av. and Hubbard-st., suitable for drug or fancy goods store; inquire by CHR. LUNE, Ogden-av., near Harrison-st.

TO RENT—DWELLING ON WEST WASHINGTON-st., near the park; furnished or unfurnished, as desired. Rent for the winter very low. Apply to ROBERT RAE, 190 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A PRETTY COTTAGE ON THE WEST Side, near Union Park; will sell furniture if desired, at great sacrifice. For particulars call upon EDWIN A. HICE and E. EUGENE CADWELL, 99 Dearborn-st., Room 19 and 20.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED COTTAGE OF SEVEN rooms, three closets, bath-room and closet, hot and cold water. References required. Apply at 544 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE 49 ANN-ST., NEAR LAKE, SIX splendid rooms, within walking distance of the business portion of the city; a permanent tenant preferred. A rooms reasonable. 19 South Green-st.

TO RENT—519 WABASH-AV.—A WELL-FURNISHed house of 11 rooms, very reasonable, with board of owner; modern improvements.

TO RENT—$22—FURNISHED HOUSE OF 14 rooms, on 3 streets; near Peck-court. Inquire of ISAAC COALE, 279 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—144 WEST ADAMS-ST., 9 ROOMS, NEWly decorated; rent, $45. Apply at 146 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—A 2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, NO. 122 Loomis-st., 11 rooms; low to a permanent tenant. C. W. STEVENS, 131 Loomis-st.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE; NEAR TO CARS; $20 PER month. Corner of Harrison and Robey-sts.

TO RENT—3-STORY HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, NORTHwest corner Ellis and Forrest-avs., one block from horse-cars and Hyde Park trains; price, $50 per month. Inquire at house.

TO RENT—A 2-STORY AND BASEMENT STONE front, 654 West Adams-st., for $60 per month; furnace and all modern improvements; also rooms for housekeeping. Inquire at 676 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—BRICK COTTAGE, 803 BUTTERFIELD-ST., between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth; 6 rooms each. Make offer if you want them. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 803 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—UNION PARK HOTEL, 36 ROOMS. Apply at 162 Washington-st., Rooms 18 and 19.

TO RENT—COTTAGE HOUSE OF FOUR ROOMS and two closets; with water. Rent, $15 per month. 313 First-st. Apply at 306 First-st.

TO RENT—NO. 154 SOUTH DESPLAINES-ST., TWOstory

A SUICIDE'S LETTERS.

The Coroner yesterday held an inquest on the body of the young man who fell dead in the restaurant of Burke's European Hotel, on Friday evening. The following letters were found upon his person, written in the Hebrew language:

To the Editors of Chicago Papers:

SIRS: I appeal to your feelings when I make the request not to mention anything in regard to my suicide. My case is of no interest to your readers, as I am a stranger. Be so kind as to grant my request.

ADOLPH KRAUSE.

To the Mayor of Chicago:

WORTHY SIR: A dying man makes the request of you to be buried according to the Jewish rites. Furthermore, I request not to be put in the Morgue, as it would not serve any purpose. I have no acquaintances in this country. The reason of my suicide is a want of the necessaries of life. The inclosed letter please deliver. In it I request the editors not to mention anything in connection with my case.

ADOLPH KRAUSE.

A quantity of cyanide of potassium, a poison that produces almost instant death, was found upon his person. The jury rendered a verdict of death by suicide. Krause appears to have been a stranger in the city.

The Chicago Conservatory of Music,

outbeast corner of State and Adams streets, will commence its winter term, Monday, Nov. 24, upon a greatly enlarged plan. Lessons may be taken in piano, voice, harmony, organ, violin, violoncello, instrumental duo and trio-playing, quartette and chorus singing. Pupils can now register for the winter term. For prices see another column. B. Goldbeck, Director.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A NO. 1 GOOD SINGLE HARNESS FOR SALE for $125, at CHAFIN'S, 128 East Madison-st.

A S WE HAVE A CUSTOMER FOR 10 FAT, CHEAP horses, suitable for shipping South, bring in your stock and have them sold. Chicago Horse Market, 25 to 31 Sangamon-st.

A FIRST-RATE OPEN BUGGY, WELL MADE and equal to new; cost $175; must be sold; price only $85; also a good single harness for $14. Residence, 645 Michigan-av.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, NEW AND SECOND-hand buggies of all kinds, at prices that will surprise you; new buggies exchanged for old ones. FLETCHER & LAZEAR, 126 East Washington-st.

CARRIAGES AND HARNESS BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission by FLETCHER & LAZEAR, 126 and 128 East Washington-st.

CLOSE CARRIAGE WANTED. ADDRESS, STATing price, make, how long in use, and lowest cash price, N 33, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—THOSE WHO DEsire a thorough family horse, bright bay, sound, kind, and gentle (child or lady can drive), used to city, and new top buggy, only used a few times. If exchanged, lot on West Side preferred. Address Q 92, Tribune office.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO GOOD HORSES, WAGons, and harness, suitable for express or delivery business. Domestic Sewing-Machine Company, 74 State-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE MULE, 1 PAIR YOUNG mules; also pair of good working horses; 2 wagons and harness, cheap for cash. Apply at southeast corner Bordan and Throop-sts.

FOR SALE—HORSE, TRUCK, AND HARNESS. Apply at 107 State-st.

FOR SALE—A SOUND YOUNG HORSE, 5 YEARS old, stylish driver, and a good draft horse, cheap. Inquire 1st floor, 109 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—CANDY PEDDLER'S WAGON, horse, and route; wagon good as new; will sell separately. Address T 54, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A SQUARE-BOX BUSINESS TOPbuggy, which has been used 1 month, cost $150, will sell for $120. Will sell both for $160. 624 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A COAN & TEN BROEKE NO. 9 DEliver wagon, run four months; also a set of Hill's Concord harness, for cash, or part cash. Address S 52, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—HORSE, HARNESS, SADDLE, buggy; all for $100. C. ANDERSON, 276 Harrison-st., after 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH, GOOD TOP phaeton, horse, and harness. Address H 62, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—4 GOOD HORSES, CHEAP, OR WILL exchange two for one; good board and good care taken of horses for one month; also a good second-hand landau wanted at 23 Congress-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A 5-YEAR OLD HAMBLEtonian mare; has never been trained, and can show promise of being a fine 3-hand horse, can trot in 3¼. 699 and 701 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOMEST SPAN OF SHETland ponies in the city; 4 and 5 years old; perfectly safe for children to ride or drive; also, harness belonging to them, at T. M. HATCHES' Stable, 701 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—WHOLESALE OR RETAIL—UNITED States harness, saddles of all kinds, bridles, halters, surcingles, horse blankets, wagon axles, and 10,000 things too numerous to mention, at Government Goods Depot, 126 and 197 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—2 FINE SINGLE DRIVERS, DAPPLEgray mare, buggy, and harness; complete, the must be sold, the owner going South. R. C. ANTHONY, 17 Sixteenth-st.

FOR SALE—ONE NEW TWO-SEATED OPEN CARriage, one single top carriage, 2 one-horse wagons, 1 heavy butcher-cart, 1 heavy 2-year-old gray horse; cheap for cash, or will exchange for lumber, grain, coal, or light set of double harness. Apply at 66 South Clinton-st. WARREN SPRING.

FOR SALE—LIGHT EXPRESS WAGON; WILL exchange for good horse. Inquire at 634 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF TWO BLACK HORSES, either perfectly worthy, child can drive them, suitable for buggy or family. Call to-day or Monday up to 9 o'clock, at 111 Walnut-st.

FIRST-CLASS STARLING AT MESSRS. RAGOR & GRABERT'S, rear of 104 East Madison-st. Parties wanting good accommodation for their horses will find them served to none in the city. Also, livery and carriages to let.

FOR SALE—A HEAVY EXPRESS WAGON, SUITAble for feed business. 100 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—A NICE MATCHED 6-YEAR OLD BAY horse team for cash, or will exchange for good 2 or 3 bedroom furniture. Apply to SIMMONS & CARTER, 167 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE HORSE, OPEN BUGGY, and harness, all in one uniform. Fairbanks' scales. Inquire at 300 Walnut-st., between Oakley and Leavitt.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, OR WILL EXCHANGE FOR good, a good sound work horse. WHITTLESEY & PETERS, 181 Fifth-av.

FOUR AND SIX PASSENGER ROCKAWAYS, EXpress wagons, good assortment of business horses, and for second hand top buggy very cheap. PENNOYER, SHAW & CO., 235 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME DARK BROWN HORSE, 7 years old, 16 hands high, well-bred, sound, kind, and every stylish; 1 Wood Bros., 1 Van Brunt & New York, nearly new, with pole and shafts; imported English double harness, made by Lee, of London, but with silver mountings, silver-mounted steel spade and snaffle bits. Being part of the establishment of a gentleman removing to the East. Also brick stable to rent, ask for PETER BRADY, 84 Randolph-st.

HORSE-CLIPPING—HARRISON BROS., THE FAmous horse-clippers, are now located in the rear of 623 Wabash-av., where they are clipping horses for the small sum of 50 each. Harrison's new and improved machines sent to any part of the States on receipt of $12.

HORSES WINTERED BETTER AND CHEAPER than anywhere else in Chicago. Hay for sale. Best place in the country. Leave orders for GILBERT LAY at Pacific Hotel.

HORSES WINTERED AT ATWOOD PLACE, Hyde Park, on reasonable terms. Having houses to stop turned will find superior accommodations. Address COLONEL SHULL, Riverside, Cook County, Ill., or ROBERT G. CLARKE, 13 Canal-st.

HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CHEAP FOR cash at J. A. ISLE'S, 459 State-st.

I HAVE FOR SALE LIGHT AND HEAVY DELIVery wagons; also one second-hand delivery wagon, at 363 South Canal-st.

I HAVE A GOOD HORSE, GOOD STYLE, SOUND and kind, I will let the right party have for his board until May 1. Address W 38, Tribune office.

I HAVE A KIND, GENTLE HORSE WHICH I WISH to let a careful man use for her keeping this winter. 137 South Clark-st., Bedford's.

NEW LIVERY AND BOARDING-STABLE, COR. ner Twenty-second-st. and Indiana-av. Special attention given to carriage orders, with first-class turnouts.

TO TRADE—A SOUND AND GENTLE 4-YEAR-OLD mare and business harness, for dry goods, clothing, or boots and shoes. Apply at corner Bonfield and Thirty-first-sts.

THIS IS A BARGAIN—ONE SQUARE-BOX TOP buggy at $75; one phaeton, nearly new, very cheap; revell-bodies, square-box, and Portland cutters, which will be sold at some price, at carriage manufactory, 176 West Adams-st.

TWO GOOD, BIG HORSES FOR SALE IF CALLED for to-day; also farm wagon, $30. 747 West Madison-st.

WANTED—HORSES TO WINTER, AT MOUNT Forrest. Good care. Feed and shelter guaranteed at $1.25 per week. Apply at Room 2, 143 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—AT SHEPARD'S STABLE, COR. Fifty-fifth-st. and Hyde Park-av., horses to winter. No need come but who mean business, for they will be taken good care of.

WANTED—BUGGY HORSE; CASH, $30 TO $75. State where to be seen. W 13, Tribune office.

WINTER BOARD FOR HORSES AT DOWNER'S stable, Lincoln Park; best of grain; good stables nights; large run protected by dense rows of timber; horses brought out and returned free of charge; terms reasonable. Apply to FRED W. WOODS, Downer's Grove, DuPage County, Ill. Refer to

H. G. Powers, corner Madison and Market-sts.
A. C. Ducat, 151 LaSalle-st.
C. H. Morse, 111 and 113 Lake-st.

WANTED—A FEW HORSES TO KEEP THROUGH the winter, at my farm at Hinsdale; warm stable, care, yard, etc.; will turn them out in pleasant weather; will take them to and from the city without expense or trouble to the owner. Price per week for hay and grain, $2.75. Leave orders at 127 Michigan-av., or by Leland & Mixer's office, 208 Seventeenth-st.; can be seen at Chicago every day. W. LELAND, Reference Stockton & Co.

WHO WANTS A GOOD DRIVING HORSE FOR the keeping? Apply at the livery stable of Morgan and Madison-sts. Call at 276 West Madison-st., Room 17.

WANTED—A GOOD SET OF LIGHT DOUBLE harness, second-hand, cheap for cash, or will exchange a horse for same; or a horse and harness or buggy. Apply at 68 South Clinton-st. WARREN SPRING.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A GOOD COVERED top buggy. Address, with price, 5 61, Tribune office.

WE CAN ACCOMMODATE A FEW MORE boarders. NORTHWESTERN STABLES, 240 and 242 Michigan-st., near Rush, North Side.

WANTED—HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARNESS FOR six lots at Washington Heights; title perfect, abstract ready. C. W. DEAM, 132 Clark-st., Room 16.

WHY SEND YOUR HORSES IN THE COUNTRY when they can be wintered at 564 and 566 Madison-st., for $12 per month, and have a 6-acre lot to run on in closed weather? Stone corn for buggers.

WANTED—THE USE OF A GOOD HORSE AND buggy this winter for their keeping; will pay $2 and 27 West Washington-st. A. H. SANBORN, Veterinary Surgeon.

WANTED—TWO-HORSE CARRIAGE AND ONE top buggy, cheap, for cash; would buy one horse, if suited. Address F. O. Box 111, saying when property and owner can be seen.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers. Clerks. Etc.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER; STATE AGE, EXPErience, and salary expected; one acquainted with farm machinery accounts preferred; must come well recommended. Address H 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, TWO EXPERIENCED dry-goods salesmen for the silk department; no others need apply. MANDEL BROS., Michigan-av. and Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN TO TRAVEL. Address S 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN CAPABLE OF KEEPING books and collecting. To one who can loan his employer $1,000 cash, a permanent situation will be given at a fair salary. G. W. SIMPSON, 29 North Union-st., near Lake-st.

WANTED—A GOOD IRISH SALESMAN AT S. KLEIN'S dry goods store, 466 Centre-av. Call between 9 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED TRAVELING SALESman by wholesale grocery. Address, for five days, T 91, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN IN the linen department. HOTCHKIN, PALMER & CO.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS salesmen. KLEIN & SELOSS, 161 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER—TO A MAN ABLE TO loan $15,000 to $25,000, on security worth $50,000, a good salary and permanent position is offered in established manufacturing business. Address, with full particulars, H 59, Tribune office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A COMPETENT bookkeeper and cashier for a joint stock corporation; also an active young man as general clerk. As both will be required to purchase stock in the company, none need apply unless they have ready cash which they are willing to invest as above. Address F 31, Tribune office.

WANTED—COMPETENT DRUG CLERK. APPLY at the Eagle Pharmacy, 120 Milwaukee-av.

Coachmen. Teamsters. &c.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, SWEDE, TO TAKE charge of a grocery wagon. One who has been at the business on the North Side preferred. $25 per month. Apply at 115 Chicago-av.

WANTED—MAN TO DRIVE AND TAKE CARE of horses and carriages, and make himself generally useful about the house. Written reference required. Apply at 361 Ontario-st., Monday morning, Nov. 17, between 9 and 10 o'clock.

Trades.

WANTED—AN UPHOLSTERER TO MAKE OVER a parlor set of furniture; can be done at house evenings. Address S 12, Tribune office.

WANTED—AT 229 SOUTH CANAL-ST., A LIVE man to work on carriage wood-work.

WANTED—CARPENTERS TO TRIM A BUILDING corner of Halsted and Evans-sts., north of Eighteenth-st.

WANTED—GOOD SOLDERERS, AND BOYS TO clean lanterns. 40 and 42 South Canal-st., upstairs.

WANTED—TAILORS AND ALL PERSONS WHO desire to learn the art of cutting by the French division rule, will inquire at 203 South Clark-st., where I will give instructions from 8 a. m. to 8. p. m. Price only $25. C. G. NYSTROM.

WANTED—GOOD PLUMBERS AND HELPERS AT McGINLEY'S, No. 210 East Madison-st.

WANTED—A SADDLER TO WORK ON REPAIRing. Grimsley saddles. No shoemakers wanted. Apply at Government Goods Depot, No. 126 and 197 East Lake-st.

WANTED—A FLOORMAN HORSE-SHOER AT NO. 600 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—A SIGN PAINTER FOR A FEW DAYS. Apply at 9:30 to MASON & MILES, 146 South Clark-st., Room 3.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MECHANIC TO BUILD a two-story building at once. Every thing furnished. Will give $3 and board. Apply Monday forenoon to HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—SIX GOOD TRIMMERS MONDAY morning, with tools at the corner of North Robey and Clybourne-place.

WANTED—A TINNER AND A BOY THAT HAS worked on an assortment. Apply at 196 West Twelfth-st.

WANTED—TUCK POINTERS. CALL AT 65 Vernon-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO SELL HENry's pain-explosive for kerosene; costs 8 and 16 cents, sells for 25 and 50 cents; sells in every house. You have $2 to $20. RAY & CO., Room 18, 164 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CANVASSERS. GOOD and steady employment to the right men. Apply at 197 Clark-st., Room 53.

WANTED—MEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT CALL and see the chances offered to sell light articles. American Novelty Co., 158 Clark-st., Room 4.

WANTED—STORE-KEEPERS, FARMERS AND others, to act as agents throughout the West in receiving orders for Government clothing; also, overcoats, jackets, pants, woolen blankets, &c. Handsome profit realized and no risk. Apply or address GOVERNMENT GOODS DEPOT, No. 126 and 197 East Lake-st., Chicago.

WANTED—ACTIVE AGENTS TO SELL GOOD articles. Profits large. 646 Wabash-av.

WANTED—MEN TO TRAVEL OR LOCATE WITH five hundred parties furnished with a complete outfit, $300 cash. CONOHA COMPANY, 26 North Canal-st.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE GOOD AGENTS TO take hold of a new article. There is a fortune in it. Inclose a postage stamp for a reply by addressing H 19, Tribune office.

WANTED—HARDY YOUNG MAN WITH $200 cash to invest in a safe business to go South for the winter. Fair pay and security given. Address, at once, O 43, Tribune office.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT MAN to solicit advertisements. Call at Room 28, 61 Clark-st., after half-past 1 p. m.

WANTED—A MAN FOR LIGHT WORK; MUST be able to loan employer $100 to $125; job last all winter. Address, with reference, P 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR ACTIVE MEN OF good address who are willing to work. Business permanent and pleasant. Call at store 207 South Clark.

WANTED—A SMART CASH-BOY WHO RESIDES near Sixteenth-st., Monday morning, Nov. 17, between 9 and 10 o'clock.

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LINCOLN PARK ASSESSMENT.

The Decision of Judge Williams Reversed by the Supreme Court.

Full Text of the Opinion Delivered by Judge Breese.

The Assessment Not a Local Improvement Within the Meaning of the Constitution.

Unconstitutional Swapping of Assessments by the Corporate Authorities of North Chicago and Lake View.

It was announced in THE TRIBUNE a day or two since that the Supreme Court had given a decision in the Lincoln Park Assessment case, reversing the decision of Judge Williams. Following is the full text of the opinion of Chief Justice Breese:

The General Assembly of this State, on the 8th day of February, 1869, passed an act entitled "An act to fix the boundaries of Lincoln Park, in the City of Chicago, and provide for its improvement." By the last clause of the twenty-first section of this act, the Board of Commissioners were required to lay out a street, not exceeding 100 feet in width, etc., north from Fullerton avenue, etc. On the 4th of March, 1869, at the same session, this portion of the act of Feb. 8 was repealed. By an act approved April 19, 1869, the original act was further amended, bestowing upon the Commissioners power to borrow money, and making other changes in the same. Private acts 1869, pp. 366, 376, 377. Under the original act and the amendments thereto, the Commissioners of Lincoln Park proceeded to carry out the several provisions, leaving the park incompleted at the adoption of the present Constitution. After its adoption, the General Assembly, on the 16th day of June, 1871, passed an act entitled "An act in regard to the completion of public parks and the management thereof." Sess. laws of 1871-2, p. 567. Under this act, the Supervisors and Assessors of the towns of North Chicago and Lake View proceeded to assess upon the property of these towns the probable cost for the enlargement and completion of Lincoln Park. Their assessment was confirmed by the Circuit Court of Cook County over the objections of appellants, and judgment rendered thereon. To reverse this judgment appellants bring the case here, and insist, first, that the last cited act is an amendment of all prior acts in relation to Lincoln Park, and, being such, the act has not been passed in conformity with Sec. 19 of Art. 4 of the Constitution. That section provides that no law shall be revived or amended by reference to its title only, but the law revived or the section amended shall be inserted at length in the new act.

We are unable to perceive, from the evidence before us, that it is an amendment of the previous acts in relation to Lincoln Park. It is not so expressed on its face. We are unable to say that Lincoln Park was, or is, the only park within this State which had not been completed at the time of the passage of the act. For aught we know, there might have been more than one park laid out and in process of completion within the State, and the authorities having control of these different parks might avail of this act for the purpose of completing them, and therefore we cannot say that this act is simply amendatory of previous acts in relation to Lincoln Park. It is, on its face, a public general law, and, in our opinion, passed in compliance with the Constitution. Was the evidence before us that this act could be made applicable to Lincoln Park only, we would be compelled to hold otherwise, but we see nothing in the act to force such a conclusion.

It is next objected by appellants that the Circuit Court had no jurisdiction to confirm the assessment, Secs. 8 and 9 of the act of 1871, under which these proceedings were had, prescribe in what manner judgment shall be obtained on the assessments, and this mode was pursued in this case. But appellants contend that Sec. 18 of Art. 6 of the Constitution confers exclusive jurisdiction upon the County Courts to hear and determine all such matters. That provision is, in substance, that County Courts shall have original jurisdiction in proceedings for the collection of taxes and assessments.

There is nothing in this clause requiring us to hold that by this grant of original jurisdiction in the specified cases to County Courts that it is necessarily exclusive. The same Constitution, by Section 12 of the same article, provides that Circuit Courts shall have original jurisdiction of all causes in law and equity, and such appellate jurisdiction as is, or may be, provided by law, &c. What is necessary to a cause at law? An *acter, reus* and *judex*. We find all these constituents in this case, and having them, we are bound to hold it is a cause at law of which the Circuit Court had jurisdiction. By the second section of the same article of the Constitution, it is provided that the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction in cases relating to the revenue, in *mandamus* and *habeas corpus*, yet who doubts that Circuit Courts being courts of general jurisdiction have the constitutional right to the power to hear and determine actions on the bonds of Collectors of Revenue and award writs of *mandamus* and *habeas corpus*? The latter power is expressly conferred upon them by statute. (U. S. R. S., title "Mandamus," 351. *Ibid*, Ch. 48, title "Habeas Corpus," 263.

It is further insisted by appellants that the assessment is not in compliance with Section 10 of Article 9 of the Constitution, which requires that taxes shall be uniform with respect to persons and property within the jurisdiction of the body imposing the same. That such is the requirement, in cases of taxation, has often been decided by this Court. Board of Supervisors of Bureau County v. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, 44 Illinois, 229; The Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company v. The Board of Supervisors of Boone County, ibid 240; Darling v. Gunn, Collector, &c., 50, ibid 424.

It is claimed, however, by appellees that these proceedings were had under the first clause of Section 9 of Article 9 of the Constitution, which provides that "The General Assembly may vest the corporate authorities of cities, towns, and villages with power to make local improvements by special assessment or by special taxation of contiguous property or otherwise." This clause is a grant of power to the General Assembly, and how they have in part exercised it appears from the act of 1871. Section 8 of that act provides, "As soon as practicable, a special assessment may be made by the Supervisors and Assessors, corporate authorities of the towns in which any such park may be situated, on all the lands and lots within the corporate limits of such town benefited by the proposed improvement and enlargement of any such park, and not greater than the benefits thereto in the proportion to the benefits resulting thereto by such proposed improvement and enlargement, but the aggregate amount of such assessment shall not exceed the probable damages for taking such land, and the costs and expenses incident to such taking, the costs and expenses of appraisement, and of making such assessment and collecting the same, and the probable increase of damages, and costs and expenses in case appeals shall be taken, of which such corporate authorities shall be the proper judges."

As we understand this section, the report must show what amount was assessed against each separate tract. The testimony of Mr. Culver, one of the Assessors, who signed the report, shows that this was not done. A gross sum was added of the amount, namely, $1,336,000, which included the probable damages. This was done by the officers of North Chicago and of Lake View jointly as officers of the same municipality. It was necessary, under the law, that the report should show that the assessment was made upon the basis prescribed by it. It appears, however, from Mr. Culver's testimony that, after the assessment of the two towns was in fact made, there was added to it the gross sum of $200,000 upon the property in North Chicago, merely on the basis of density of population and superiority of improvements. We are at a loss to perceive by what authority the Board of Assessors added this large sum, regardless of the assessed values of North Chicago and Lake View, on the property of one of these towns, merely on account of density of population and superiority of improvements. These are not elements to be taken into the account, but the liabilities to property within the territory in which the proposed improvements are to be made. To hold that the Board of Assessors have the power by mere guesswork to throw upon one portion of this territory $200,000, after its value had been assessed on the basis stated, would vest them with a most arbitrary power and of the most dangerous tendency.

Though this is an assessment under the clause of the Constitution, a part of which we have cited, there is, notwithstanding, some analogy between such a case and a case arising under the taxing power. In the case of the Board of Supervisors of Bureau County v. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company (44 Ill., 229), the Railroad Company returned to the Assessor a schedule of their taxable property in that county, as required by law, which, upon examination, proved to be more liberal in regard to valuation than the other property in the county assessed by the different Township Assessors; but, notwithstanding this, the Board of Supervisors added 40 per cent to the sum. Upon appeal to this Court, it was held the assessment thus made upon the railroad property was unauthorized and void for want of uniformity.

It may be admitted that the principle of uniformity is not the main principle on which the assessments in this case were to be made, but that they were to be made on the value of the property in proportion to the benefits thereto. After they were made, we cannot understand why $200,000 should be added on the property of North Chicago as we appraised of the rule which governed the Board of Assessors, we might not consider it unreasonable. Mere density of population and superiority of improvements are not of themselves an acknowledged basis in like cases.

It is next insisted by appellants that the assessment is not for a corporate purpose. The provision in Sec. 9 of Art. 9 of the Constitution, above cited, provides "that the General Assembly may vest the corporate authorities of cities, towns, and villages with power to make local improvements." Is the assessment for this park a local improvement within the meaning of this clause?

From the evidence in the record, it appears this park is to be constructed within the corporate limits of two towns. The property in both the towns is assessed to defray the costs and expenses of acquiring the land and improving the park, and assessments are to be paid by the property-owners of those towns, not to pay for lands lying outside and improvements which are to be made within those towns, but for lands situate within the corporate limits of such towns. Taxes have been paid on property in North Chicago would be expended for lands and improvements some of them in North Chicago and some in Lake View, and taxes paid on property situated in Lake View would be expended in North Chicago. How, then, can it be contended that the creation of a park in Lake View by taxes in part paid by North Chicago would be a local improvement of North Chicago, or vice versa in Lake View? We must hold, therefore, that an assessment on property in North Chicago for a local improvement in Lake View, or vice versa, is not within the meaning we are disposed to give this clause of the Constitution.

It is further objected by appellants that the assessment was not made by the corporate authorities of Lake View, or of North Chicago. Sec. 6 of the act of June 16, as we have said, declares "as soon as practicable a special assessment may be made by the Supervisors and Assessors, corporate authorities of the towns in which any such park may be situated," &c. From the record it appears that the Supervisors and Assessors of the towns of North Chicago and Lake View met together, and as one body made the assessment on the property in North Chicago and Lake View. We are unable to recognize this as a compliance with the law, which requires that the assessment shall be made by the Supervisors and Assessors, corporate authorities of said towns. Was the Supervisor and Assessor of North Chicago who assessed the property in Lake View the corporate authority of Lake View, or the Supervisor and Assessor of Lake View the corporate authority of North Chicago? We think not. The law does not make them such, and we are unable so to regard them. We cannot understand by what process the Supervisors and Assessors of North Chicago could assume jurisdiction over property in Lake View, they deriving none of their powers from the people of that locality. And the same may be said with regard to the Supervisors and Assessors of Lake View. They have by law no jurisdiction over property in North Chicago, and derive none of their powers from its inhabitants.

We forbear comment upon other points made on the record, as those we have discussed are decisive of the case. For the reasons given, the judgment of the Circuit Court is reversed, and the cause remanded.

Judge Sheldon took no part in the decision, being interested in the question.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Directors' Meeting Yesterday--Proposition from Mr. Robson--The New Librarian Directed to Put the Circulating Library in Order--Donations for October.

The Board of Library Directors held a regular weekly meeting at the City Hall yesterday afternoon, President Hoyne in the chair. There were present, Messrs. Anthony, Rosenthal, Shorey, Woodard, Queal, and Hayes.

A letter was read from Mr. Robson, who desires to become the permanent agent of the library in London. He says an agent there is urgently needed, as it is the only market for the sale of Old-World literature.

The Secretary was instructed to thank him for his past services and assure him that his experience would be called into requisition in the future, but that at present no arrangements could be made for his permanent employment as agent.

The Library Committee reported that they had made some changes in the list of publications and newspapers in the reading-room, having stricken out those for which there were few calls, and substituted others more desirable and suitable to the wants of all nationalities.

On motion of Mr. Anthony the sum of $2,500 was set aside for the purchase and subscription of periodicals as they are needed.

On motion, Mr. Poole, the recently-elected Librarian, was directed to furnish the Board with a list of books necessary by the opening of the library to the public. He is limited to $15,000 in making the selection.

The action of a previous meeting, selecting library-rooms in Wilder's building, was rescinded, and the Committee directed to make a further examination for a good location.

On motion, the Building Committee was instructed to confer with the Board of Education, and ascertain upon what terms rooms could be rented in the building to be erected on the site of the old Post-Office, and for what period.

The Secretary submitted his report for October. The donations were: *Inter-Ocean*, 2 volumes; German collection, 20 volumes; Senate Journal, House Journal, and public documents of Vermont; Judge J. G. Rogers, proceedings of the I. O. O. F. and miscellaneous works, 10 volumes; W. B. Lawrence, Commentaries upon International Law, 3 volumes; catalogues, transactions, and reports from the Regents of the New York State University, 13 volumes; Parker Gillmore and Harper Bros., "Young Naturalist," 1 volume; Dr. H. T. Tovar, Patent Office reports, public documents, and miscellaneous works, 26 volumes; Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio, statistics, geological surveys, and histories, 29 volumes; T. C. Garrett, Germantown, Pa., "Capital Punishment," 1 volume; Seventh Day Adventists and Missionary Society, constitutional amendment, 1 vol.; Orrington Lunt, report of Methodist Institutions, 1 vol., Mrs. M. DeWolf Rogers, Bristol, R. I., "Sketches of the Congregational Church," 1 volume; Encyclopadie von Ersch, 2 volumes; United States patent reports for March and April, 1873, 2 volumes; St. Louis directory, 1 volume; Volume 19 of Pierce's Universal Lexicon; bound newspapers, 75 volumes; total, 196, making a grand total of books on the library shelves of 8,617 volumes. The total number of pamphlets and miscellaneous received during the month was 4,153. The number of visitors in the reading room was 9,181; average weekly visitors, 2,297; Sunday visitors for the month, 1,680; average each Sunday, 420.

The Board then adjourned.

STOWE'S CIRCULAR.

His Threats Against Contractors and Real-Estate Owners Declared to Be All Nonsense--What the Council Judiciary Committee Knew About Wooden Block Pavements.

The Judiciary Committee of the Common Council held a meeting in the Mayor's office yesterday afternoon, to consider references. Aldermen Richardson, Pickering, and McGrath and Acting Mayor Bond were present.

They first took up the communication of the Corporation Counsel in relation to the exchange of the old Bridewell lot for the Post-Office site, and agreed to recommend the adoption of the preamble and resolutions granting the city a portion of the alley on the west side of the building.

The petition of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, praying that blasting be prohibited in the quarries in the northwestern portion of the city, was taken up. The track of the Company is located near the quarries. The Committee decided to report adversely.

After some debate, they agreed to report an ordinance allowing cars to be unloaded and miniature round-houses for switchmen to be built in the streets, if the sanction of the Board of Public Works is first obtained.

In regard to the Stowe circular, wherein every real-estate owner is threatened with a suit for damages, if a royalty on modern block pavement is not paid, the Committee will report as follows:

That the circulars appear to be principally issued for buncombe. The first claim made in the circular notice is to the exclusive right to construct any and all wooden block pavements that are laid upon a sand, gravel, or earth foundation. Wooden block pavements, so far as is known, first appeared in St. Petersburg, Russia, in 1835, and began to be laid in England in 1838; and all of them, up to about 1842, were laid directly upon a sand, gravel, or earth foundation. And in the English patent of Simeon Wood, in 1842, a wedge driven through the blocks into the earth foundation is shown. The blocks, however, were of a different form. The claim, or threat, to hold the contractors, the city, and each and every real-estate owner responsible in damages for this or any other pavement patent is simply nonsense, as the law is well settled that a patentee can have but one recovery for infringement of the same patent article. The claim for damages, and the threat against this and other cities, as well as against private persons refusing to pay the royalty, etc., is especially preposterous, as every person or corporation has a right to resist or test the validity of a patent without being in the least responsible for the course taken by or act of other parties. We have also examined all of the patents we could find that were issued to said Stowe,—five, and one reissue,—and can find no patent that grants to said Stowe any such thing as he claims in his circular notice. We are also advised that the same kind of pavement shown in the patent of Dec. 31, 1872, was laid in this city as early as 1864, by the Board of Public Works. It is very evident that the circular was drawn up by some person wholly ignorant of patents and patent law. Your Committee would therefore recommend that no attention be paid to said circular notice, and that the petition [of the contractors, asking that an investigation be made] be placed on file.

The Committee then adjourned.

A Singular Death.

From the Shelby (Ky.) Sentinel.

A singular and sad accident occurred to Mr. Andrew Lockett, of Spencer County, last Friday afternoon about 4 o'clock. He and a colored man in his employ were engaged in pitching hay, with hay, when Mr. Lockett set a hay fork, prongs up, beside a wagon and climbed into the loft to scatter the hay. After he had accomplished this he climbed out on top of the wagon and then sat down to slide off upon the ground. In his descent he struck the fork, a prong of which entered his body, piercing the heart and killing him instantly. He was a man of family, and was wealthy, and stood very high characteristically. His sad and untimely death is deeply deplored by all who knew him. He had insurances on his life to the amount of $10,000.

NO OPERA.

Maretzek Refuses to Bring His Opera Company to Chicago.

He Is Afraid He Could Not Make Money at $4 a Head.

Mr. McVicker Offers to Take the Contract Off His Hands at $10,000 a Week.

Maretzek Declines the Offer, and McVicker Proposes to Collect the Rent.

The failure of MAX MARETZEK to bring his operatic company to Chicago was not altogether unexpected. The exorbitant price of seats was one certain drawback, and accounted for rumors that the season would be curtailed at any rate. The sudden announcement that there was to be no opera impelled a reporter to interview Mr. McVicker last evening upon the subject, with the following gratifying result:

Reporter—It is reported that Mr. Maretzek and his opera-troupe are not coming to Chicago—is it true?

Mr. McVicker—Yes; I was so informed by the agent, Mr. Joel, at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Reporter—What is the cause of the sudden canceling of the contract with you?

Mr. McVicker—That I don't know. I told Mr. Joel if it was money they wanted I would furnish it. They had agreed to come here, and in order not to disappoint the people, I offered all the funds needed. My offer was not accepted, and I am in the dark as to the reason for their refusal to come.

Reporter—They refused to go to Cincinnati also, did they not?

Mr. McVicker—Yes. They were to have been at Cincinnati this week. Joel went there and looked around; things looked blue, and Maretzek decided not to go there. He came here and told me there was nothing at Cincinnati. Shortly after his arrival he got a telegram from Hess of the English Opera Company who assumed that by giving up Cincinnati, they intended to give up Chicago. Hess wanted their time. Had Joel consented, we could have made arrangements and had the English opera here, but he would not give up, and I could not make him do it. Things looked bright here, and Joel was in good spirits, advertised freely, and seemed to think they would have a good season. They put out their announcements of two weeks' opera—weak operas, operas that would not draw; what are called "off-night operas." They commenced the sale of tickets on Thursday morning. Tickets went very slowly, and the box-office hadn't been open more than two hours before Joel began to think that the season would be a failure, and telegraphed to Maretzek that the sale was terrible. I told him that he was foolish to take that view so early; that you couldn't always judge by an advance sale; that the advance sales for Miss Cushman's Miss Neilson's seasons had been slow, but still their engagements had been brilliant and successful, and that he must not be guided by it. He became very despondent. In the afternoon I began to feel anxious about the matter, fearing that they would not come. I told him, when he first came here, that the prices were too high; but he said they could not make them any less; that they were under a contract with Lucca, and that she bound them to $4. I told him they ought to go to her and tell her they couldn't fulfill the contract, and make her take less. On Thursday afternoon I made him an offer. The opera people are continually talking about their immense expenses, and they magnify them. My experience enables me to approximate their expenses, and enables me to know what risk to take. I offered them $10,000 a week, but they wouldn't take it. They said it wouldn't pay them. I then offered to let them take $10,000 before I took a cent for my rent, if they didn't receive $10,000 I was to have no rent. That had no effect. This was in abeyance two days. Still they wouldn't say they wouldn't come. Yesterday (Friday) I told Joel I wouldn't be trifled with any longer, and withdrew my offer. I told him in the first place I would take the opera on my own shoulders, and fix the prices at double my dramatic prices, $2.50, $2, and $1, and that I could play to $20,000 a week at those rates. That would have paid them and me too.

Reporter—When did you learn that they would not come?

Mr. McVicker—They didn't say they would not come until this afternoon at 4 o'clock. Joel had received a telegram this morning from Maretzek, telling him to make no move till he heard from him. At 4 o'clock he came in with a telegram saying he would not come. I don't know the cause of their refusal; I could only assume it. I told him not to let money stand in the way. I didn't wish Chicago to suffer in reputation, by the loss of the opera, for what had occurred in New York. We wanted the opera here.

Reporter—Do you think the prices asked too high?

Mr. McVicker—Well, the public are to blame for the prices. They worship the operatic god, and will pay anything asked. This was evidenced during the last Lucca season. On her nights the receipts were $4,000, $5,000, and $6,000, while on the Kellogg nights they were between $700 and $1,500; while the latter is an acknowledged artist, but she was not the goddess. If Patti was announced to-morrow, and the price fixed at $10, the house would be full. If Lucca sang the next night it would be empty.

Mr. McVicker regretted that the opera would not come. His arrangements with Miss Cushman were such that he could do nothing, as would be seen from his card, which is published, as follows:

MCVICKER'S THEATRE, 4 o'clock p. m., NOV. 15, 1873.
To the Public: I have just been informed by Mr. Alfred Ives, agent of Max Maretzek, that the contract made with me by which Maretzek, with his opera company, was to occupy "McVicker's Theatre" for the term of two weeks from Nov. 17, will not be fulfilled. I am powerless in the matter, and having made arrangements to appear with my entire company in other cities, with *Charlotte Cushman*, during the opera season here, there is no alternative for me but to close "McVicker's Theatre" for the next two weeks, as my contract must be filled.

I know nothing of Mr. Maretzek's panic-stricken condition, but I do know, with his operatic organization properly sustained, the public in Chicago would have been a success, and, so believing, I made an offer to Mr. Maretzek, which must have saved him, and put the loss, if any, on me. He refused my offer and my advice, and has decided not to come to Chicago.

The money paid for tickets is in my hands, and will be returned on the presentation of the tickets at the box-office of the theatre from 10 to 3 o'clock Monday.

McVicker's Theatre will reopen on Monday, Dec. 1, with Lotta as the attraction.

And now, my dear public, while I have no apology to make for myself, and certainly shall offer none for Maretzek, let me request you not to pine in the loss of your loved opera, and when I collect my rent from Maretzek I will let you know, and that, I hope, will compensate you as it will yours respectfully,

J. H. MCVICKER.

The Feuilleton.

A short time before 1842, a newspaper manager of fertile brain had conceived the idea of the feuilleton romance, which mode of publication has attained such large proportions in France, and seems to be making its way to some extent in this country, though as yet it has not got beyond weekly journals, while in Paris no place, and probably never will, in the London dailies. At the time of the inauguration of this mode of publishing novels in France, it was severely criticised as derogatory to literature. But the French public, greedy of romantic excitements in the midst of, and even at the cost of, the more serious affairs of life, would not let the notion drop, and the feuilleton became a necessity in the pages of struggling journals. She was one of the first to avail himself of this new way of coming before the public, and he contributed greatly to its success. One of his first novels, written after the conclusion of what we have termed his historical series, was first brought out in this fashion. Its circulation was prodigious. Says a French critic, with regard to this novel, "Mathilde"), "We have seen young women forgetful even of their toilette in their anxiety to read the feuilleton, which they sent for from the office of the journal, being unable to wait for the hour of distribution; we have seen grave men go into raptures about the heroine. The reading-rooms were literally taken by storm; and as the sale of journals did not then take place, as at present, in the public ways, people had their names put down, or took tickets, just as for a first night at the Italiens, or the Academy of Music." Where else in the world besides Paris could a novel produce such a stir? Mr. Wilkie Collins, or Mr. Charles Reade, in a special number of the *Graphic*, is an extraordinary phenomenon, but the journal in which he appears does not immediately, on this account, appear "on the banker's counter, in the notary's and money-changer's office, on the night-table of gouty annuitants, in taverns and tea-gardens as well as in drawing-rooms, in cafes and workshops, in palaces and low city lodging-houses alike," as we are told was the case with the journal containing "Mathilde."—*London Society.*

Lucca.

From the Baltimore American, April 17, 1873.

NO. 17 EAST FOURTEENTH STREET, NEW YORK, MARCH 15, 1873.
MESSRS. *William Knabe & Co.*: GENTLEMEN: On the eve of my departure from this city I cannot refrain from expressing to you the satisfaction and pleasure I have experienced in the use of the Knabe pianos, now at my residence. Since my arrival in this country, and during my stay here, I have had in constant use, both grand and upright pianos of your manufacture, and I must compliment you, as well as words will admit, upon the superior excellence of their qualities and mechanism. In transmitting to you this unsolicited indorsement of the pianos of your establishment, I but reiterate the praise and sentiment of a vast number of my musical friends, who have on many occasions tested the instruments now in my possession. PAULINA LUCCA.

Julius Bauer & Co., corner of Monroe and State (Palmer House), are the Western Agents for the Knabe pianos.

Low Prices.

The New York store, at Nos. 284 and 286 West Madison street, are not closing out, but selling new goods at extremely low prices. Black velvets, which cost $5, $6, and $10 a yard, are being sold respectively for $4, $5, and $8 a yard, and black silks of good quality for $1, $1.25, and $1.50 a yard. Good French cashmere and poplins at 60, 65, and 75 cents which have cost more than that to import. French guipure laces, embroideries, and staple goods are offered at less than they cost to manufacture. There are also inducements in the hoop and shoe department. Ladies' shoes are being sold at from $1.50 to $3 and $2.50, and children's shoes at from $1 to $2. Burt's, Johnson's, and the finest make of shoes are kept in stock. Everything is sold at low prices.

Cost Sale of Housekeeping Goods.

We shall begin on Tuesday morning to sell for cash all linens and housekeeping goods at prime cost, and many articles much below cost. We have determined to close out this department regardless of value, and will make such prices that any in want of these goods will buy. This is a bona fide sale. We shall positively close out the entire stock. The stock is now full and complete, and those who buy first will have the best chance for selection. We have also made decided reductions in millinery, cloak, and velvet departments. Hotchkin, Palmer & Co., Nos. 137 and 139 State street.

Extraordinary Inducements

are offered to cash buyers at the dry goods auction sales of George P. Gore & Co., Nos. 68 and 70 Wabash avenue. Two days of each week are now used to dispose of the great shipments daily received from Eastern manufacturers. The sale of next Tuesday, the 18th instant, for variety and attractiveness has never been exceeded in this city. The stock consists of ladies', misses', and children's clothing for men, boys, and youths; also, gents' furnishing goods, woolen knit goods in shawls, Cardigans, nubias, scarfs, mitts, and hosiery; Government goods, and a line of ingrain, hemp, and Dutch carpets. On Thursday, the 20th, an attractive sale of dress goods, white goods, notions, hosiery, gloves, &c., will be offered. Parties dealing with this house are never disappointed, as every lot put up is actually sold.

Men's and Boys' Overcoats.

The attention of readers is invited to the advertisement of Wilde, Bluett & Co., in to-day's issue. A reduction of 20 per cent is offered on their elegant stock of men's and boys' overcoats. This is a rare chance to purchase a good overcoat in every way equal to custom work for a small amount of money. This firm has built up a reputation for integrity second to none in the city, and their word will be a sufficient guarantee that they will adhere to the conditions of their advertisement.

C. W. & E. Pardridge,

having bought of the Assignee in bankruptcy the entire stock of O. P. Stone, will offer the same at a great discount from first cost. The stock comprises curtains, shades, feathers, spring beds, and quilts. They will also open in the next few days in the retail department over 500 cases of assorted fall and winter dry goods and carpets, all bought within the last few days for cash. Buyers who do care to save their money will do well to call at Nos. 112, 114, and 116 State street, near Madison.

Anatomical Curiosities.

All visitors of Dr. Kahn's Anatomical Museum, No. 148 Clark street, are full of praise, it being entertaining and instructive at the same time. The museum contains some of the best artificial and mechanical wonders ever displayed or imported into America. Among the thousand different articles, well worthy of mention and more worthy of an examination, is the very fine figure representing the "Dying Zouave." The museum will leave the city in a short time, and it is advisable to visit the place at once.

Gift Concert.

If you venture nothing, you can hope for no great improvement of your fortune. A ticket in the next gift concert at Louisville, which will be given on Dec. 3 next, for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky, may make you rich beyond your wildest hopes. Twelve thousand ticket-holders will receive $1,500,000 on that occasion. J. W. Watts & Co., the agents, can give information at their office, Room 47 Metropolitan Block, corner of LaSalle and Randolph streets.

Canned-Fruits Reduced in Price.

Pekin Tea Company, No. 876 State street, note a reduction in price of 25 to 30 per cent. They quote, best tomatoes, 2 lb cans, 15c; 3 lb cans, 22c; best peaches, 2 lb cans, 22c; 3 lb cans, 30c; Elgin corn, 23c; Yarmouth, 25c; best baking-powder, 1 lb cans, 40c; 5 lb cans, $1.75.

Cheap Furniture.

Take a memorandum of prices of furniture dealers and bankrupt stocks that are offering great inducements, then go to Colby & Wirts, Nos. 202 and 204 State street, and save from 10 to 15 per cent, as this firm are determined to reduce their stock, as may be judged by the amount of goods being delivered daily to their numerous customers.

Furs and Hats.

Messrs. Bishop & Barnes, the popular hatters and fur manufacturers, at the corner of State and Monroe streets, have the largest and best assortment of ladies' and gents' furs ever offered in this city. Their hat department is full of all the latest styles of nobby hats and caps. They have the sale of the celebrated Amidon's dress silk, stiff and soft hats for this city.

Reduced $10 to $15 on a Suit.

W. L. Barnum, importing tailor, No. 154 Dearborn street, in order to clear out his immense stock of imported cloths, is making $10 to $15 reductions on all suits and overcoats made from them, and promises just as well made and stylish garments as anybody can make.

Drew's Business College,

located at Nos. 278 and 280 West Madison street, is rapidly increasing in numbers and public favor. This institution is conducted upon the Actual Business Plan. This department is now in full blast, and some of the students are making a fortune in College greenbacks.

Ten Per Cent Better.

Gents, get the lowest reduced prices at any clothing-house in Chicago, then come to No. 129 Clark street (remember the number), and we hereby agree to give you the same quality of goods for 10 per cent less money. D. J. Lines, Clothier, No. 129 Clark street.

Ladies'

fine furs of the richest materials and in all the most stylish and popular shapes; also gentlemen's seal caps, gloves, and gauntlets, at Cooper & Hannegen's, No. 126 Clark street. Fur repairing and altering over a specialty. Prices to suit the times.

New Arrangement.

John A. Marshall can be found at the popular tailoring establishment of J. H. Perry & Co., No. 129 Dearborn street. His friends will meet with a cordial welcome, where they can find choice and desirable styles for gentlemen's wear.

DRESS.

Upon How Little Can a Woman Dress Respectably and Comfortably?

What Can Be Done for Fifty Dollars a Year.

Desirability of the Cash-System in Retail Trade.

Wherewithal shall we be clothed? is a question that has been of more or less interest to humanity ever since Eve first arrayed herself with fig-leaves. It has assumed all sorts of phases; has been made to appear subordinate to political influences, and has been made the pivot upon which many a life has turned. From the original necessity of dress arose Fashion, and to its changes all humanity has bent to a greater or less degree since its first institution. In some localities, certain modes of dress grew into established customs, so that the fishwoman of Brittany without her kerchief, the Norman with out her cap, the Swiss peasant without her peculiar head-dress, would have seemed an anomaly. This, however, was among a class of people who rarely or never left the village in which they were born, and who clung to the traditions of their fathers. With the constant ebb and flow of modern travel, and its leveling process, these peculiarities are gradually fading away, and, with the increase of intercommunication between different nationalities, there seems a possibility that at some time we shall

ALL WEAR A UNIFORM COSTUME,

changing of course, but, for the brief time it lasts, being the monotonous attire of the whole world. It is scarcely a pleasant thought to dwell upon, for variety is certainly charming to the eye, and cheap imitations of costly garments are not particularly fascinating. Each fabric would seem to have its special adaptability, and such a style of design or trimming as would be suitable for a handsome silk would scarcely be in keeping for a cheap alpaca. We can scarcely say, therefore, that we hail with delight the time when there shall be no diversity in dress, and no nationality in costume. Its variety has added a picturesque charm to the natural beauties of different countries, and, though mountains, hills, and valleys may remain the same, though forests still whisper with their rustling leaves, and brook or river still seek the sea, they will not seem the same when, in the Hartz Mountains, the Himalayas, or the Sierra Nevadas, we find the red, brown, black, or white man and woman, each wearing a stove-pipe hat or a French bonnet. It was scarcely, however, to discuss this question that we commenced our present article. For the present we are not quite on a dead level, the nearest approach to it being among the wealthiest classes, who wear very much the same regalia, at least throughout Europe and America.

How much can be spent upon woman's dress? is a question that was probably solved during the late French Empire, and is tolerably well known to the residents of some of our American cities. But, Upon how little can a woman dress respectably and comfortably? is a question which must arise in the minds of many who wish so long as we have not as much for their whole year's outfit as many a woman spends upon an ordinary house-dress. Let us see what can be done for

FIFTY DOLLARS A YEAR:

Six pairs of hose, at 30 cents, will cost $1.80. Two pairs of boots, at $3.50, and a pair of rubbers, $1,—$8. This, if preferred, might be changed into one pair of boots, one of shoes, and a pair of slippers. The rubbers must be had for wet weather. Next should be bought 8 yards of flannel, at 3 shillings per yard, costing $3. This will make two pairs of drawers and two under-vests. The Shaker flannel will be best for these. Next, the underwear in cotton will require 40 yards of cotton, which may cost 15 cents a yard, and for which a very good quality can be purchased. This will make three chemises, 7½ yards; three pairs drawers, 6 yards; two night-gowns, 10 yards; two outside-skirts, 10 yards; and two under-skirts, 6 yards. Next, for wet or cold weather, a gray flannel skirt, to be worn next the dress, requiring 3 yards of flannel, at 50 cents, will take $1.50. A heavy ready-made dress can be purchased for $5. We have seen one recently, made of water-proof cloth, which seemed to be just the thing for constant wear in cold weather. Another dress for a change, or to be worn on Sundays, might also be bought for $5 or made up in alpaca at home, but would then possibly cost more, though 12 yards of alpaca, at 37 cents, would cost $4.50, leaving 50 cents for waist-linings, facing, and buttons. Hardly enough, though it might be made to answer. The best plan would seem to be to buy the dress ready-made, of some reliable firm. Next, a cloak or sacque of cloth, at $5. These are frequently offered in very good material, and cut in a style corresponding with the customary mode. Two hats,—the winter one costing $3, and that for summer $2. If one has a little taste in these matters, and can buy the materials and do her own millinery, she will be able to make this amount produce very satisfactory results. Next, a shawl, for which $1.50 to $2 may be paid, and which will be pretty in the spring. Two print-dresses at $3, and a Victoria lawn or muslin, 12 yards, at 20 cents,—costing $2.40. We have now left from our $50 the amount of $2.80. A yard of linen, at 50 cents, will make collars and cuffs, which might be done at home; and 75 cents more will purchase worsted and a crochet-needle, with which a nubia can be crocheted. This leaves but $1.55, which must be used for gloves. We believe, however, that every comfort has been thought of; and that girls may be

RESPECTABLY CLAD

for the above amount of money. Our estimate has included everything for an entire year. Of course, the girl who thus invested her money would have some surplus the second year. She would not need to buy another shawl immediately; her flannels would last two years, and perhaps her cloak also. It ought to, and not be shabby. This would give her a chance to get other necessary articles the ensuing year.

Lack of knowledge and system is the cause of much of the suffering and waste which one sees. Flannels are more desirable than cheap jewelry, and, though the latter may take the eye, and dollar-stores wile the money out of young girls' purses which ought to be spent for comfortable clothing, still we believe it is rather thoughtlessness, and a fancy that their small means will not procure proper apparel, than any other reason, that induces so much apparently useless waste.

WE ALL LIKE PRETTY THINGS,

and all wish to adorn ourselves. Madame Millionaire indulges in diamonds ad libitum, or, at least, to as great an extent as her husband's purse or credit will allow. Why, then, should she snub the young girl who makes her dresses, because she, too, likes to brighten up her sombre toilette with a gleam of gold or scarlet? The only thing we urge is, that comfort should not be sacrificed to mere ornament. Get the warm underclothing first, and all the other necessaries, and then, if you will, buy ornamental ones. No one has a right to dictate; but it is the duty of any one who has thought sensibly about these questions, and who desires the best good that can be obtained for her sex, to use what knowledge she has for their benefit. It is the fashion-writer's duty to chronicle all new articles of dress, furniture, or anything pertaining to household affairs; but it is the woman's duty to suggest to her sex such ideas of economy which she may know to be practicable or advisable.

In bringing before the wealthy the changes in fashions, and giving them a hint of all the new creations of artistic taste, we are but helping, in the end, those who live by their own labor. The more widely-distributed money is, the better it is for all classes. If those, then, who have full purses, close them tightly, and refuse to buy, wear their old clothes, and hoard their money, what is to become of those who are employed in the manufacture of these goods? That many people have lived beyond their means, have bought goods that they could not pay for, is undoubtedly true; otherwise we should not now be realizing the fact that "something is rotten in the state of Denmark." If, in retail trade of all kinds,

CASH-SYSTEM

could be universally adopted, and no person bought what he could not pay for, there would at least be less financial pressure felt in regard to household matters. At times, even here, short credit seems almost a necessity; but if the universal rule was adopted, by woman at least, of buying nothing which she had not the ready money for,—or, if necessity compelled her to obtain credit for a few days, not to do so unless she was morally certain of paying her indebtedness,—there would be less inconvenience felt all around. If Madame Millionaire would not buy her diamonds, cashmeres, and velvets upon the strength of her husband's credit, but wait till she had the cash to pay for them, there might not be such an extensive business done; but we think it would be on a firmer basis, and that employés would then be surer of work and surer of pay.

Let the wealthy spend their money freely; buy every pretty thing that meets their fancy, *and pay for it.* Those who manufacture these costly things need not envy them, or carp at their lavishness; for which is it better, to give you work or

GIVE YOU ALMS?

If they keep their gold and bestow it in charity, you are then the recipients of their bounty, and are accepting that which you have not earned. If they clothe themselves in purple and fine linen, refurnish their houses, even give large parties, do they not help keep the world moving? How many are benefited? Of course you will naturally say the middlemen,—the dealers. No doubt; but, if Madame orders a new outfit from her modiste, some of you must be employed to make it up; while, to go back of that, other individuals have been occupied in the weaving, dyeing, or otherwise manufacturing the original fabric. The supper which she orders may be traced back in the same way, giving work to many people; so with her furniture, her carpets, her floral decorations, her jewels. There certainly is no economy in the wealthy closing their purses at

REAL ESTATE.

How Real Estate Mortgages Are Being Paid.

Probably $7,000,000 Held by the Savings Banks.

How They Can Be Made Available if Necessary.

The Real Estate Market Active.—Items of Sales in the Last Week.

Perhaps there is no point in finances in connection with which the effects of the panic have been the subject of more doubt and apprehension than the payment of real estate mortgages. It is generally known that the savings banks of this city hold probably $7,000,000 of real estate mortgages on city and suburban property. The panic had no upset the ordinary, common-sense way of viewing all financial questions, that for some weeks there has been a disposition to see possibilities of disaster where no reasons for it existed, unless everybody went insane. There has been no lack of people to ask how the savings banks could realize on their real estate mortgages in order to comply with the demands of their depositors. In some quarters it has been apprehended that there would either be a large amount of real estate forced to sale under the foreclosure of mortgages, or else that there would be a large amount of mortgages not due forced upon the market. There has, however, been no symptom of any such results yet, nor do we see any reason why there should be. We find that real estate notes, principal and interest, have been paid with even more promptness than the average of money obligations that have matured during the panic. An instance of this is shown by the following statement, made in a circular issued on Nov. 12 by Messrs Ogden & Scudder, a well-known firm of loan agents in this city. They say:

Of the interest or principal due on loans made by us to the day the panic began with the failure of Jay Cooke & Co., Sept. 18, there is not a dollar unpaid. Since that date to the present time, a period of fifty-seven days, we have had interest maturing upon investments made by us for our correspondents to the amount of $41,070. This is the semi-annual interest, at rates varying from 7 to 10 per cent, upon $1,144,000, invested on first mortgages in this city and vicinity. Of this amount, $39,545 has been promptly paid, almost without exception on or before the day on which it was due. The balance unpaid, $1,525, is all owed by good men, and will probably be paid before this reaches you. In no case do we have any fear of being obliged to resort to foreclosure for collection.

It is possible that the experience of the above-mentioned firm may be a little more favorable than that of the savings banks, though we know of no reason why it should be. The fact is, that the great majority of those who had mortgage notes and interest liabilities maturing during the panic, or, for that matter, at any time, were not very largely engaged in any kind of trade. As a rule, they are either capitalists who have large resources for money, or they are salaried, professional, or laboring men, who had but little at stake in stocks, securities, or commodities of any kind in which there was much decline.

We conclude, therefore, that there has been a much smaller amount of mortgage indebtedness maturing and not paid during the past two months than is commonly apprehended. That there have been some defaults of payment in consequence of the general disorganization of financial affairs, there is no doubt. But if the savings banks treat these cases just as has always been their custom in ordinary times, we see no occasion for any disturbance. If a savings bank is managed with any prudence at all, it would not have made a mortgage loan at any time, on any property, to more than half its market value. Such a loan was a perfectly safe investment before the panic, and is so yet. As near as we can learn, it has never been the custom of the savings banks to foreclose and sell the property promptly on the default of payment. The maturity of the mortgage simply changes the time loan into a *demand loan*, and in this latter position the banks have usually been content to let the matter stand until the debtor was able to pay. Of course, if it was apparent that that debtor was making no exertion to pay, or had no resources that would be available when confidence was restored, there would be a point where forbearance would cease to be a virtue. But there is no reason to suspect there are many such cases. We do not, therefore, anticipate any considerable number of foreclosures as the result of the panic.

If the depositors of the savings banks should make demands that cannot be met in cash, and cannot be honorably deferred under the sixty-day-notice rule, they might be obliged to turn their real estate mortgages over to all their large depositors in liquidation of their accounts. In such an event there would probably be a good many mortgages placed on the market for sale, but, as they would not be due, it could in no way precipitate any ... of property on the market. We have also reason to believe that there is a good deal of money coming to this city now from cities and towns both in the East and West for investment in such securities at from 12 to 15 per cent per annum. Of course, there are cases in which the holders of mortgages are obliged to sell for cash at such rates, but they are not the rule, and there seems to be plenty of money waiting for such opportunities.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET

continues fairly active, the largest demand being still for cheap lots in the suburbs. We estimate that full 75 per cent of the sales of real estate now are in amounts not exceeding $3,000 each.

There is also a good deal of speculative inquiry for suburban acres, and we hear of actual sales, both in the western and southern suburbs, at the Northwestern car shops, at Lawndale, at Washington Heights, and South Chicago, at prices considerably higher than those of a year ago.

The following are a few out of numerous instances of

SALES DURING THE WEEK.

Mr. Paul Cornell sold, during last week, 120 lots (about 12 acres) located in Cornell; consideration, from $400 to $500 per lot.

Ira Brown sold, during the last week, a cottage and lot at Evanston; consideration, $1,500. A cottage and 3 lots at the same place; consideration, $3,000. 100 feet at Evanston; consideration, $1,500. 150 feet at Evanston; consideration, $15 per foot. 10 lots at Desplaines; consideration, $1,000. 1 block (60 lots) at same place; consideration, $5,200. A cottage and 2 lots, same place; consideration, $1,000.

F. Evans & Co. sold two lots, each 25x125 feet, with a two-story frame house, being Nos. 138 and 140 South Green street; consideration, $5,500. Also 90x180 feet, south front, on West Lake street, 200 feet east of Western avenue, without improvements; consideration, $4,500.

H. A. Jackson sold six lots in Woodbury's Subdivision, Sec. 22, 40, 13, at Irving Park, consideration $3,000; 80 feet on Park avenue, 189 feet west of Ashland avenue, consideration $24,000; 140 lots at Irving Park, consideration $49,000.

J. E. Burchell sold 10 lots located in the University Subdivision; consideration, from $300 to $400 each.

A. & A. D. Bellamy sold 4 lots located at South Englewood, on Sangamon street; consideration for all, $1,000.

John A. Yale sold 2 lots on Fourth street, between Elizabeth and Ada streets; consideration, $3,200.

Graham & Perry sold 1 lot on Atlantic street, south of Fifty-fifth street; consideration, $600.

B. F. Shotwell sold 267 feet in his subdivision at Riverside, in the E. ½ of the N. W. ¼ of Sec. 28, 13; consideration, $15 per foot, which is about $2,500 per acre.

Henry W. Brooks sold six lots, located west of the railroad at South Englewood; consideration, $1,050.

C. W. Colehour sold twenty-eight lots in Block 23, Iron Workers' Addition to South Chicago; consideration, from $200 to $250 per lot. Also, ten lots in Block 10, of the same addition; consideration, from $150 to $175 per lot. Also, one lot in Block 12, same locality; consideration, $225. Also, six lots in Block 32, same addition; consideration, $150. Also, five lots in Block —; consideration, $200 each. Also, eighteen lots in Block 35, same addition; consideration, $200 each. Also, five lots in Block —, same locality; consideration, $375 each.

P. F. Clarke & Co. sold 72x100, north front, on Hubbard street, 24x107, west front, Hart street, with buildings, $12,000. Thirty-eight and a half lots, Hendricks' Subdivision, Block 4, Washington Heights, $7,700. Two lots, Block 53, Washington Heights, $709. Lots 24 to 29, resubdivision Block "A," Morgan Park, $2,122.20. Two lots, Block 80, Rogers' Resubdivision, Washington Heights, $300. Lots 13 and 19, McCauley's Sub-division, Block 26, Washington Heights, all cash, $600.

SATURDAY'S TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record on Saturday, Nov. 15:

CITY PROPERTY.

Columbia st, 348 ft w of Ashland av, s f, 24x181 ft, dated Oct. 13; consideration, $900.

Emerald av., 25 ft s of Wrong st, w f, 25x104 ft, dated Nov. 10; consideration $700.

May st, 150½ ft s of Lake st, w f, 25x100 ft, dated Oct 16; consideration, $1,050.

Clayton st, 250½ ft e of Lincoln st, n f, 25x126 ft, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $550.

Canal st, 129 ft n of Adams st, e f, 40x79½ ft, dated Oct. 18; consideration, $16,000.

Catharine st, s e cor Waverly av, n f, 66x280¼ ft, dated Aug. 18; consideration, $1,750.

Cypress st, 216 ft s of Taylor st, w f, 48x112 ft, with 24x112 ft in same block, dated Nov. 5; consideration, $3,400.

Flournoy st, 144½ ft e of Rockwell st, n f, 48x125 ft, with building, dated Oct. 4, 1872; consideration, $5,000.

Moltke st, 203⅓ ft west of Deerpath av, s f, 50x125 ft, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $1,000.

West Kinzie st, 394 ft west of Bixby st, s f, 22x156½ ft, dated Nov. 14; consideration, $1,125.

West Adams st, 23 1-10 ft east of Rockwell st, n f, 24x125 ft, dated June 18; consideration, $2,300.

Milwaukee av, s w cor of Mozena st, n e f, 24x100 ft, dated July 2; consideration, $1,200.

North Dearborn st, 43⅓ ft s of Maple st, w f, 20x150 ft, dated Nov. 10; consideration, $15,000.

Fulton st, s e cor of Cossitt st, n f, 49x110 ft, dated July 25; consideration, $4,000.

Hubbard st, 90 ft e of Lincoln st, n f, 30x100 ft, with 24x107½ ft in same block, dated Nov. 12; consideration, $5,000.

Hubbard st, 48 ft w of Lincoln st, n f, 42x100 ft, dated Nov. 12; consideration, $7,000.

Wallace st, 120 ft s of Thirty-sixth st, e f, 24x125 ft, dated Sept. 16; consideration, $630.

The premises No. 136 West Taylor st, dated Nov. 11; consideration, $2,350.

Sub-Lot 4, of Lot 8, in Bronson's Addition, dated Nov. 8; consideration, $3,600.

Lot 73, in Block 6, of Block 1, of e ½ n w ¼ Sec 8, 39, 14, dated Jan. 10; consideration, $600.

Halsted st, 96 ft s of Cornelia st, w f, 18x120 ft, dated June 18; consideration, $3,300.

Eighty acres w of and adjoining Rosehill Cemetery, dated Nov. 11; consideration, $80,000. Van H. Higgins to Rosehill Cemetery Company.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 5 and 8, in Block 2, Peter Shimp's part s e ¼ of s e ¼ Sec 9, 38, 14, dated Aug. 26; consideration, $1,400.

Lot 3 and e 2 acres of Lot 4 of McCaffery & Murphy's e ½ of s e ¼ Sec [illegible] 38, 13, dated July 3; consideration, $12,000.

Lot 53, in Block [illegible] McChesney's part n w ¼ Sec 9, 38, 14, dated Nov [illegible] consideration, $350.

Lot 38, in Block [illegible] ago University Subdivision, in Sec 7, 38, 14 [illegible] Oct. 31, 1872; consideration, $200.

Lot 39, in sa[illegible] dated Oct. 31, 1872; consideration, $200.

Lot 37, in sa[illegible] dated Oct. 31, 1872; consideration, $200.

Lot 40, in sa[illegible], dated Oct. 31, 1872; consideration, $200.

[illegible] OF CITY LIMITS.

W ½ s e ¼ [illegible] e ¼ of n e ¼ Sec 28, 39, 13 (24 acres), dated [illegible]; consideration, $3,000.

[illegible]ARY FOR THE WEEK.

The follow[illegible] the total amount of city and suburban property [illegible]ferred during the week, ending Saturday, N[illegible]

[illegible]umber of sales, 122; consideration, $520,575. N[illegible] of city limits, number of sales, 9; consideration [illegible]4,845. South of city limits, number of sales, 3[illegible] consideration, $78,399. West of city limits, numb[illegible] of sales, 4; consideration, $18,500. Total sales, 166; [illegible]otal consideration, $722,820.

ASIATIC WOMEN.

Lecture by Mrs. Leonowens Before the Christian Union.

A Highly Interesting Discourse on an Interesting Subject.

Mrs. Leonowens, who made a very successful debut as a lecturer at the Rev. Mr. Wendt's church on Friday evening, delivered another exceedingly interesting lecture at the Young Men's Christian Union yesterday afternoon, before a large and deeply-interested audience. The subject chosen for the occasion was "Asiatic Women." The lecturer stated that, when she first went to India, she had three ideas which have since been entirely exploded. One of these was of the wonderful grandeur and magnificence of England, another of the smallness and insignificance of America, while the third was that Asia was simply a British colony. She had never believed in the existence of a good-looking black woman, until one day, in India, she caught a glimpse of a beautiful Parsee woman, a fire-worshiper. Gradually her sympathy was awakened, she learned the Oriental languages, and the prejudices she had entertained vanished. The lecturer referred to various forms of religion prevalent in the East, such as Buddhism, as having their birth in the inspiration by God of their founders. Ancient Asiatic history showed that in the East the greatest respect was rendered to such women as were mothers from the very first. In ancient India respect to woman amounted almost to worship. She was the genius of art, literature, and eloquence. Women took part in the highest offices, often sitting as Judges in the Courts. They enjoyed in all respects equal liberty with men, and their influence was felt in religious, mercantile, and domestic affairs. The lecturer referred to the custom of the self-immolation of widows, and stated that in the olden times the burning and funeral pyre was done at the option of the widow herself. It became a law through the machinations of the Brahmin priests, who interpellated matter in the ancient records, making alterations and additions with a view to increase their authority. The general following of the practice rendered marriage a terrific yoke, and although the practice cannot now be considered otherwise than barbarous and inhuman, it was a wonderful proof of devotion and self-abnegation. To know the full value of the lives of Eastern women, such acts should be contrasted with the evils of civilized society, the divorce courts, gambling-rooms, and other haunts of vice. And yet only to a few do they hint of the noble natures which impelled them, of the soul's cry for something which it has not found. The intellectual capacity of the Asiatic women was never inferior to that of the men. Malabar was the birth-place of no less than seven sages, all women. Many other instances of high female intellectual power were mentioned by the lecturer, who stated that the proud spirits of the Brahmin priests could not brook the superiority of woman, and began to devise means for her subjugation, which, however, were frustrated by the Goddess Buddha. It was the introduction of Mohammedanism which finally swept away the rights of women. Where this religion does not prevail, however, the equality of Asiatic women with their brethren exists. In Japan, Burmah, Siam, India, and other places, the sexes enjoy the same freedom and live on terms of equality, only excepting the women of the harems of the great Kings and Princes. In historical records, Asiatic woman is honored. India has been better ruled by native Queens than by Kings and Viceroys. But a short time since, the Queen of England acknowledged the beneficence of the rule of the Queen of the Province of Oude. All over Asia are to be found here and there remarkable communities where the women are equal, and in many cases superior to the men. In many communities, all property and authority descends in the female line, and in the matter of courtship, woman takes the initiative. Thus a marriageable girl makes her choice of husband, packs up her effects, goes to the house of her elect, sits down there, and refuses to move. There is but one alternative left to the young man, that of marrying the invader. Mrs. Leonowens gave a number of instances of the astuteness of Asiatic female doctors, which were very amusing. The general opinion formed of Asiatic women is that they are weak, idle, and immoral, said the lecturer, who expressed her dissent therefrom emphatically, and stated that the large cities of India are not more immoral than the large cities of Europe or America, and it would be hard to find in India people half so degraded as the dregs of large European cities. The old saying that "She that sufferath, grows, and he that enjoys, wilts," is especially true of certain parts of Asia, where the burdens of life fall heavily upon female shoulders. The lecturer closed her interesting discourse with an amusing description of a tea-party she gave to some fifty of her scholars, each of whom came with a retinue of from twelve to fifteen slaves; and with the reading of three interesting letters from an old Siamese pupil, who signed herself to all three "Harriet Beecher Stowe," a name she adopted after becoming deeply interested in Uncle Tom's Cabin.

The lecture throughout was highly instructive and entertaining, and was listened to with deep attention by the audience. One of Mrs. Leonowens' greatest charms as a lecturer is her excellent elocution, by means of which she makes her every word clearly heard and understood by all her listeners.

THE GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

Progress of the Work on the New Custom-House.

Completion of the Marine Hospital at Lake View.

Description of the Building—The Officers in Charge.

The Removal of Patients to Be Made To-Morrow.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

NOT LONG AFTER THE FIRE

Congress appropriated the sum of $4,000,000 to purchase a site, and build a Custom-House and Post-Office in Chicago. That money might be forthcoming when needed, Congress placed half that sum in available shape, and when the Commissioners gave their verdict $1,250,000 were ready to pay for the ground, leaving $750,000 for current expenses. Another $1,000,000 was subsequently added, leaving Mr. Mullett plenty of money with which to proced in his constructive labors. When Mr. Mullett was an obscure young man, he worked in the office of Mr. Architect Rankin. When Mr. Rankin left the study for the field, turned his back on construction, and labored in the work of destruction, his clerk looked on from that study and found himself a famous architect. When the Rebellion came to an end, their relative situations were changed—Mr. Mullett was the employer, Mr. Rankin the employe, and, as the latter amiable gentleman pined for Chicago and home, he was appointed to superintend the construction of Mr. Mullett's amphitious building, which was to be "characteristic of Chicago," and a structure at which the shades of Inigo Jones and Sir Christopher Wrenn would stare in surprise, while the gibbering ghost of Michael Angelo stood by in a purgatorial attitude, gazing stolidly until the day of judgment.

THE FOUNDATION.

There can be no doubt that Mr. Mullett, with millions to dispose of, arranged that there should be no danger from settling. On Sept. 11, 1872, the first blow was struck upon the ground, and the work of excavating commenced. The foundations were dug deep, until they reached the level of the lake. Then concrete was laid, four feet in thickness, and the foundations laid. It was estimated that the greatest strain upon any part of the foundations would be 9½ tons to the square foot. Their strength was tested with mechanical appliances to bear a strain of 35 tons to the square foot, especially upon the edges of the concrete. Then the derricks were set up, six in number, at a cost of $2,000 each, with guy-posts of wonderful solidity. One of these posts gave way, and consequently every one of the old set was taken up and new ones put down. Wonderful guy-posts were these new ones. They were laid at an amazing depth, and clamped and secured in the most approved fashion. A corps of workmen were set to puttying the cracks in them, and they were puttied up with considerable care. Then a generous coat of paint was applied to them, and then iron collars were placed upon them. In placing these collars on the posts the iron was somewhat frayed and torn at the edges, hence an army of workmen to polish off these ragged edges, and hence more putty and another coat of paint,—and hence an unexpected hole in the appropriation. "I wish I had the contract for varnishing the guy-posts of these derricks; my fortune would be made," was the significant commentary of a disappointed contractor.

The depth of the foundations last winter invited a deluge of water, and Mr. Rankin obtained the use of an engine from the Chicago Fire Department to pump it out. Sand, gravel, and abuse necessitated a great many repairs to that engine before it could cope with a fire.

THE STONE CONTRACT.

The stone in our new Government Building is the far-famed Buena Vista, from a quarry near Cincinnati, which is easily cut. The contracts were awarded as follows: For cutting the basement and the sill and lintel courses, to John M. Muhler; for cutting the superstructure, to the Government Works at the foot of Twelfth street, under the superintendence of Ald. David Coey; for rigging the derricks, to Capt. L. A. R. Tisdale, United States Rigger. The iron columns and fittings of the basement and first story are being constructed by the Union Foundry Works of Chicago. The designs for the ornamental stone and iron work are being prepared by Goddard, Lejeune & Co. There are at present 250 men employed upon the building, 200 at the stone-cutting works, and 25 on the iron work, making a total of nearly 500 men. With this army of workmen, it is sometimes inquired why the building does not rise more rapidly. It is claimed that the cause of delay is the want of material; that the masses of stone used in the building are so enormous that ten times the amount actually needed has to be quarried before one stone of requisite size can be obtained. This statement appears to be highly probable, in view of the fact that each of the largest masses weighs 20 tons. But as a very large number of these huge boulders are lying round the square and hundreds in the yard at the foot of Park place, it would appear that stone was not the material lacking. The monster derricks are now placing the iron columns of the basement, and it is expected that this part of the edifice will be finished this winter. During the winter months it is expected that work will be attempted at intervals whenever the weather permits, but as there is no hurry and the appropriation is generous, the building will not be endangered by hurried work.

THE MARINE HOSPITAL.

AFTER PASSING THROUGH A NUMBER OF VICISSITUDES,

the Marine Hospital is at last finished, and, if no further obstacle arises in the way, the reception of patients is to begin to-morrow. Several years ago, a ten-acre lot in the Town of Lake View, and situated on the lake shore, was secured at $1,000 an acre, and on the 18th of September, 1867, work on the hospital was commenced. A true idea of the retarding powers of red-tape may be obtained from a consideration of the fact that four years after the hospital was begun, the city on whose confines it rests was destroyed by fire, to be rebuilt in more than pristine glory, a year in advance of the Government building's completion.

THE WORK ON THE HOSPITAL

progressed tardily under several successive superintendents, each of whom had his own peculiar troubles. One Dickinson kept, it is alleged, incorrect accounts, and was accused of looking out too much for his own interests. The opposition of Congreseman Farnsworth to the appropriation was one of the things which militated against the institution's progress. On the 3d of September, 1872, J. C. Rankin took charge of the building, which was then under roof, and, under his supervision, it has been completed. At present the building presents a very noble and imposing appearance.

THE STYLE OF ARCHITECTURE

is a treatment of the French renaissance, the material used being Joliet stone, rock-face work, the cornices and portices being smooth stone. The roof is of slate and copper, and over the main or executive building, which measures 94 feet 4 inches north and south, and 57 feet 8 inches, east and west, and is four stories high, the Mansard is indulged in. From the north and south sides of the main building run two wings, measuring 170 feet north and south by about 30 feet east and west. The wings are three stories high, and are surmounted by peaked roofs. The length of the entire building is 340 feet. The formal handing over of the hospital to Collector Judd took place about two months since. The building is constructed to accommodate 300 patients, and beds are already placed for the reception of 100.

THE GROUNDS,

although as yet they have not received the attention or the landscape gardener, can be beautified in a very short space of time. In the interim, as well as the exterior, of the building the solid, substantial, and comfortable seem to have been aimed at rather than the elegant, although the latter quality has nowhere been neglected. There are six wards for the accommodation of patients. These are identical in every particular. They are cosy, comfortable, well ventilated and lighted rooms, measuring about 120 feet in length by 30 in breadth. The plastered walls are guiltless of the touch of tinter or calsomicer. On the deal floor, at intervals, lie fourteen iron bedsteads, arranged seven on a side. The thorough

VENTILATION OF THE WARDS

is provided for by means of a patent arrangement which secures a constant change of atmospheres, the vitiated air going out through a ventilator in the wall beneath the patient's bed, while a handle connecting with a fine outside lets the fresh air from the top of the building down upon the twining pipes of the steam register, where it is thoroughly warmed before it reaches the lungs of the patients. At the end of each ward are wash and bath rooms and water-closets.

THE HEATING OF THE BUILDING

throughout is done with steam, and the peril of fire is guarded against by the presence, in different parts of the building, of fourteen fire-plugs, which are supplied with water from six tanks on the top of the building, with an aggregate capacity of 9,000 gallons. On the first floor, besides the two wards, are the nurses' rooms, the dispensary, the Steward's and Assistant Steward's office, and the Surgeon's room. The furniture of these rooms is very elegant. The patients' dining-room, the Assistant Surgeon's room, and the Matron's room are on the second flat. On the third floor is the Library room, which has 43 feet of library case ready for the reception of such books as may be deemed suitable for the delectation of convalescent Jacks. Off each ward is a roomy veranda, of solid stone, and looking very much like the battlement of an old castle. Here in the gentle springtime the sick sailor, whom the tender offices of hospital nurses have carried through danger, will sit and enjoy the fresh air as it comes in from the lake. The view from these verandas of both land and water is very fine indeed. From those in the northern end can be obtained a view of Rosehill, Evanston, and other suburban towns, while from those on the south side Chicago is plainly visible.

AN UNPLEASANT QUARTER.

Much less [illegible] is a room [illegible] the cheering cup has reached the most desirable temperature, which cooks and savans agree is as close to 170 degrees Fahrenheit as possible. The kitchen, where the meals of the officers are prepared, is considerably smaller than the other, but, it is presumed, is the place where the chef-d'œuvres of the culinary art are accomplished. Under each of the wings of the building are the storerooms, which are excellently well adapted for their purpose, having a cool, even temperature, and being quite dry. The steam with which the building is heated, and with which the cooking is carried on in part, is generated in the engine-room, which is in an isolated building about 100 feet to the northeast of the northern wing of the building, and conveyed to the main building by means of an underground tunnel.

THE ENGINE-ROOM,

which is under the supervision of J. B. Smith, engineer of the hospital, is very well fitted up. Two large boilers, made by John Davis & Co., of Chicago, are used for generating the steam with which the hospital is heated, while the supply of hot water is kept up by means of two smaller boilers.

The most interesting part of this department of the hospital is a gasoline gas-making machine, with which the 475 gas-jets used in the establishment can be kept supplied just as long as the machine is supplied with gasoline. The machine was made at Warren, Mass., and is similar to the one used to supply gas for the Art-Gallery at the Exposition. Its capacity is 500 burners, and the cost of producing the gas is about half of the charge of city gas companies.

THE WASHING-ROOM

is fitted with appliances which would excite the envy of Benedicts who writhe under the weekly infliction of washing day. Two perforated cylinders revolving around first one way, then the other, will in a few minutes completely cleanse an ordinarily "large washing," while a patent drier, which works on centrifugal force principles, throws from the reeking clothes all moisture and prepares them for the final drying. This is accomplished in a special room, where 700 feet of steam-pipe can, in five minutes, raise the temperature so high that old Abednego could not stay in it for half a minute. The mechanics' room is also in the engine-house and is fitted with all the appliances necessary for keeping the engines and machinery in order.

THE OFFICERS.

The institution will require to be run by a very efficient staff of officers, and the selection of the heads causes anticipations of future successful management. The position of Surgeon-in-Charge, one which calls for a combination of undoubted medical skill and administrative ability, has fallen to Dr. R. N. Isham, a Chicago practitioner of worthy notoriety, the Assistant-Surgeon's position being awarded to Dr. T. W. Miller. The head-steward's position will be filled by John T. Appleby, a man of considerable experience, and he will be assisted by T. M. Woodworth, nephew of the Inspector of Marine Hospitals of the United States. The position of Matron is occupied by Mrs. Julia A. Halliday, a lady who has had a great deal of experience as a nurse in camp life and in different hospitals. Under these will be a complete staff of nurses and helps of other descriptions.

THE PATIENTS.

On Monday the institution will be thrown open for the reception of patients. Of these, fifty will come from the Hospital of the Sisters of Mercy, where they are at present being cared for, for a consideration, at the Government's expense. The Marine Hospital, notwithstanding its tardy completion and the several mishaps which have occurred during its progress towards completion, is now an accomplished fact. Standing on the shores of the Garden City's lake, gladdening the heart of the weary mariner with assurance of succor in time of need, and, best of all, showing to the southward-bound seaman that he is within but a few miles of Chicago.

Mourning in the South Pacific.

According to a recent authority, mourning in the South Pacific is carried on in a manner which to us would seem very curious. A widow will lay aside her bonnet and wear the hat of her late husband; sometimes a widower will go about in a loose gown of his departed wife worn over his own proper dress. Instead of a shawl, a mother will place on her back a pair of trousers belonging to a little boy just laid in his grave. In these hard times quite an economical revolution might be effected in this way, and, although the appearance of a portly widower in one of the dear departed's silks, seated beside a lady over whose shoulders gracefully dangled the legs of her lost darling's evening trousers, might at first have a funny effect, we should soon get used to it, and there would be the consolation of reflecting that Christmas would bring no odious bill for dress-coat or lace or cashmere shawl, and thus the wind would in the most practical manner be tempered to the shorn lamb.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

Desirable Stores under the Clifton House, Corner of Monroe-st. and Wabash-av. I desire to have these Stores occupied, and will make terms Satisfactory.

IRA HOLMES,
Manufacturers' National Bank.

NEW BOOKS.

NEW BOOKS.

BASTIAT'S
Sophisms of the Protectionists.
FOR SALE BY
JANSEN, McCLURG & CO.
PRICE.....50 CENTS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE IMPERIAL LAUNDRY,
228 West Washington-st., near Peoria, is evidently doing the best work on the West Side, and at a price seldom exceeding $1 per doz.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Applications for sleeping-car accommodations over the Union Pacific Railroad may be made to the undersigned at his office, No. 57 South Clark-st., Chicago.

C. B. HALLOCK,
Agent U. P. and C. P. Railroads.

BANKING.

THE
GERMAN
SAVINGS BANK,
76 & 78 Fifth-av. (Wells-st.),

Receives deposits from One Dollar to Five Thousand Dollars, and allows six per cent interest, subject to its rules.

The Bank requires only THIRTY DAYS' notice for the withdrawal of deposits, and ALL NOTICES GIVEN DURING THE PRESENT PANIC have been met.

On the 1st of January last the amount due depositors exceeded $1,500,000.00. At this time the net reduction is nearly $600,000.00, being equal to 40 per cent on the whole amount, and it affords me the highest gratification to inform the thousands of personal friends in the city and adjoining towns that the GERMAN SAVINGS BANK has been able, without embarrassment, to pay all liabilities.

Respectfully,
HENRY GREENEBAUM,
Pres't German Savings Bank.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

HENRY GREENEBAUM.....Banker.
THOS. HOYNE, of Hoyne, Horton & Hoyne..Attorneys.
CHAS. WIRTH, of Beck & Wirth....Tobacco Manuf'rs.
PETER SCHUTTLER.....Wagon Manufacturer.
FREDERICK LETZ.....Capitalist.
A. A. MUNGER, of Munger, Dole & Co., Elevator Proprietors.
ELIAS GREENEBAUM.....Banker.
JOS. LIEBENSTEIN, of J. Liebenstein & Co. Merchants.
B. G. CAULFIELD.....Attorney-at-Law.
HENRY N. HART, of Hart Bros.....Merchants.
JOHN HERTING.....County Commissioner.
SIMON FLORSHEIM, of Gimbel, Lindauer & Florsheim.....Merchants.
A. WISE.....Cashier of the Bank.

LADIES' GOODS.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR
SPECIAL BARGAINS.

We are now offering a large stock of Ladies' Furnishing Goods AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

1,000 Ladies' Fine Night Dresses at $1, reduced from $1.75.
500 Ladies' Chemises at 75c, reduced from $1.25.
500 Ladies' Fine Skirts at 75c, $1, & $1.25.
1,000 pair French and American Corsets at 50c, 75c, $1, $1.25, $1.50, and $1.75; reduced from 75c, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2, and $2.50.
300 pair Ladies' Kid Gloves (two buttons, extra quality), in all colors, at $1.25, reduced from $1.75.
Also a large stock of Ladies' Merino Underwear, fine quality, at 75c.
We will close out our stock of Black Alpaca Suits, Redingotes, Waterproof Cloaks and Suits at HALF PRICE.

Ladies who care to save money should give us a call. Store open until 9 o'clock every evening.

R. H. M'DOWELL & CO.,
234 West Madison-st., near Peoria,
(Formerly 131 South Halsted-st.)

DRESS GOODS.

MANNHEIMER BROS.,
224 & 226 West Madison-st.,
Will offer, on
Monday, Nov. 17,
150 pieces Colored Alpacas at 25c, worth 40c.
50 pieces Worsted Sarges at 35c, worth 50c.
100 pieces Empress Cloth at 50c, worth 70c.
100 pieces Cashmeres, Cloth Shades, at 65c, worth $1.
50 pieces Diagonals at 75c, worth $1.
20 pieces Black Gros Grain Silks at $1, worth $1.50.

Our entire assortment of Shawls, Blankets, Cassimeres, Waterproofs, Flannels, Linens, Hosiery, etc., will be sold at LARGELY REDUCED PRICES.

CARPETS, &c.

CARPETINGS
AND
CURTAIN GOODS,

During the past week I have been receiving a large stock of the latest styles of Carpetings, which I will offer with Curtain Goods, on Monday, at very low prices for cash.

SPENCER H. PECK,
195 and 197 Wabash-av.,
CORNER ADAMS-ST.

MILLINERY.

FROM PARIS.

RICH FLOWERS, FEATHERS, and Ornaments, BRIDAL WREATHS. Trimmings for Weddings and Party Dresses a specialty, at MRS. PONCELET'S, importer direct from Paris in Flowers, Feathers, &c.
889 Wabash-av., north of Twentieth-st.

Choice Winter HATS and BONNETS, for Ladies and Children, from $5 to $12. SASH RIBBONS (new shades), 75c to $1 per yard. CORSETS, 75c, $1, $1.50 per pair (best qualities). REAL HAIR SWITCHES, $5 to $8.
FEATHERS, FLOWERS, and HEAD-DRESSES for Parties and Evening Wear.
D. WEBSTER & CO.,
270 and 272 Wabash-av.

LADIES will be glad to learn that we have reduced our RETAIL PRICES 20 PER CENT, to meet the demands.
We shall commence to sell, Nov. 17, at those REDUCED RATES, and so continue until we have disposed of the LARGEST and most varied stock of MILLINERY ever offered in this city.
Our WEST SIDE PATRONS will find it convenient to take the Madison and State-st. CARS to VAN BUREN-ST., one block from our store.
D. WEBSTER & CO.,
270 and 272 Wabash-av.

PRINTING.

OTTAWAY & COLBERT,
147 AND 149 FIFTH-AV.,
Bet. Madison and Monroe-sts.,
Have large facilities for executing all kinds of
PRINTING
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
☞ Presswork done for the trade.

AUCTION SALES.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 & 70 Wabash-av.

TUESDAY, Nov. 18, at 9½ a. m., sale of a fine line of MEN'S, BOYS', AND YOUTH'S
CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING
In Suits, Overcoats, Dress Coats, &c. Also, Gents' Furnishing Goods, in great variety: Shirts, Hosiery, Underwear, Hdkfs., Braces, Kid Gloves, and Ties. Chinchilla and Beaver Overcoatings, Cassimeres, &c. Beautiful line of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Balmoral Hosiery; also, Knit Goods, in Nubias, Scarfs, Mitts, Coats, and Cardigan Jackets; Hats and Caps, Government Clothing, Ingrain and Hemp Carpets.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

750 CASES PRIME ASSORTED
BOOTS AND SHOES
Will be offered at our Auction Sale on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 19, at 9½ a. m. This will include a large line of WARM LINED GOODS and SUCKER BOOTS.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

DRY GOODS SALE,
On THURSDAY, Nov. 20, at 9½ o'clock.
Dress Goods, Notions, Underwear, Hosiery, White Goods, Gents' Overshirts, Jackets, &c. Ladies' and Misses' Trimmed Hats. Laces, Ruffings, Embroideries, Edgings, &c. Wax Dolls, Toys, Games, and China Ware. Knit Goods, Fancy Toilet Articles, &c. Carpets, at 11 o'clock, by the Roll.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

Regular Thursday's Sale,
AT 10 O'CLOCK, NOV. 20.
Open and Top Buggies,
Democrat Wagons,
Express Wagons,
Double and Single Harnesses.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

AT AUCTION.
Regular South Side Sale of
Household Furniture.
30 Parlor Suits, 25 Chamber Sets,
150 Walnut Bedsteads, 100 Bureaus,
75 W. S. Bureaus, 60 Marble-top Tables,
100 Corner and Side Whatnots,
75 Extension Tables,
75 pieces Floor Oilcloth,
25 crates W. G. Crockery,
Wardrobes, Sideboards, Book Cases, Mirrors, Carpets, Stoves, Buggies and Harnesses,
On SATURDAY, Nov. 22, at 9 1-2 o'clock a. m.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.

OIL PAINTINGS,
BRONZES,
and Marble Statuary and Ornaments,
AT AUCTION,
MONDAY and TUESDAY, Nov. 17 and 18, at 2 1-2 and 7 1-2 o'clock each day,
204 and 206 East Madison-st.
Fine collection of Oil Paintings in Gold Frames, all imported works, consisting of Figure Pieces, Landscapes, Fruit, etc. Also, French Bronze Clocks and Figure Pieces. Alabaster Marble Figures, Vases, Fruit and Flower Stands, Card Receivers, Ornaments, etc.
All the above being the importations of Messrs. VITI BROS., Philadelphia.
Sale positive. Goods on exhibition Monday morning at 10 o'clock.
TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers.

On Wednesday, Nov. 19, at 9 1-2 o'c'k,
We shall offer a large line of
DRY GOODS & NOTIONS
CONSISTING OF
Woolen Goods, Nubias, Scarfs, Cloths and Overcoatings, Hosiery, Towels, Comfortables, Fancy Goods, Linens and Embroideries, Lace Ruffings, Collars, &c., &c.
These goods must be sold.
By TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers,
204 and 206 East Madison-st.

On Thursday, Nov. 20, at 9 1-2 o'clock,
SPECIAL SALE OF
DRY GOODS, ETC.,
Consisting of Men's Underwear, Cardigan Jackets, Knit Goods, Hoods, Fancy Goods, etc. Great bargains in this sale.
By TAYLOR & HARRISON,
Auctioneers, 204 and 206 East Madison-st.

On Saturday, Nov. 22, at 9 1-2 o'clock,
Another consignment of that
Elegant Furniture
Medium and Common Furniture, Carpets, Crockery, &c., &c.
Which we have orders to close.
TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers,
204 and 206 East Madison-st.

By HODGES & CO.,
At the Marble Front Auction Rooms, 638 West Lake-st.
On Wednesday morning at 10, and evening at 7 o'clock, we will sell the entire contents of two Large Residences, consisting of